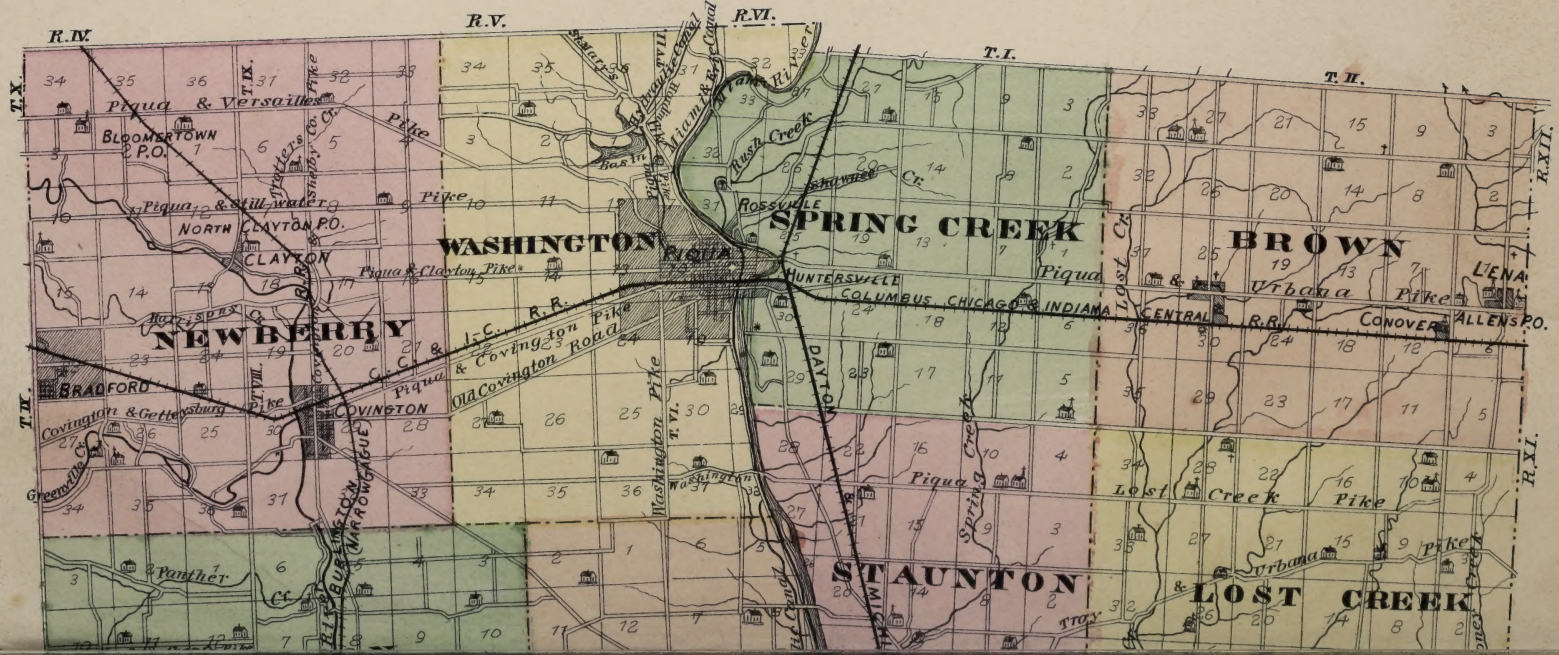

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CONOVER
ALLENS P.O.
DAYTON
Washington Pike
Spring Creek
Lost Creek Pike
STAUNTON
Urbana & Troy Pike
LOST CREEK
TROY



MIAMI COUNTY

THE

HISTORY

OF

MIAMI COUNTY,

OHIO,

CONTAINING

A History of the County; its Cities, Towns, etc.; General and Local Statistics; Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men; History of the Northwest Territory; History of Ohio; Map of Miami County; Constitution of the United States, Miscellaneous Matters, etc., etc.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
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PREFACE.

A SINGLE county in the great State of Ohio occupies but an insignificant place upon the chart of the world, and its history and people are comparatively unknown. The grand river of national history is formed by the union of many small streams of record and tradition, flowing from hundreds of counties all over the globe. Tracing one of the rills to its source, and the gathering of a blossom from its bank, or a shining pebble from its bed, is the purpose of this volume.

Had the pioneers of Miami County kept a chronological journal of events, the writing of a history *now* would have been comparatively easy. In the absence of such records, the magnitude of the undertaking is rendered more intricate and difficult, by reason of the absence of nearly all the pioneer fathers and mothers who first came to gladden the prairie and forest wilds with their presence, and scatter the seeds of that better intelligence, which, growing and spreading as year was added to year, until the county of their choice ranks second to none in modern accomplishments. The seeds they scattered ripened into the fullness of a plentiful harvest, and schoolhouses, churches, cities, towns, canals, telegraphs, railroads and palatial-like residences occupy the old "camping-grounds" of the red men who have long since passed away.

In this history we have labored to record only facts gleaned from the most authentic sources, and have been aided by efficient historians and those associated with the earlier rise and progress of the county to the present time.

The history of Washington Township and city of Piqua is from the pen of Dr. G. Volney Dorsey. The Hon. Stephen Johnston has contributed valuable material for the history. The history of Lost Creek is by the "Poet of the Miami," Mr. Thomas Harbaugh. David Jones, of West Milton, furnished the notes of Union Township history. J. L. Purdy, of Covington, wrote the history of Newberry Township. To the officials of the county, the city officials, township officers, and citizens of Miami County generally, we are indebted for interesting and authentic information, which we have carefully compiled, and now present to our readers, trusting that the volume will meet the approval of an intelligent people, and add to their libraries a valuable book for future reference.

The Publishers.



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The Northwest Territory.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied —as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The Seur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts.* Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

"Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682."

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux-Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La-Salle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775–1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecœur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755–6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756–7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcolm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771 "—when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock, Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset, even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsman, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779–80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

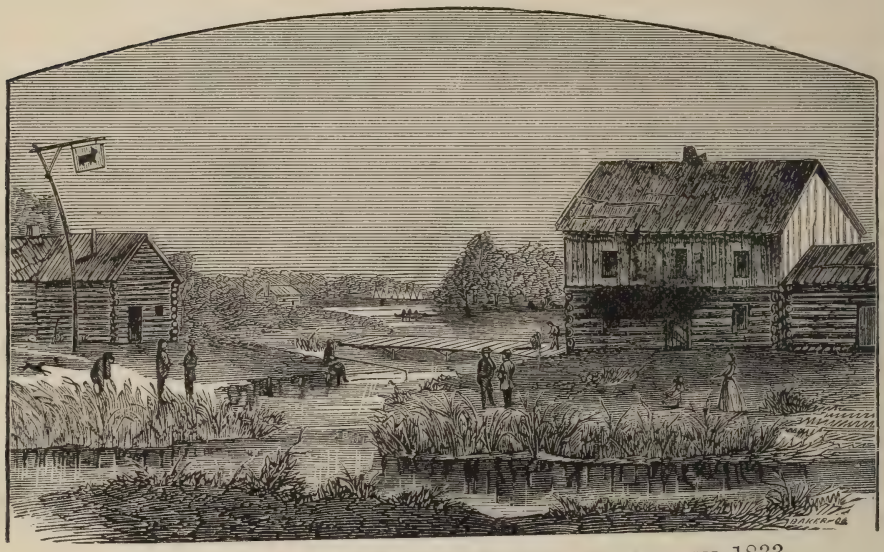
"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows — beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,— the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787–8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius;*" square number 19, "*Capitolium;*" square number 61, "*Cecilia;*" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via.*" Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788 — many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



LAKE BLUFF.

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mill"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

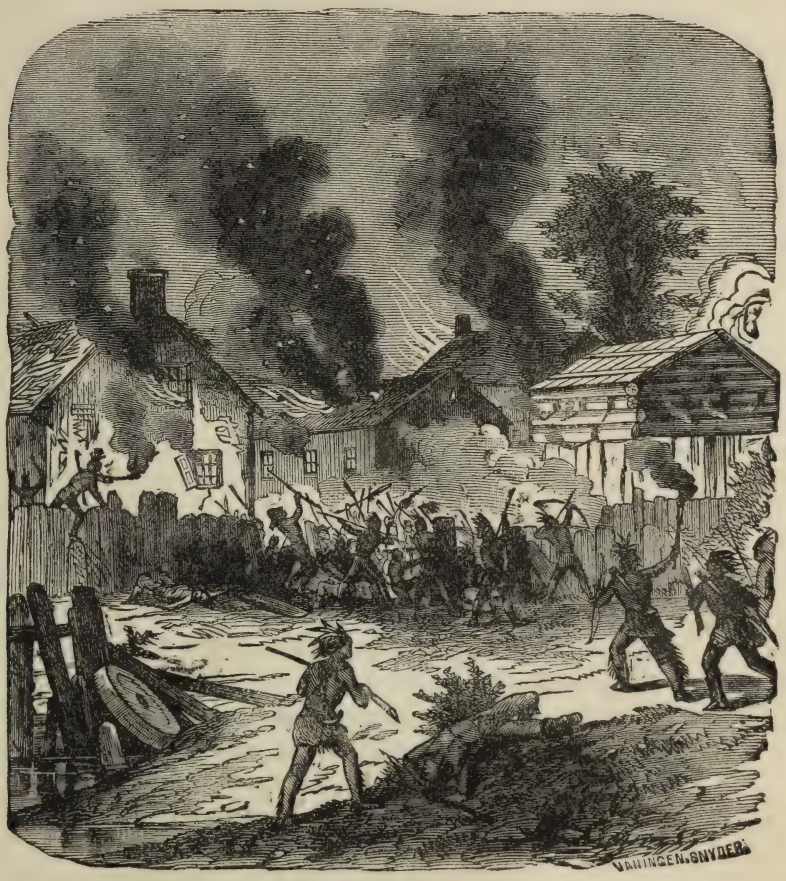
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this ; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities. and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of $300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birthplace, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of th Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Articles in Addition to and Amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Article XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Article XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Article XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condion of servitude.



PERRY'S MONUMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

On Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.



VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Reached via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

HISTORY OF OHIO.

IT is not our province in a volume of this description, to delineate the chronology of prehistoric epochs, or to dwell at length upon those topics pertaining to the scientific causes which tended to the formation of a continent, undiscovered for centuries, by the wisdom and energy of those making a history of the Old World, by the advancement of enlightenment in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Naturally, the geological formation of the State of Ohio cannot be entirely separated from facts relative to the strata, which, in remote ages accumulated one layer above the other, and finally constituted a "built-up" America, from a vast sea. The action of this huge body of water washed sediment and whatever came in its way upon primitive rocks, which were subjected to frequent and repeated submersions, emerging as the water subsided, thus leaving a stratum or layer to solidify and mark its number in the series—a system of growth repeated in trees of the forest—in those descernible rings that count so many years. The southeastern part of North America emerging a second time from the Silurian Sea, which extended west to the Rocky Mountains and north to the primitive hills of British America, a succession of rock-bound, salt-water lakes remained. These covered a large portion of the continent, and their water evaporating, organic and mineral matter remained to solidify. This thick stratum has been designated by geologists as the water-lime layer. This constitutes the upper layer of rock in the larger portion of the west half of Ohio. In other sections it forms the bed rock.

Following the lime-rock deposit, must have been more frequent sweeps of the great sea, since the layers are comparatively thin, proving a more speedy change. During this scientific rising and falling of the sea, other actions were taking place, such as volcanic and other influences which displaced the regularity of the strata, and occasionally came out in an upheaval or a regular perpendicular dip. A disturbance of this character formed the low mountain range extending from the highlands of Canada to the southern boundary of Tennessee. This "bulge" is supposed to be the consequence of the cooling of the earth and the pressure of the oceans on either side of the continent. Geologists designate this as the Cincinnati arch. This forms a separation between the coal fields of the Alleghanies and those of Illinois.

Passing over several periods, we reach the glacial, during which the topography of the continent was considerably modified, and which is among the latest epochs of geology, though exceedingly remote as compared with human

history. Previously, a torrid heat prevailed the entire Northern hemisphere. Now the temperature of the frigid zone crept southward until it reached Cincinnati. A vast field of ice, perhaps hundreds of feet thick, extended from the north pole to this point. As this glacial rigor came southward, the flow of the St. Lawrence River was stopped, and the surplus water of the great lake basin was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi. This glacial sea was by no means stationary even after its southern limit had been reached. It possessed the properties of a solid and a fluid. Its action was slow but powerful, grinding mountains to powder and forming great valleys and basins. Separating into two glacial portions, one moved toward the watershed north of the Ohio River; and, continuing westerly, it hollowed out the basin of Lake Erie and crushed the apex of the Cincinnati arch. From this point, it turned southward and swept with a regular course through the Maumee and Miami Valleys to the Ohio River. The southern border constantly melting, and flowing toward the Gulf of Mexico, the great field was pressed forward by the accumulations of ice in the northern latitudes. Thus for ages, this powerful force was fitting the earth for the habitation of man. The surface was leveled, huge rocks broken and reduced to pebbles, sand, clay, etc., other soil and surface-material—while the debris was embedded at the bottom. In some sections, as the ice melted and freed the bowlders and rocks, the lighter material was swept away. The glacier moving forward, and the forces proving an "equilibrium," the edge of this ice-field was held in a solid stronghold, and the material thus deposited forms a ridge, called by geologists "terminal moraine," first exemplified in Ohio by the "Black Swamp," in the Maumee Valley.

The most extreme rigor of this period beginning to wane, the ice of the Maumee and Miami Valleys began to move slowly forward, toward the north, reaching the points now termed Hudson, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Kenton, Ohio—reaching somewhat further south than Lima and Van Wert. The edge of the glacier was defined in outline by the present western border of Lake Erie, and parallel with it. Climatic influences "acting and counteracting," the glacial force was concentrated, the Maumee Valley being subjected to a grinding process, and a deposit of material going on, which now forms the boundary of the "Black Swamp." As our readers are aware, the waters of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's meet at Fort Wayne, and their united waters form the Maumee; thence the turn is northwest, and, wearing an outlet through the ridge, it reaches the head of Lake Erie.

The torrid zone yet gaining the ascendency, the ice-fields continuing their reverse motion, and retreating toward the north, the basin of the great lakes was formed; and the blocks of ice melting therein, a vast sea of fresh water was formed, which gradually overflowed a portion of Canada and Michigan. But the St. Lawrence, that important outlet, was under the restraint of an ice blockade, and the surplus water of the fresh sea was turned into the Ohio and and Mississippi.

Later, mountains of ice-float were drifted from the north by winds and currents, into temperate latitudes, and melting, deposited rocks, stones and general debris. Following the iceberg-drift, came the permanent elevation above the ocean-level. The St. Lawrence outlet was formed. The inland sea was assuming its division into lakes. The united waters of Erie and Huron flowed through the Wabash Valley and into the Ohio, until, through some agency, that section was dry, and the lakes drained in another direction. The action of the glacial period in the Erie basin vicinity created what is known as the "Niagara limestone," by grinding upper strata and drifting the debris elsewhere. This seems to have occurred at intervals, exposures being made in Seneca, Sandusky and Wood Counties, and beneath the axis of the Cincinnati arch. Oriskany limestone is also available in another stratum, which has been brought to the surface. Again, there is a carboniferous stratum of limestone, and along the Maumee is a thin exposure of the Hamilton limestone and shale.

A glacier having both fluid and solid properties, it will readily be comprehended that obdurate projections of rock resisted its action, and created currents in other directions, for its forces. When this specified epoch had ceased to be, Ohio was a rough, irregular and crude mixture of ridges and knobs and pinnacles, which were "leveled up" and finished by iceberg-drift and inland-sea deposits. This settled and accumulated, and the work of hundreds of years produced a beautiful surface, its inequalities overcome, the water having receded and "terra firma" remaining. A deep bed of clay, sufficiently compact to hold the germs of organic matter, and sufficiently porous to absorb moisture, was especially adapted to encourage the growth of vegetation. These seeds had been brought by the winds and waves and natural agencies, and now began to produce plants and shrubs, which withered to enrich the soil, after scattering broadcast seeds that would again perpetuate verdure. Worms, land crabs and burrowing animals assisted in the creation of soil, while the buffalo, deer and bear followed, as soon as forestry appeared. Decomposed foliage and fallen timber aided in the great work of preparing the present State of Ohio for the habitation of man. Prairie, marsh, forest, rivers and lakes were formed, which, in turn, were modified and prepared for a grand destiny by other influences.

In glancing over the compiled histories of Ohio, those containing details of her early struggles, afflictions and triumphs, we are especially impressed with its near and sympathetic relation with the great Northwest, and the republic of the United States of America. From the early years when white men built their rude cabins in the then tangled wilderness, to the opulent and magnificent present of this united nation, Ohio has been stanch, loyal and earnest, both in action and principle.

We shall endeavor to trace the history of the State concisely and accurately, according to the data given by the most reliable historians. We are obliged to glean the prominent events only, our space being limited, compared with the multitudinous interests connected with this important part of the United States.

FRENCH HISTORY.

All through early French history, is the fact especially prominent, that in their explorations and expeditions, they united piety and business. They were zealous in sending out their missionaries, but they were always attended by traders and those who were as skilled in the world's profit and loss, as their companions were in propagating Christianity.

Prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock, the Upper Lakes were visited by the French, and records prove that during the first half of the seventeenth century, a vagabondish set, working in the interests of the fur company of New France, understood the geographical position of the lakes and their tributary streams. M. Perrot, an intelligent explorer, made overtures of peace to the Indian tribes around these bodies of water, and effected a treaty, which, it is claimed, established the right for the French, in the name of their king, to hold the place near St. Mary's Falls. They further assert that the Mississippi was discovered by the French from Lake Superior, but this is not authenticated, and Father Marquette and M. Joliet are accepted as the first who found this large stream, in 1763. The good missionary won his way with his patient and sympathetic nature.

Ohio was, like the other portions of the West, originally in the possession of aborigines or Indians. Of their origin, many suppositions are advanced, but no certainties sustained. From practical evidences, the Mound-Builders were active in Ohio, and here as elsewhere, their work marked retrogression rather than advancement. The territory of Ohio was claimed by the French, and included in that wide tract between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, held by them under the name of Louisiana. Before the year 1750, a French trading-post was established at the mouth of the Wabash, and communication was established between that point and the Maumee, and Canada. Between the years 1678 and 1682, the intrepid La Salle and Father Hennepin, assisted by Fondi, an Italian, with a small band of followers, inaugurated a series of explorations about the great lakes and the Mississippi, building forts on their way and planting the French priority. In 1680, La Salle erected a stockade at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, which was a general rendezvous for missionaries, traders and explorers, besides constituting a primitive "stock exchange."

The English colonies were at this time east of the Alleghanies, while the French were establishing themselves west of this range, gaining an entrance north and south, the two portions separated by hostile and barbarous foes. La Salle's spirit of adventure led him into new fields, but Father Hennepin was detailed to investigate that part of the world now known as the State of Ohio. The records assert that he published a volume containing an account of his observations "in the country between New Mexico and the frozen ocean," in 1684, together with maps of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and a plat of the larger streams in Ohio.

Apparently, the French more speedily comprehended the value of their advantages in the New World than the English, and vigorously inaugurated and sustained commercial and religious projects. They were essentially benefited by the mediation of the Catholic priests between settlers and Indians, this really earnest class everywhere ingratiating themselves with the savages. The Order of Jesuits were very vigorous, and representatives were stationed at every trading-post, village and settlement. The English colonists engaged mostly in agriculture, while the French took a lively interest in the fur trade with the natives, probably from their former settlement in Quebec and thereabouts, where the climate is advantageous for this business. This added to the influence of the priests, and the natural assimilation of French and the Indians, through the tact and amiability of the former, the French possessions gained more rapidly than the English or Spanish. They courted their daughters and married them. They engaged in feasts and trades, and took advantage of those unimpeded times to extend their dominion with surprising celerity. A chain of trading, missionary and military posts extended from New Orleans to Quebec, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, thence via Mackinaw and Detroit to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This route was shortened thereafter by following the Ohio River to the Wabash, following the latter upward, and down the Maumee to Lake Erie.

About the same time, and to check the advancement of the French, the Ohio Company was formed by the English. This was an outgrowth of the contest between these two nations for the ascendency, whether empire, settlement or individual. After thirty years' peace between these two nations, "King George's War" opened the campaign in 1744, but terminated in 1748, the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle unfortunately omitting a settlement of any division of claims in America. The English, French and Spanish were the first to enter America, and the right of possession by each monarch or empire was held by right of a first discovery. The only right that England could advance regarding Ohio was that the portion of the Six Nations found in the Ohio Valley had placed some of their lands under British jurisdiction, and that other portions had been purchased at Lancaster, Penn., by means of a treaty with the same nations. All this was strenuously denied and ignored by the French. Thus several conflicting influences swept carnage over fair Ohio. The Indians were allied to one side and the other, and were against each other. The Indians and French would advance against the English, and they, in retaliation, would make a raid into the Indian territory and overcome a French settlement. Whenever they could as well, Indians would take the cause in their own keeping and fight each other. The wide, verdant fields of Ohio were drenched ghastly red under a glowing sun, and the great forests echoed moans from the dying and distressed. The English colonists had partially overcome their deprivation, caused by a struggle for subsistence, and means to guard against the savages—this distress augmented by campaigns against Canada—by their

increased numbers and wealth, but were now alarmed by the French rule in America, which gained so rapidly, unmolested as it was by Indian raids and other devastating circumstances. A constant conflict was going on between Lake Erie and the Upper Ohio. Atrocities and massacres were committed indiscriminately, which opened the way for a desperate class of marauders and villains from the colonies and European States. These people enlisted with the Indians on either side for the purpose of leadership and plunder. Every fortification, trading-post and settlement was garrisoned or deserted, and the ground between the Alleghanies and the Maumee became a conflict field, rife with thrilling deeds, sacrifice and adventures, the half never having been chronicled, and many heroes falling uncrowned by even a lasting memory, since during these times the people kept few annals, and cared less for historical memories than anything on earth. They were living, and dying, and struggling, and that was more than they could carry through safely. The French formed a road from the Ohio River to Detroit, via the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Maumee, and the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky.

The Ohio Company obtained a charter under English views, from the British Government, with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio. The English now reverted to the times of the Cabots, and protested that by right they held the entire country between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounded by those parallels of latitude defining their Atlantic coast settlements. France claimed the region drained by the Mississippi and tributaries, the great lakes and their tributaries, the area being west of the Alleghanies. Ohio was thus included in the disputed tract.

The Ohio Company was formed in 1848, by a number of Virginians and Londoners, two brothers of George Washington taking conspicuous parts in the movement; Thomas Lee was especially active. When the surveys were begun, the Governor of Canada entered vigorous protests, and indicated his displeasure by a prompt line of posts from Erie to Pittsburgh, named respectively, Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, Vedango, Kittaning and Du Quesne. The latter was begun by the English, captured by the French, and by them completed.

The first English settlement of which we can find traces was a block-house at Piqua, about the year 1752. It was attacked, and a bitter struggle ensued, resulting in the death of fourteen of the assailants. Those within the garrison suffered severely, many being burned, and the remainder captured and dispatched to Canada.

In 1753, the French and Indian war actively began. It did not extend beyond the American continent until 1756, when the home governments took an interest in its progress beyond encouraging their respective colonists to pursue the war-path to a direful finale for their adversaries. For four years, the French captured and conquered, spreading terror wherever they went, and they followed every Englishman that set his foot on Ohio soil to the death. We may state that these people had not retained their civilized habits, and

constant association with savages had embued them with barbarous methods of warfare which were sickening and revolting to the English, and to which they could not resort. It is highly probable that French success was vastly brought about by these means, together with the assistance of their Indian allies. In 1758, when the English hope was almost exterminated, the elder Pitt being placed at the head of the administration, a new and energetic system was inaugurated, wise measures instituted, and military science triumphed over savage cunning and French intrigue. The first brilliant English achievement was the conquest of Canada. When the home governments interfered, the war assumed the character of a French and English conflict, regardless of Indian right, yet the tribes continued to participate in the carnage.

A certain Christian, Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, located upon the Muskingum, near Beavertown. Heckewelder consented to become his associate. The Indians receiving them kindly, under conditions that Post should serve as tutor, this missionary began clearing a field for the purpose of planting corn for sustenance. This did not accord with Indian logic. They had stipulated that he teach and he was planting corn, which to them was a signal of the coming of other whites, the building of a fort and encroachments upon the Indians. They referred to the French priests, who were in good physical condition, did not till land, but were in charge of the Great Spirit who provided for them, a conclusive proof to them that when divine work was acceptable to the Great Spirit, priests were somehow sustained by other than the plans which disturbed their great hunting-grounds. However, they allowed him a small space, and he remained with them, preaching and teaching during the summer of 1762, when, accompanied by one of the principal chiefs, he returned to Lancaster, Penn., where a treaty was concluded. On his return to his post, he was met by Heckewelder, who imparted the tidings that friendly Indians had warned him that the war was about to sweep over their section, and destruction awaited them if they remained. The mission was accordingly abandoned. This failure was not so bitter as the English effort to sustain their trading-post in 1749, on the Great Miami, afterward called Laramie's store. It pursued a feeble existence until 1752, when a French raid upon the Twigtwees and English colonists proved fatal.

A European treaty now excluded the French from any rights to make treaties with the Indians, and the English, in their flush of victory after Pitt's succession, assumed the authority over Indians and lands. The savages did not accept the situation with anything resembling the gentle spirit of resignation, and the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, led the several tribes into a general war against the intruders. It was no longer French and English, but Indian and English, the former being instigated and assisted many times by the French, now desperate and unscrupulous in a mad spirit for revenge.

The intention of the Indians was to drive the whites east of the mountains, destroying their numerous strongholds in Pennsylvania and Virginia, if they

failed in their hope of utterly exterminating them. Pontiac had effected a consolidation of the tribes ranging from Mackinaw to North Carolina, thus being enabled to swoop down upon all the settlements simultaneously. A deadly beginning was made in the Ohio Valley, and only two or three English traders escaped out of the one hundred and twenty located in that vicinity. The forts at Presque Isle, St. Joseph and Mackinaw, were captured amid scenes of slaughter too terrible to perpetuate in description. The years 1763 and 1764 were literally drenched in human carnage and anguish. Ohio was a great field of crime, murder, pain and horror. The expeditions of Bradstreet and Bouquet crushed the war in 1764, and Pontiac with his Ottawas removed to the Maumee and settled. English settlement now progressed with great rapidity, but this was destined to be disturbed in 1774, by the action of Lord Dunmore, who led an expedition against the tribes of the Ohio country, terminated by his treaty on the Scioto plains. At this period, the colonists were not in strict harmony with England, and the spirit of revolution was spreading every day.

When Lord Dunmore made his treaty, the affirmation was made and gained ground that he, being a thorough loyalist, had compromised under such terms as held the Indians British allies against the settlers. Directly following this treaty, was the deliberate murder of a number of Indians, near Wheeling, including the family of the great chief, Logan—which inaugurated retaliating atrocities.

In the year 1781, April 16, the first white child was born within the present limits of Ohio, and was christened Mary Heckewelder, daughter of a Moravian missionary. All the settlers of these Moravian towns on the Muskingum were made prisoners in September of the same year. Heckwelder was transported to Detroit, but English tyranny failed to find any evidence against him or his colaborers, and they were reluctantly released, and returned to their families in Sandusky. Poverty added to their sufferings, and in the forlorn hope of finding a remnant of their property at the old settlements, which might assist in mitigating their necessities, they wearily went thitherward. They began gathering their grain, but the Wyandots attacked them, and many lives were lost. Frontiersmen had also grown jealous of them, and a body of about ninety marched out together, for the fiendish purpose of pillaging, slaughtering and laying waste all Moravian towns and posts. With the wily insidiousness of savages, they went about their diabolical plan. The Moravians were cordial and bade this band welcome, when they reached their towns in the guise of friendship. Williamson, the leader, and the gleaners, were called from the fields, when, to the dismay of these trusting and frank people, they were all bound, and only fifteen out of the marauding band of ninety were in favor of even sparing the lives of these hapless men, women and children. Forty men, twenty-two women and thirty-four children were then cruelly and heartlessly murdered, their sufferings laughed to scorn, and the last sound that fell on their

ears was exultant derision. It would seem that whatever the Indians left undone, in the way of horror, in the State of Ohio, the whites improved upon, and blackened the pages of American history with deeds of blood. Succeeding this barbarity, was the expedition against Moravian Indian towns, upon the Sandusky. Not an Indian, whether an enemy or friend, old or young, male or female, was to escape the assault, including an extermination of the Moravian element.

Col. William Crawford led the expedition, which counted 500 men, in their dastardly work. Warning had in some manner reached the towns, and the troops found them deserted. But the Indians were incensed, and their wrath had not driven them to hiding-places, but to a preparation to meet their foes. They fought desperately, and Crawford's troops were defeated and scattered, many being captured, and among them, Col. Crawford himself. It is hardly probable that Crawford could justly expect much mercy at the hands of his captors. His battle-cry had been "no quarter," and yet he evidently hoped for some consideration, as he requested an interview with Simon Girty, who lived with and influenced the Indians. Accounts state that Crawford implored the aid of Girty, and at last secured a promise to use his power to obtain the Colonel's pardon. However, this was of no avail, and it is doubtful whether Girty was disposed to intercede. The prisoners were tortured and put to death, and Crawford's agonies were protracted as long as possible. Dr. Knight managed to disable the Indian who had him in charge, and made his escape to the settlements, where he related the result of the expedition and the tortures of the captured.

On October 27, 1784, a treaty was concluded, at Fort Stanwix, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscarawas, and the Six Nations then ceded to the Colonial Government all claims to the country west of a line defined by the western boundary to the Ohio—thus rendering the Indian claim to a large portion of Ohio lands practically extinct.

Although the French and Indian war was a series of heart-rending events, it was a serious and remarkable school of discipline for the untrained troops which soon engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. On the fields of Ohio, many valuable officers, who earned distinction in the war of independence, learned their first lessons in intrepid valor.

During the Revolution, the colonial troops were engaged east of the mountains, and western settlements and frontier people were left alone to defend themselves and their property against encroachments and attacks.

The Indian tribes again became belligerent, and united with the English against the "Americans." The latter held a line of posts along the Upper Ohio, while the British were stationed in the old French strongholds on the lakes and the Mississippi. The unscrupulous whites and Indians ranged at random between this boundary and the Cuyahoga, thence southerly to the Ohio,

thus including the Scioto and Miami Valleys. Southeastern Ohio constituted "the neutral ground."

Gen. Clarke's expedition, although chiefly confined to Indiana and Illinois, greatly influenced the settlement of Ohio. His exploits and the resolution of his troops were chiefly instrumental in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, and insuring its possession by the United States during the Revolution. The British had been emphatic, in the Paris treaty, at the time of the settlement of the French and English difficulties, in demanding the Ohio River as the northern boundary of the United States. The American Commissioners relied upon Gen. Clarke's valor and energy in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, which he had conquered, and the British Commissioners were compelled to give their consent, under civil and military measures. In 1783, by the treaty of Paris, at the close of the Revolutionary war, the English relinquished all rights to the fertile territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and the United States held undisputed possession.

January 10, 1786, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper circulated a pamphlet, proposing the formation of a company for the purpose of settling the Ohio lands, and soliciting the attention and consideration of all those desiring a future home and prosperity. A meeting was also called, to assemble during the following February, and select delegates to represent each county in Massachusetts. These dignitaries should convene during the month of March, at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, in Boston, for the purpose of definitely forming the association, and adopting such measures as would benefit all directly interested. The meeting and "convention" followed, and the subscription books were opened. One million dollars, chiefly represented by Continental certificates, was the price of the land. The shares were valued at $1,000 each, and there was a division of a thousand shares. The first payment was to be $10 per share, this money to be set aside for such expenses as might accrue. A year's interest was to be devoted to the establishment of the settlement, and those families who were unable to incur the expense of moving were to be assisted. Those who purchased shares to the number of twenty were entitled to a representation by an agent, who was permitted to vote for Directors. This plan matured and was acted upon during the following year. It may be that the action of Connecticut, in ceding her territorial claims to the General Government, with few exceptions, greatly encouraged this new undertaking. That tract was, until recently, designated the "Western Reserve"—an extent 170 miles from the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and parallel thereto, being reserved.

On October 27, 1787, a contract was made between the Board of the Treasury, for the United States, and Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, agents for the Directors of the New England Ohio Company, for the purchase of a tract of land, bounded by the Ohio, and from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh townships, then surveying; thence by said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township from

the Ohio; thence, by a due west line, to the Scioto; thence, by the Scioto, to the beginning.

However fertile and attractive Ohio was known to have been, settlement did not gain rapidly after the close of the war with England, although the United States has gained her freedom. It was more than six years after Cornwallis laid down his sword, before a white settlement was formed on the *Ohio* side of the river. The French and Indian war had incited the English to be jealous of her colonial conquests, and mistrusting their loyalty, they had, so soon as the French claims were annulled, taken measures to crush all colonial claims also, and a royal proclamation rescinded all colonial land grants and charters, holding all the country west of the sources of the Atlantic rivers under the protection and sovereignty of the king of Great Britain, for the use of the Indians. All white persons were forbidden to remain or settle within the prescribed limits. Parliament then attached this tract to Quebec, and the English Government felt assured that the thirteen colonies were restricted and held secure east of the Alleghanies.

The result of the war between the colonies and England did not constitute an Indian treaty. Although England signed over her title and right, the savages held the land and ignored all white agreements, one way or the other. Whenever an attempt at settlement was undertaken, Indian depredations proved disastrous. The tribes were encouraged by the English fur traders, and the English commandant at Detroit incited them to destroy all Americans who attempted to usurp the rights of red men.

Added to this serious difficulty was the unsettled debate regarding State claims, which rendered a title precarious. A treaty, signed at Fort McIntosh, previous to the war, and authenticated, shows that during the conflict the Delawares and Wyandots occupied the Indian and British frontier, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, from the Cuyahoga to the Maumee, and from the lake to the sources of its tributaries. Later, these two tribes ceded to the United States "the neutral ground," by warranty deed, and by quit-claim, the territory south and west of the described tract, set apart for their use.

By special measures, the grant of Congress in the matter of the Ohio Company extended to nearly 5,000,000 acres, valued at $3,500,000. The original Ohio Company obtained 1,500,000 acres, the remaining being reserved by individuals, for private speculation.

The same year, Congress appointed Arthur St. Clair, Governor, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, of the Territory.

Fort Harmar had previously been built, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and in 1788, a New England colony attempted the "Muskingum settlement," on the opposite side, which was afterward named *Marietta*. In July, 1788, the Territorial officers were received in this village, and there established the first form of civil government, as set forth in the Ordinance of 1787. Three United States Judges were appointed, and Courts of Common Pleas, Probate and Justice were established.

If the stormy times were supposed to be of the past, that composure was rudely broken by the utter disregard of the Shawnee and other Indian tribes, who soon induced the Delawares and Wyandots to repudiate their consent in the matter of settlement. The miseries of frontier horrors were repeated. The British commandant at Detroit instigated many of these hostilities, yet the American Government took honorable action in assuring the English representative that American military preparations in the West was not an expedition against Detroit, or other British possessions, although the possession of Detroit by that nation was in direct opposition to the treaty of 1783. Gov. St. Clair, to avert the direful consequences of a border war, dispatched a Frenchman, Gameline, to the principal Indian towns of the Wabash and Maumee countries, to request them to meet the United States agents, and make a compromise for the benefit of both parties, at the same time reiterating the desire of the General Government to adhere to the Fort Harmar treaty. The Miamis, Shawnees, Ottawas, Kickapoos and Delawares received this representative kindly, but declined the wampum sent by the Governor, and deferred giving an answer until they had considered the subject with the "father at Detroit."

Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, informed the Frenchman that the Indians doubted the sincerity of the Americans. The new settlement on the Ohio was a proof that the whites intended to crowd further and further, until the Indians were again and again robbed of their just right. He then emphatically asserted that unless the north side of the river was kept free from these inroads there could be no terms of peace with the Shawnees, and many other tribes.

Blue Jacket was unusually intelligent and sagacious, and expressed himself eloquently. He was persistent in his determination to engage in the war of extermination, should the white settlements continue north of the Ohio.

These overtures were continued, but they failed in producing any arrangement that permitted the whites to locate north of the Ohio.

Congress called upon Kentucky and Pennsylvania to lend the aid of their militia. Gen. Harmar was instructed to destroy the Miami villages at the head of the Maumee. Late in the fall of 1790, he executed this order.

The Indians had stored a large quantity of provisions, in expectation of a campaign, and this dependence was devastated. Without authority, and with undue carelessness, he divided his army and attempted to achieve other victories. He more than lost what he had gained. Two raids upon the Wabash Indians, thereafter, proved successful, but the campaign under Gov. St. Clair was not calculated to establish peace or obtain power, and was deemed but little less than a failure.

The year 1792 was a series of skirmishes, so far as a settlement was concerned, but 1793 succeeded well enough to convene a meeting of United States Commissioners and representatives of the hostile tribes, at the rapids of the Maumee. It is highly probable that a satisfactory treaty might have been arranged, had it not been for the intervention and malicious influence of the

British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. McKee, his assistant Capt. Elliott, and the notorious Capt. Simon Girty, who instigated the savages to deeds more horrible than their own barbarisms.

It was evident that a severe struggle must ensue, and Capt. Wayne, in 1792, appointed to the command of the Western army, was called upon to conduct the campaign. He exhibited his wisdom in the beginning, by preparing his men in military discipline and fully equipping them before marching to meet a savage foe in a wilderness. Various causes detained the army, and it was not until the fall of 1793, that the force marched from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to begin the battle.

It was already late in the season, and, before any progress had been made, the army went into winter quarters at Greenville, on a branch of the Big Miami.

In the mean time, the Ohio Company had not matured its practical "settlement plan," although a generous grant had been obtained. In 1792, they received a clear title to 750,000 acres of land, for which the full price had previously been paid, in Continental currency. Congress set aside 214,285 acres as army bounties, and 100,000 acres to actual settlers. The two latter appropriations joined that of the Ohio Company.

There had been numerous conventions, discussions and other fruitless attempts to somehow form a plan for the government of the Northwest Territory, but it was not until July 13, 1787, that an ordinance was passed, and that was the result of Dr. Cutler's efforts. Every State sustained its measures.

This ordinance was the foundation of the constitution of the future State of Ohio, and indeed, permeates the entire Northwestern creed.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—No. 32.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said Territory, for the purpose of government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates of both resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them. And when there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distribution between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving in all cases to the widow of intestate, her third part of the real estate, for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed and sealed, and delivered by the person (being in full age) in whom the estate may be, and attested

by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose. And personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent's and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Governor whose commission shall continue in force for a term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress. He shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, of a thousand acres of land while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a Secretary whose commission shall continue in force for two years, unless sooner revoked. He shall reside in the district, and shall have a freehold estate therein in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three Judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and shall reside in the district and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of their office, and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress. But afterward, the Legislature shall have authority to alter them, as they shall think fit.

The Governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly, but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal or civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature. So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly. *Provided*, That for every 500 free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five. After which, the number shall be regulated by the Legislature. *Provided*, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right in fee simple 200 acres of land within the same.

Provided, Also, that a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years. And in case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly or Legislature shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum. And the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit:

As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each person in a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission as aforesaid. And whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the Council, the said House shall nominate ten persons qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this Ordinance, established and declared.

And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent. But no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor.

As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which forms the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are created; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said Territory. To provide for the establishment of States, and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Council on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people, and States in said Territory, and forever remain unaltered unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE II. The inhabitants of said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial procedure according to the course of common law. All persons shall be bailable, except for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unreasonable punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. And should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation

shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law aught ever to be made or have force in the said Territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or effect private contracts or engagements *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. III. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress. But laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. IV. The said Territory and the States which may be formed therein, shall ever remain a part of the confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in said Territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of the Government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States, and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and directions of the Legislature of the district or districts or new States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and in no case, shall non-residents be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said Territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

ART. V. There shall be formed in said Territory not less than three, nor more than five, States, and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State in the said Territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post St. Vincent, due north to the Territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said Territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post St. Vincent to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said Territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and said territorial line. *Provided*, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of those three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. *Provided*, The constitution and government so to be formed, shall be represented, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants than 60,000.

ART. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully

claimed in one of the original States, each fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

The passage of this ordinance, since known as the "Ordinance of 1787," was immediately followed by an application to the Government, by John Cleves Seymour, of New Jersey, in behalf of the country, between the Miamis, and a contract was concluded the following year. The Ohio Company were exceedingly energetic in inaugurating settlements. Gen. Putman, with a party of forty-seven men, set out on an exploring expedition, accompanied by six boat builders. On the 1st of January, 1788, twenty-six surveyors followed, from Hartford, Conn. They arrived in Ohio on the 7th of April, 1788, and their active energy founded the permanent beginning of this great Western State. When we review the dangerous experiments that have been made, in this land west of the Alleghanies, the horrors which had overwhelmed every attempt, we can faintly realize the stalwart courage that sent these men on their way, and sustained them in their pioneer hardships. With characteristic vigor, they began their little town. Enthusiastic and happy, they did not rest from their toilsome march over the old Indian roads, but kept busily at work to establish an oasis in this wide expanse of wilderness, before they should take necessary ease to recuperate their strength.

The wise men met on the 2d of May, and the little town was named Marietta. Situated as it was, in the midst of danger, they had used precaution to build and equip a fortified square, which was designated Campus Martius; Square No. 19 was Capitolium, and Square No. 61 was Cecelia, and the main street was Sacra Via.

Marietta was especially fortunate in her actual "first families." Ten of the forty-eight men had received a thorough college education; the remaining were individuals of sterling merit, honorable, and several had already attained reputations for superior excellence of abilities. Patriotic and brave, the settlement certainly possessed a foundation that promised well for the future. The following 4th of July was an auspicious event, and the Hon. James M. Varnum was the eloquent orator of the occason.

The opening of the court, on the 2d of September, was a solemn ceremonial, the High Sheriff leading with drawn sword, followed by citizens, with an escort of officers from Fort Harmar, the members of the bar, the Governor and Clergymen, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Gen. Rufus Putman and Benjamin Tupper—all these constituted an imposing spectacle, as they progressed over a path which had been cut through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, the edifice of law and order.

The Judges took their seats, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, and immediately the Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sprout, proclaimed the response, and the court of impartial justice was convened.

This ceremonial was, perhaps, made all the more impressive by the presence of several powerful Indian chiefs, who had journeyed to Marietta for the purpose of making a treaty.

The settlement now increased rapidly, new cabins were erected constantly. On the 17th of December, a society event occurred, in the form of a grand ball, fifteen ladies being present.

John Cleves Symmes had contracted for 2,000,000 acres of land, and succeeded in obtaining his grant, but circumstances prevented him from meeting his part of the obligations, and the specification was reduced to 1,000,000. After vain attempt to make his payments, a settlement was finally effected for 248,540 acres, and Symmes was prepared to dispose of clear titles to new-comers. In 1788, a town was established within the boundaries of his grant, at the mouth of the little Miami, known as Columbia, and in the early part of 1787 another was formed opposite the mouth of the Licking River, by name Losantiville, analyzed by a frontier scholar—*ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth of; *L*, Licking.

Judge Symmes had projected building his main town at North Bend. This plan was frustrated by reason of Ensign Luce—who had been commissioned by Gen. Harmar to erect a fort—deciding that North Bend was not suitable for the purpose. He selected Losantiville for the purpose, and Fort Washington was the result. In 1790, Gov. St. Clair was called to inspect the settlement, and proceeded to organize Hamilton County, at the same time calling the town *Cincinnati*.

It will be remembered that Connecticut ceded most of her western lands to General Government, retaining, however, a minor portion. As the settlements began to increase on the "Virginia Reserve" and between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, all those holding claims were not disposed to part with them, while others were anxious to secure grants for the purpose of speculation, rather than the advancement of civilization. The Scioto Company was a questionable adherent of the Ohio Company, and began operations, which resulted well, whatever their purpose may have been.

Gen. Putnam cleared the land and directed the building of 100 dwellings and six block-houses. During 1791, the colony arrived, consisting of 500 persons. Only ten of these were tillers of the soil. Viscount Malartie ventured into the wilderness, but instead of settling, joined Gen. St. Clair's army, and was ultimately his aid-de-camp. Indian conquests were not to his taste, and he soon returned to France. This new colony was essentially French, and its location was Gallia County. The name "Gallipolis" was selected.

These settlers, being unaccustomed to severe toil, and disinclined to learn its hard lesson, soon became demoralized, through deprivation and absolute want. Congress came to their aid with a land grant of 24,000 acres, but few of them cared to enter claims, and soon all traces of the old town were lost, and its inhabitants scattered.

Gen. St. Clair having become unpopular, through repeated failures in Indian campaigns, and Gen. Anthony Wayne having wintered at Fort Washington, the spring of 1793 was opened by a march of the army, well disciplined and led by "Mad Anthony," on a campaign that must crush the rapidly increasing depredations of the Indians, notwithstanding which these new settlements had been made. All winter, Gen. Wayne had dispatched scouts, spies and hardy frontiersmen on errands of discovery, and his plans were, therefore, practically matured. His army cut its way through the forests, gathering horses, provisions, etc., as they marched, and finally came nearly up to the enemy before discovery. They again returned to Fort Washington, as the Commander-in-Chief, under the order of the Executive, had proclaimed inaction until the Northern or British Commissioners and Indians should convene and discuss the situation and prospects. Gen. Wayne, meantime, drilled his men at "Hobson's Choice," a place near Fort Washington.

The Commissioners came from Detroit, and assembled at Capt. Matthew Elliot's house, at the mouth of the Detroit River.

A meeting was called at Sandusky, and twenty Indian representatives were present, to argue the grounds of a treaty. Simon Girty acted as interpreter, and has been vehemently accused of unfaithfulness in this trust, since he did not advocate the adjustment of matters on any grounds. The Indians reiterated their rights and wrongs, and offered to receive the half of the purchase money, provided the actual settlers would accept it as the price of the land, move away, and leave the original owners the proud possessors of their lands. The Government would then expend less money than they would have done in a full Indian purchase, or a long and cruel war. This being out of the question and rejected, a decided specification was made that the Ohio boundary was to be obliterated, and a new one adopted, that encompassed a mere fraction of territory. This was also rejected. The Indians indignantly bade the Americans to go back to their father, and they would return to their tribes.

The council was terminated in confusion. It is highly probable that some settlement might have been made, had it not been for English influence which instigated the savages, in the hope of ultimately making conquests for themselves. The commander at Detroit evinced great uneasiness whenever there was a shadow of an opportunity for a peaceful understanding.

On Christmas Day, 1793, a detachment of the army encamped on the identical ground made memorable by St. Clair's horrible defeat. A reward was offered for every human skull that was found, and 600 were gathered. The bones of the victims were removed from the spot where they built Fort Recovery. This point was left in charge of Alexander Gibson.

Early in the year 1794, Lord Dorchester addressed the Commissioners in behalf of the English. Even at this time, Gen. Wayne, to avoid the terrors of a great war, again made overtures of peace, dispatching Freeman, Trueman and Hardin, all initiated in savage tactics, on errands of mercy—and the three men

were inhumanly murdered. The English went so far as to order Gov. Simcoe to erect a fort, in April, 1794, on the Rapids of the Maumee, thus rousing the Indians by a bold proof that they had espoused their cause. In May, the Spanish, who were ever jealous of colonial encroachments, were willing to aid in a general raid against the Americans.

In June, a scouting party from Fort Recovery, fell into an Indian ambush and suffered severely, their foes following them to the very entrance. The siege continued for two days. It was plainly evident that white men augmented the Indian force; ounce balls and buck-shot surely came from their rifles. Again, the Indians immediately began a search beneath the logs where pieces of artillery were hidden during the great battle of St. Clair, but fortunately, Fort Recovery had the use of them and they accomplished much.

On July 26, Scott joined Wayne at Greenville, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and on the 28th, the legion took up its line of deadly march. Halting at Girty's Town, they built Fort Mary's, later on Fort Adams. Throwing the enemy off their guard by feints and counter-marching, the troops surprised the Indians, and without the slightest resistance took possession of their villages at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee. They found provision in abundance, and tarried a week building Fort Defiance.

Again Gen. Wayne would have made terms of peace, on the principle of the Government to arrest bloodshed, but the Indians were rendered cruelly intent on war by an addition of a body of British militia from Detroit, and by regulars stationed at a fort they had built on the left bank of the river, below the rapids, called Fort Miami. The "Fallen Timber" ground was selected as the field for a battle by the savages, in the expectation that the trees cast down by a tornado and there remaining, would seriously impede American progress.

August 15th, Wayne marched down the river, and at Roche de Boeuf, erected a fortification for their stores and luggage, naming it "Fort Deposit." On the 20th, the American army began the attack. Maj. Price and Maj. Gen. Scott were heroic in their assistance, and after a sharp, deadly conflict, the enemy was routed, fleeing in confusion, and leaving their dead and wounded strewn thickly over the field. The savages were pressed to the front always, and when the carnage was painful, the British troops not engaged looked on coolly from the fort and offered no assistance, aiding their own, however, when possible. Gen. Wayne being an ardent soldier, was apt to forget his position, and impetuously place himself constantly in danger. Lieut. Harrison is reported to have requested the General not to forget to give him field orders, in his own participation in the battle, and to have received the reply that *the standing order was always to charge bayonets.*

Notwithstanding the treaty of 1878, and the fact that the British were trespassing, they encroached upon the Ohio soil, and essayed to vindicate their action by discarding American claims and recognizing the Indian rights, whereby they might seek their own colonization and make treaties.

Maj. Campbell was in command at Fort Miami, and when he saw the savages being cut down almost mercilessly, he not only refrained from offering aid, but when, in their desperate retreat, they attempted to enter the fort for protection, he ordered the doors closed in their faces.

On the following day, Campbell sent a message to Wayne, demanding a reason for hostile action, adding that Great Britain was not now at war with the United States. He received a characteristic reply.

During the Revolution, Detroit was an important British point, and the Maumee was its outlet. Therefore, the English clung tenaciously to this possession, giving, as it did, the advantage of the great fur trade. The English Government evidently regretted ceding so much of her territory in the West, and were searching for an excuse to quarrel and attempt to regain at least a part of what they had lost. Their policy was to sustain the bitter hatred between the Indians and the Americans.

The settlement of the Maumee Valley had been rapid, but the very name was an agony of remembrance of frightful massacres and atrocities. Col. McKee, the British Indian agent, and his assistant, Capt. Elliott, were from Pennsylvania, but being Tories, they had assimilated with the Indians. They joined the Shawnee tribe and married Indian wives, and made their fortunes thereby, through British appointments to secure the savage interests. The Indians were directly served by McKee and Elliott, with ammunition and supplies, during the Wayne conflict.

Several skirmishes ensued, but severe weather approaching, the troops moved for quarters, and on the 14th day of September, they attacked the Miami villages, captured them with provisions and stores, and erected a fort, leaving it in charge of Lieut. Col. Hamtramck. With cheers and rifle-shooting, this post was named *Fort Wayne*. The main army marched into Greenville and went into winter quarters.

Wayne had achieved a brilliant victory, but his success did not overcome his practical reasoning, and he was unwilling to subject his men to a severe winter's campaign unless necessity was peremptory.

Gov. Simcoe, Col. McKee and a few of the most savage Indian chiefs attempted to rally the Indians for a new attack. Gov. Simcoe, of Detroit, was aware that the mounted volunteers under Wayne had been allowed to return home, and that the term of service of a portion of the "Legion" was about to expire.

The British and Indians held a conference, but the latter were weary with fighting for the glory of the Great Father at Detroit, and did not enter into the plan. The winter proved most poverty stricken to them, the English failing to supply them, and their crops and sustenance having been destroyed by Wayne. They were then fully prepared to listen to the faintest signal from Wayne to conciliate affairs, and the Wyandots and Delawares were the first to confer with him on the subject. Their position was exposed and they had suffered severely.

They soon influenced other tribes to consider the question. As a mass, they were convinced of their inability to overcome the Americans, and had become impatient and disgusted with the duplicity of their British friends, who had not hesitated to sacrifice them in every instance, and who deserted them in their hour of distress. United, they sued for peace. Terms were made, and about the 1st of August, the famous Greenville treaty was ratified and established, and the old Indian war in Ohio terminated.

The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias were thus conciliated. The old Indian boundary line, settled upon at the Fort McIntosh treaty, was retained, and the southwestern line was prolonged from old Fort Recovery, southwest of the Ohio River.

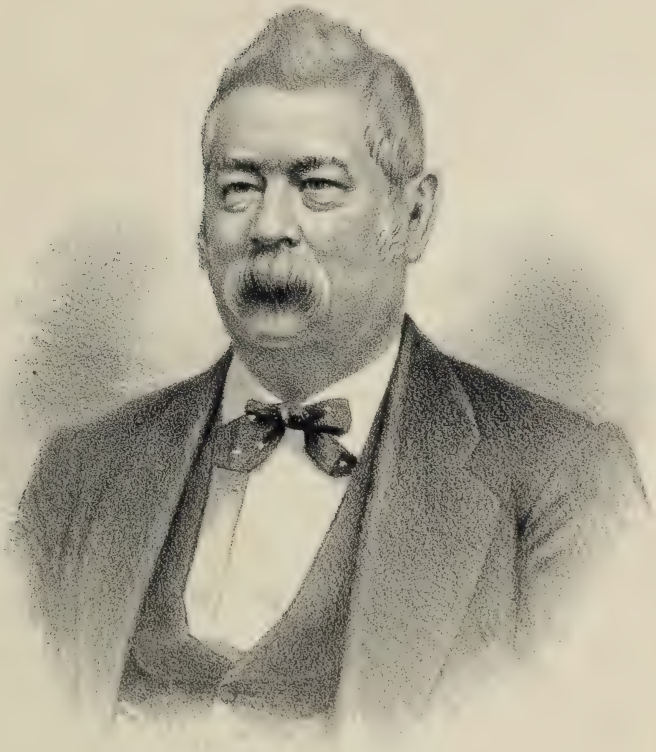
"The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and thence run up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River (running into the Ohio), at or near which fork stood Laramie's store—Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami that runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly on a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa River."

This boundary line has, ever since this memorable treaty, been a prominent landmark, and may now be traced as the southern boundary line of Stark, Ashland, Richland and Marion Counties, and the northern line, in part, of Tuscarawas and Knox. Old Fort Recovery was located in Mercer, near the Indiana line. Laramie's store was in Shelby.

Within the Indian Reservation, the United States held sixteen distinct sections of land, for the purpose of military posts, so arranged that the Government had full right of way north and west.

The "Joy treaty" between England and the United States was ratified early in 1796, and the British were obliged to vacate Detroit and Fort Miami, and recall the fact that they had no claim or right to either points. Gen. Wayne received them, and accompanied by Gov. St. Clair, proceeded to Detroit. Here the latter laid out a county, calling it Wayne, and designated Detroit as its seat of justice. This was the fifth county in the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River. Washington County, with Marietta as a seat of justice, was first established; next Hamilton, with Cincinnati as a county seat. Wayne County was organized in 1796, and included about twenty-six of the present counties, in the northwest part of the State, covering about a quarter of its area, besides parts of Indiana and Michigan.

In other parts of the State, the population was rapidly increasing. In May, 1795, the Legislature authorized a committee to institute measures for the



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disposal of their Western lands. The Virginia and Connecticut Reservations required some action on the part of Government, inasmuch as ceding a portion and re-selling had in a measure disturbed free titles. Fifty-six persons negotiated and purchased lands, receiving quit-claim titles and entire rights. They re-sold to John Morgan and John Caldwell and Jonathan Bruce, in trust. Thus 3,000,000 acres were prepared for settlement. Upon the quit-claim deeds of these representatives, the full title of lands included within the old Western Reserve rests.

Judge Symmes began his active operations in 1796, and by the close of 1797 all lands east of the Cuyahoga were laid out in townships, five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city in the Reserve was named. Some townships were retained for private sale, and others were disposed of by lottery, in 1798.

Wayne's treaty led to the formation of Dayton, and the peopling of that section. A difficulty arose regarding the original Symmes grant and its modification. Symmes had sold land titles, in good faith, beyond his vested power, and Congress was now called upon to adjust these claims and titles. Seventeen days after the Wayne or Greenville treaty, St. Clair, Wilkinson, Dayton and Ludlow contracted with Symmes for seven and eight ranges, between the Mad and Little Miami Rivers. November 4, 1795, Mr. Ludlow laid out Dayton.

During the years 1790 and 1795, the Governor and Supreme Judges of the Northwest Territory had published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were ratified at Cincinnati, for the purpose of forming a complete statutory. It was termed the "Maxwell Code."

Mr. Nathaniel Massie founded a town on the Scioto, which was called Chillicothe. The Iroquois treaty had previously invited settlement, and embryo towns had begun as early as 1769, under the protection of the Connecticut Company. A land company was organized in Hartford, Conn., in 1795, sending out forty-three surveyors to divide the townships of that part of the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, five miles square. The first resident of the town of Cleveland was Mr. Job Stiles and family, and Mrs. Stiles was the mother of the first white child born on the Reserve. Some other parts of the territory progressed more rapidly in population.

Along the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, towns began to spring up, which might perhaps better be termed farming settlements.

Cincinnati was increasing, and in 1796, had reached 100 cabins, 15 frame houses and 600 persons, with prospects for a firm future.

The Virginia Military Land District was between the Little Miami and Scioto, and was rapidly increasing in population.

Mr. Massie was unceasing in his efforts to advance the West, and laid out Manchester, offering inducements that could not fail to attract settlers.

Ebenezer Zane procured a grant in consideration of opening a bridle path from the Ohio River at Wheeling, over the country via Chillicothe, to Limestone,

in Kentucky. The year following, the United States mail was taken over this route.

The comparatively tranquil condition of the country and the inducements it had to offer encouraged a rapid settlement of the Territory. A prominent feature of the early growth of Ohio was the general prevalence of reliable, stanch principle. The people were of the good colonial stock.

In 1800, Chillicothe was denominated the seat of the Territorial government, and the first stone edifice in the State was begun in this town, soon after this appointment. About this time, a serious difficulty suddenly occurred to those individuals who had taken lands on the Western Reserve of Connecticut. That Eastern power had, it is true, ceded a part of her claim to the General Government, and had stipulated for the sale of certain other tracts. At the same time, the State had not signed away her jurisdiction over some sections of her claim, and those unfortunate people in and about Dayton found themselves without any government upon which they might depend in a case of emergency. The matter was, accordingly, presented to the Territorial government, which interceded with the Eastern State, and, sanctioned by the Assembly at Congress, Connecticut relinquished her jurisdiction in 1800.

Cleveland was an important point, and was growing in the mean time. However, it had suffered exceedingly from the ravages of fever and ague. For a period of two months, there was not an individual, but a boy thirteen years of age, able to procure food for the others. Flour was out of all rational consideration, and the meal upon which they lived was pounded by hand. In 1799, Williams and Myatt erected a grist-mill at the falls, near Newbury.

A startling agitation occurred in 1801, which in these days would cause but a ripple in the political sea, but happening during a time when legislative dignity and state authority were regarded with reverential awe, it created the most intense feeling. Great indignation was openly expressed.

The Governor and several legislators felt that they had been insulted in the performance of their respective duties, at Chillicothe, while the Assembly was in session in 1801. No measures being taken by the authorities at the capital to protect the Executive, a law was passed removing the seat of government to Cincinnati.

This circumstance led to a general consideration of the advantages of a State government, and a popular desire was expressed for a change in this respect. Gov. St. Clair had fallen into disfavor through his failure as a military leader and his failures in the Indian campaigns, and from his assuming powers which were not vested in him, especially the subdivision of counties. He was also identified with the Federal party, which was not popular in Ohio. The opposition was strong in the Assembly, but was in the minority in the House of Representatives. The boundary question was agitated at the same time. The intention was to thus effect the limits of Ohio that a State government would necessarily have to be postponed. Against this measure, Tiffin, Worthington,

Longham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow strenuously objected. After considerable discussion, Thomas Worthington obtained leave of absence from the session, and journeyed to Washington in behalf of a State government. It was obvious that the Territory, under the ordinance, was not entitled to a change. Massie suggested the feasibility of appointing a committee to address Congress on the subject. This the House refused to pass.

An effort was then made to take a census, but any action on this subject was postponed until the next session.

During all this ineffectual struggle, Worthington was doing his best in Washington, and succeeded so well that on March 4, a report was made to the House in favor of the State government. This report was made on a basis that the census, in 1800, summed up over 45,000 for Ohio.

April 30, Congress passed a law carrying into effect the views expressed on this subject. A convention met on November 1. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their views. Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them as their chief executive magistrate. Several members resolutely opposed this action, insisting upon a vote, which, through courtesy and not a sense of right, resulted in permitting him to address them. He advised the postponement of the State government until the original eastern portion of the State was sufficiently populated to demand this right. Only one, out of thirty-three, voted to sustain the Governor in these views.

The convention agreed to the views of Congress. November 29, the agreement was ratified and signed, as was the constitution of the State of Ohio. The General Assembly was ordered to convene the first Tuesday of March, 1803.

This was carried into effect. A constitution was framed for the new State, adhering to the Ordinance of 1787. The rights and duties of citizens were plainly set forth, and general business was transacted. The new State constitution was signed by:

Edward Tiffin, President and Representative from Ross County.

Adams County—Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, Thomas Vinker.

Belmont County—James Caldwell and Elijah Woods.

Clermont County—Philip Gatch and James Sargent.

Fairfield County—Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.

Hamilton County—John W. Brown, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Gitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith and John Wilson.

Jefferson County—Rudolph Blair, George Humphry, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff and Bezaleel Wells.

Ross County—Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie and F. Worthington.

Washington County—Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McIntyre and Rufus Putnam.

Thomas Scott, Secretary.

The first Legislature of the State, under the new constitution, created eight new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

The first State officers were: Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the House; Nathaniel Massie, President of the Senate; William Creighton, Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlavy, Willis Silliman and Calvin Pease, Judges of the District Court.

The General Assembly held a second session in December, at which time the militia law was revised, also giving aliens equal proprietary rights with native citizens. The revenue system was modified and improved. Acts authorizing the incorporation of townships were passed, and for the establishment of counties. Furthermore, Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow and William Ludlow were authorized to locate a township for collegiate purposes, according to previous specified terms of Congress. The Symmes grant and the college specification collided materially, but the irregularity of the former was not to create any inconvenience for the latter. Mr. Symmes had in good faith marked off this township, but circumstances preventing the perfection of his plans, that lapsed with the others, and the original township was now entered by settlers.

Accordingly, thirty-six sections, west of the Great Miami, were selected, and are now held by the Miami University.

Gov. St. Clair, notwithstanding his unpopularity, was re-appointed.

Ohio was under a system of government which guaranteed the best improvements; her Legislature being composed of her best statesmen, and the laws passed having the general interest of the people embodied in them.

A bill was passed, appropriating the net proceeds of the land lying within said State, sold by Congress after the 20th day of June, 1802, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, to be applied to the laying-out of roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass. In conformity with these provisions, steps were taken, in 1805, which resulted in the making of the Cumberland or National road.

Burr, at this time, began an organization for the ostensible purpose of making a settlement on the Wachita, but his party being armed and his plans not being frankly disclosed, an investigation proved that his real design was a mutinous revolt against Governmental powers, and to gratify his ambition by founding his own kingdom in Mexico, and defeating the Spanish. If success crowned his efforts, his ultimate victory was to rupture the Union by forcing the Western States to withdraw from their allegiance. By gaining an influence over the noble but misguided Blennerhasset, he established his headquarters on his island in the Ohio. The history of Burr's expedition is already well known.

The final capture by Gov. Tiffin, of ten boats loaded with stores, on the Muskingum, and four near Marietta, decided the fate of this scheme, and Burr was finally arrested and put on trial May 22, 1807.

The advancement of the settlement of the State was in no manner impeded, and towns sprang up, farms were laid out, and all other improvements inaugurated which tended to a permanent prosperity.

In 1808, Tecumseh left Greenville to join the Prophet on the banks of the Tippecanoe, a tributary of the Upper Wabash, on a tract of land granted herein by the Pottawatomies.

The Indians were virtually by treaty allowed but a small proportion of land within the boundaries of the State, and were maintaining peaceful attitudes toward the whites, with exceptional border depredations, which were settled by mutual understanding.

Although the United States had gained independence, and was treating with England as with other foreign powers, the British persisted in violating the national rights of the United States, impressing American seamen into the British service, seizing American vessels engaged with France in trade, and otherwise violating the rights of an independent nation, at peace with the British power.

The mission upon which Henry was sent by the British, to create disturbance between the States, and thus broken, to weaken the strength of the General Government, added fuel to the fire, and united indignation cried for war.

British agents again bargained with the Indians of the Wabash and Maumee Valleys, desiring them to inaugurate another war upon the western sections and to make a desperate attack upon the settlements south of the lakes. The British agent at Malden negotiated in rifles, powder, ball, merchandise, lead, blankets and shirts. The Indians were inspired again with the hope that the whites would be driven back, and that all the country north of the Ohio would again revert to them.

The Canadians in league with the English, gave the savages unlimited quantities of whisky, which naturally aroused their fierce natures to acts of violence and blood. It is highly probable that the use of liquor was the main cause of the deterioration of the best traits of the Indian character, after the Revolution. Again, many unscrupulous men upon the frontier did not hesitate to commit the most merciless crimes against the Indians, such was the prejudice against them, and the courts invariably failed to indict them for these atrocities. This error on the part of the Americans served to influence the savages against them.

At this time, the seats of justice were distant over a hundred miles each from the other, uninhabited tracts frequently extending between them which were absolute wildernesses. The routes were in many cases difficult and circuitous.

As early as 1808, there was a mail communication for the people on the Lower Maumee, many days elapsing between the arrivals and departures of

the same, however. Horace Gunn was the carrier. Benoni Adams brought the news from Cleveland to the same point, his trip requiring a fortnight. It must be remembered that this journey was mostly made on foot. The Black Swamp could not be traversed in any other manner.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The war of 1812 can be called a continuation of the Revolution, with all justice. Although rumors had reached Ohio, that active preparations were being made for general action, no official tidings had been sent to Hull, commander-in-chief of the Western forces.

The Secretary of War, instead of sending a special messenger directly to Hull, communicated with the post adjacent, depending upon a continuation of the news from that point. At the same time, advices were sent the British post at Malden and Detroit. Hull sent out a packet with official papers, stores, etc., the day previous to that on which the official intelligence arrived that an open rupture existed between the two powers, and this was of course captured.

The Western forces marched to Detroit and crossed over to Sandwich, preparatory to attacking Malden, a post most favorable for the transportation of stores, troops, etc. which was therefore considered valuable.

Peter Minard first gave the news to the settlers of the Maumee. He had heard from a Delaware chief, who assured him a general massacre was to take place in the valley. Maj. Spafford paid no heed to this "idle fear," until a few days thereafter a messenger came to his quarters, reporting a band of fifty Pottawatomies on the march to join the hostile tribes near Malden. They had plundered and burned Monclova, and had nearly reached the rapids.

The Major, with his family and settlers, immediately launched a barge on the river and were able to reach old Fort Miami just as the savages reached Maumee City. They could plainly witness the flames that devoured their old homes. They kept on their way in their miserable craft, until they reached Milan, where they learned that the entire country was in danger.

Although the Indians were defeated in the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811, they plotted vigorously with the English for the invasion of Ohio.

Gen. William Hull marched from the southwestern part of the State directly north, crossing the counties of Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, establishing military posts along the route and cutting a way through the wilderness of the unsettled portions. He crossed the Maumee on the 1st of July, and marched to Detroit.

Hull was evidently actuated in his succeeding disgraceful failures by two fears—lack of confidence in the ability of his troops, and the belief that they might desert him in action. He proclaimed freedom, and a necessity of submitting to the Canadians under existing circumstances. He held out inducements to the British regulars to desert their cause and essayed to pacify the savages, but he accomplished nothing beyond jeopardizing the American cause

and disgracing his army. His men became restless. Col. Miller and Col. Cass were delighted when detailed on scouting expeditions, and did not hesitate to attack advancing squads of the enemy. At last, an attack was made on the Niagara frontier, and Hull speedily abandoned his project and collected his forces at Detroit.

Meantime, Col. Proctor had reached Malden, and quickly perceiving the advantage of a post at that point, whereby he could cut off supplies and starve Hull into subjection, he massed his forces about this section, captured Van Horn and his two hundred men, and withstood the attack of Miller, although he gained nothing by so doing. Again Hull displayed his weakness by recalling his forces from further molestations.

Gen. Brock, however, reached Malden on the 13th of August, 1812, and began war preparations.

Gen. Dearborn placed a force on the Niagara frontier, but an armistice was made with the British. Hull dispatched a third party under McArthur, to open communications to the Raisin River.

Gen. Brock appeared at Sandwich and began to erect batteries, which Hull would not allow to be molested. The result was, that on the 26th of August Detroit was surrendered to the enemy, and not a blow had been struck in its defense.

By this dastardly act, 1,400 brave men who had not been permitted to make a single effort to sustain the American cause, were surrendered to 300 English regulars, 400 Canadians and their Indian allies. Gen. Hull was, in consequence of this series of "mistakes," accused of treason and cowardice, and convicted of the latter. By the middle of August, the British had gained the control over most of the Northwestern Territory.

The appointment of William Henry Harrison to the position of commander in chief of the Western forces, was most opportune. He speedily raised a vigorous army, and advanced by three routes to the foot of the rapids.

Gen. Harrison commanded the right wing, and marched by the way of Upper Sandusky, where he located his depot of supplies. Gen. Tupper commanded the center, Fort McArthur, in Hardin County, being his base, while Gen. Winchester marched from Fort Defiance down the Maumee to the foot of the rapids.

A large force of British and Indians moved up the left bank of the Maumee toward Fort Wayne, and Gen. Harrison, to intercept them, marched to the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee.

Harrison was aware that the enemy would be also hemmed in by Winchester. The weather was rainy, and the prospects were that a most unfortunate season was to follow the expected engagements. Harrison heard that Winchester had reached Fort Defiance, and that the Indians and British were retreating down the Maumee. He followed, and marched to Winchester's camp, where he arrived in season to quell a mutiny under command of Col. Allen, of the Kentucky troops.

In January, 1813, Winchester had reached the rapids, where he received tidings that Frenchtown was menaced and exposed. Without orders, he sent a party to the rescue, which defeated the enemy. The weather was intensely cold, and the company lay within eighteen miles of Malden, where the enemy was collected in full force, consequently re-enforcements must be dispatched immediately or the town again left to its fate.

Winchester then marched with a force of 259 men, and upon arriving at nightfall, insisted upon remaining on open ground, although warned repeatedly that this would be a most dangerous experiment.

In the morning, he was surprised by the enemy, massed directly before him, with a battery within three hundred yards of his camp, and a shower of bombs, balls and grape-shot falling among his exposed troops, and the yells of Indians reminding him of his fatal error. Lewis, who led the party out in the beginning and had apprehended the danger, bravely defended himself behind garden pickets. Winchester was defeated on the 22d of January, 1813, and the Indians were permitted to massacre the prisoners and the settlers.

Harrison fell back to the foot of the rapids. On the 1st of February, he began the construction of Fort Meigs. On the 27th of April, Proctor and Tecumseh attacked this fort, and laid siege with the full expectation of success. The stipulation was that Gen. Harrison was to be delivered to Tecumseh. While the balls and bombs were making havoc with the fort, the Indians were climbing trees and pouring a galling fire down upon the troops. Gen. Proctor invited Harrison to surrender, which was politely declined, with the assurance that the British General would have the opportunity to distinguish himself as a soldier before such a proceeding was enacted.

Gen. Clay was descending the Maumee with 1,200 Kentuckians in flat boats. Orders went from Harrison that 800 men should land on the left bank, take and spike the British cannon, and then to enter the fort, from which soldiers were to issue to assist the re-enforcements.

Capt. Hamilton was to pilot Gen. Clay to the fort, cutting their way through. All succeeded, Col. Dudley taking the batteries and spiking the cannon. But his men, too much elated by their success, against orders, and against the repeated expostulations of Col. Dudley, insisted on pursuing the Indians. Col. Dudley would not desert them. This act proved their ruin. By a decoy, they were led into a defile which proved an ambush, and the men found themselves surrounded by savages, without means of escape.

A most frightful massacre began, and every man would have fallen had not Tecumseh sternly forbidden the cowardly carnage. One of his principal chiefs ignored this order, and the next instant the great warrior buried his hatchet in his head. The brave Col. Dudley was, however, tomahawked and scalped.

There were no immediate signs that the fort would be surrendered, and the siege was raised on the 9th of May. It was renewed on the 20th of July, and abandoned a few days later. The enemy decided this stronghold was invulnerable.

On the 1st of August, the enemy proceeded to Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, garrisoned by 150 men under Maj. Croghan. The fort had the use of but one piece of cannon. The enemy with Tecumseh's Indians numbered 3,300 strong, with six pieces of cannon.

Gen. Proctor again tendered the offer to surrender, adding that a refusal would only bring about a useless resistance, and a massacre by the Indians. The reply was, that before the fort went over to the British, not an American would be left to be massacred, as they should hold out to the last man. Proctor opened fire. The first movement was an assault upon the northwest angle of the fort, as if to make a breach and thus carry the works. The commandant strengthened that point by bags of sand, and during the night stealthily placing his one cannon in a concealed position, he filled it with slugs.

The following day, the fire again swept the northwest corner, and, evening approaching, a column of 350 men swept up within twenty yards of the walls. They were met by the musketry, which had little effect, and the ditch was soon filled with men. The next instant the hidden cannon, so placed as to sweep the ditch, suddenly began action, and the surprised assailants quickly recoiled, and the fort was saved, with the loss of only one man.

The next morning, the enemy had disappeared, evidently in haste, as guns, clothing and stores were left behind. They had lost over one hundred and fifty men by this useless attempt. Croghan had previously received orders to evacuate the fort from Gen. Harrison, and his determination to hold the position merited Harrison's reprimand and remand of commission. Such was the severity of military law. However, the rank of Colonel was immediately conferred upon him by the President, for his gallantry. The ladies of Chillicothe presented him with an elegant testimonial in the shape of a sword.

It was decided to make a naval warfare effectual in the recovery of the Northwestern Territory, and accordingly vessel-building began under Commodore Perry's supervision.

The British looked upon this proceeding with derision, fully intending to use these boats for their own purpose. They publicly proclaimed their intention.

By the 1st of August, 1813, Commodore Perry set sail a flotilla, the Lawrence and the Niagara, of twenty guns each, with smaller vessels following. Some difficulty was encountered in launching the larger vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water.

Perry's first destination was Put-in-Bay, thirty miles from Malden, where the British fleet lay under the guns of the fort. On the 10th of September, the British fleet—exceeding the American by ten guns—under Commodore Barclay, appeared off Put-in-Bay, distant about ten miles. Perry immediately set sail. The wind shifting, the Americans had the advantage.

Perry hoisted the Union Jack. A general preparation was made for the conflict. An ominous silence settled over all as the fleets approached. A bugle sounded on the enemy's ship Detroit, and a furious fire was opened upon

the Lawrence. The frightful and desperate battle that ensued is so familiar that it is not necessary for us to repeat its details. It forever remains in history as a prominent, desperate struggle that turned the tide most decisively in favor of the Americans. Hand to hand, for three hours, this furious struggle surged, resulting in a pronounced victory for the Americans.

Commodore Perry immediately requested parole for his severely wounded antagonist, Commodore Barclay. Capt. Elliott was at this engagement highly commended by Perry for his bravery.

Gen. Harrison now made preparations to follow Proctor, and reached Malden on the 27th of September.

Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, and thence Harrison followed him, overtaking the enemy on the 9th of October, on the bank of the Thames. An engagement ensued, which was not particularly marked in its events, but which practically terminated the war in the Northwest.

Tecumseh fell during this battle, and his death disheartened the savages to such an extent that they were willing to make terms of peace. Accordingly a treaty was concluded on the 22d of July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Miamis, the tribes engaged in hostilities.

Again Ohio was able to turn her attention to the improvements within her own boundaries. Weary and disabled though she was, her ambition and energy were unimpaired. The struggle had been severe, but a grand reward had been won, and peace and independence belonged to these sturdy, earnest, pioneers.

In 1815, a town was founded near Fort Meigs, and, in 1816, Gen. John E. Hunt and Judge Robert A. Forsythe located at Maumee.

BANKING.

Up to the year 1817, Ohio had no banking system, and on the 28th of January of that year, the United States Bank opened a branch at Cincinnati, and yet another during the following October at Chillicothe. These branches found a large amount of business to transact, and while being of assistance in various ways to the State, also received a fine revenue themselves. The State therefore resolved upon a tax levy, and, in 1819, the branches were to pay $50,000 each, and the State Auditor was authorized to issue his warrant for the collection of the same.

The bank branches demurred, but the State was decided, and the banks accordingly filed a bill in chancery, in the United States Circuit Court, setting forth reasons whereby their prayer that Ralph Osborn, State Auditor, should be restrained from making such collection, should be seriously considered.

Osborn being counseled not to appear on the day designated in the writ, an injunction was obtained, with the security given in the shape of bonds from the bank, to the amount of $100,000. On the 14th of September, the bank sent a commissioner to Columbus, who served upon the Auditor a copy of the petition

for the injunction, and a subpœna to make an appearance before the court on the first Monday in the following January. Osborn submitted both the petition and the injunction to the Secretary of State, with his warrant for collecting the tax. Legally, the matter was somewhat complicated.

The Auditor desired the Secretary of State to take legal advice, and if the papers did not actually amount to an injunction, to give orders for the execution of the warrant.

The decision was that the papers did not equal a valid injunction. The State writ for collection was therefore given over to John L. Harper, with directions to enter the banking-house and demand the payment of the tax. In case of a refusal, the vault was to be entered and a levy made upon the amount required. No violence was to be used, and if force was used to deter the act, the same was to be reported to a proper magistrate and an affidavit made to that fact.

On September 17, Mr. Harper went about his errand, taking with him T. Orr and J. MacCollister. After securing access to the vault, a demand was made for the payment of the tax. This was promptly refused, and a notice given of the granting of the injunction. This was disregarded, and the officer seized $98,000 in gold, silver and notes. This was placed in charge of the State Treasurer, Mr. H. M. Curry.

The officers were arrested and imprisoned by the United States Circuit Court, and the money returned to the bank. The case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and the measures of the Circuit Court were sustained. The State, therefore, submitted. In the mean time, the Legislature had prepared and passed a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the Governments of the several States that compose the American Union, and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January, 1800, and do consider their principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American people.

Resolved further, That this General Assembly do assert and will maintain by all legal and constitutional means, the rights of States to tax the business and property of any private corporation of trade, incorporated by the Congress of the United States, and located to transact its corporate business within any State.

Resolved further, That the bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any State where they may be found.

Resolved further, That the General Assembly do protest against the doctrines that the political rights of the separate States that compose the American Union and their powers as sovereign States, may be settled and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them in cases contrived between individuals, and where they are, no one of them, parties direct.

The bank was thus debarred from the aid of State laws in the collection of its dues and in the protection of its rights. An attempt was made to effect a change in the Federal constitution, which would take the case out of the United States Courts. This, however, proved ineffectual.

The banking system in Ohio has, by reason of State surveillance, not been subjected to those whirlwind speculations and questionable failures which have marked many Western States, in the establishment of a firm basis upon which a banking law could be sustained, with mutual benefit to the institution and the people.

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

In the first part of 1817, the Legislature considered a resolution relating to a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. No action was taken and the subject was not again agitated until 1819. Gov. Brown appointed three commissioners in 1820, for the purpose of employing an efficient engineer and such assistants as he deemed necessary, for the purpose of surveying a practical route for this canal. The commissioners were restricted in their actions until Congress should accept a proposition in behalf of the State, for a donation and sale of the public lands lying upon and near the route of the proposed canal. A delay was thus occasioned for two years.

In 1822, the matter was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives. This committee approved and recommended the employment of the engineer. They furthermore added illustrations to prove the feasibility of the project.

James Geddes, a skillful engineer of New York, was in due time appointed to the position and instructed to make the necessary examinations and surveys.

The surveys were made, and estimates given of the expenses, which documents were laid before the Legislature at several sessions.

In 1825, an act was passed providing for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals. Directly thereafter, the State set vigorously about the work of constructing two canals, one leading from the Ohio to Lake Erie, by way of the valleys of the Scioto and Muskingum, the other from Cincinnati to Dayton.

The first canal-boat from Cincinnati to Dayton, reached her destination in 1829, on the 25th of January. This outlet of communication was extended to Lake Erie, and was completed in 1845. The largest artificial lake now known is on the elevation between the Ohio and the lake, in Mercer County, and supplies the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Canal, about three miles distant, eastwardly. This reservoir is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad.

Two walls of earth, from ten to twenty feet high, were formed, on the east and west, which united with the elevations north and south, surrounded this basin. When the water was admitted, whole farms were submerged, and the "neighbors" complained lest this overflow should tempt miasma. So great was the excitement, that over one hundred and fifty residents of the county united, and with shovels and spades, made a breach in the embankment. Many holding prominent positions in the county were engaged in this work,

and all laid themselves liable to the State laws, which made the despoiling of public works a penitentiary offense.

The matter was taken up by the courts, but a grand jury could not be found in Mercer County to find a bill of indictment.

The officers who had charge of the work, ignored the law requiring the cuting and saving of the timber on lands appropriated, for canal reservoirs. The trees were ruthlessly girdled, and thousands of acres of valuable timber that might have been highly desirable in the building of bridges, etc., were destroyed. However, an adjustment was finally effected, and the work was prosecuted with the entire approbation of the people, who were convinced that convenient transportation was to be desired.

OHIO LAND TRACTS.

After the Indians relinquished all claims against the lands of those States west of the Alleghanies, as they had been obtained by conquest, the United States, as a government, owned the soil. When Ohio was admitted into the Union, a stipulation was made that the fee simple to all the lands within its boundaries, with the exception of those previously sold or granted, should vest in the General Government. At the present writing, but few tracts remain that can be called "public lands." In this, as in other States, tracts are designated by their pioneer signification or the purpose to which they were originally devoted. In Ohio, these tracts are known as :

1. Congress Lands.
2. United States Military.
3. Virginia Military.
4. Western Reserve.
5. Fire Lands.
6. Ohio Company's Purchase.
7. Donation Tract.
8. Symmes' Purchase.
9. Refugee Tract.
10. French Grant.
11. Dohrman's Grant.
12. Zane's Grant.
13. Canal Lands.
14. Turnpike Lands.
15. Maumee Road.
16. School Lands.
17. College Lands.
18. Ministerial Lands.
19. Moravian Lands.
20. Salt Sections.

The lands sold by the direct officers of the Government, under the direction of Congress, according to the laws, are known as Congress lands. They are properly surveyed, and laid out in townships six miles square, under the direction of the Government, and the expense incurred settled by Congress. These townships are subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres. One section is reserved, in every township, for educational purposes, to be utilized in any manner approved by the State as being the best to aid the cause for which they are assigned.

The Western Reserve will be remembered as the tract originally belonging to Connecticut. It lies in the northeast quarter of the State. A half-million acres were donated by the old Eastern State, when her claim was in force, to sufferers from fire during the Revolutionary war, which created the name, "fire lands." Many settled here whose homes were destroyed by the British during the war.

It will be remembered, that on account of discoveries by subjects of empires, in the New World, the "Old World" kings laid claim to different portions

of the young continent. At that period, European knowledge of American geographical positions and limits was exceedingly meager, which occasioned several wars and more discussions. These Old-World sovereigns also assumed the authority to sell or present tracts of land to their subjects, in those territories they deemed their own.

King Charles II of England granted to his loyal subjects the colony of Connecticut, in 1662, placing with them a charter of right to all lands within certain prescribed boundaries. But these "boundaries" frequently conflicted with those of others, and sometimes extended to the Pacific Ocean, or "South Sea," as it was then termed. Connecticut, by her original charter rights, held all lands between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of north latitude, and from Providence Plantation on the east, to Pacific Ocean on the west, excepting the New York and Pennsylvania colonies. As late as the establishment of the United States as an independent government, those colliding claims frequently engendered confusion and warm discussion between the nation and Connecticut, regarding the original colony claim. This was compromised by the national claims being relinquished in regard to the territorial claim in Ohio, and Connecticut holding the 3,800,000 acres described as the "Western Reservation." The Government held the right of jurisdiction.

In 1796, Congress set aside a certain division of land, to satisfy the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. It includes the 2,500,000 acres between the Greenville treaty line and the Congress and refugee lands, and "VII ranges of townships," on the east, and the Scioto River, west. This constitutes the "Military Tract." The "Virginia Military Tract" lies between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, and extends south to the Ohio.

James I, in his authorized charter to the Virginia colony, in the year 1609, made rather visionary boundary lines, sweeping over the continent, west of the Ohio River, "of the north and south breadth of Virginia." Virginia reconciled the matter by relinquishing all her claims northwest of the Ohio River, with the exception of a tract for the purpose of donating the same to her troops of the Revolution—their claims demanding such a return in some section. Unfortunately, this tract was not regularly surveyed, and conflicting "lines" have given rise to litigation ever since that stipulation was made.

The Ohio Company's Purchase has already been described—as has the Symmes Purchase.

The Refugee Tract covers an area of 100,000 acres, extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles, in a strip of country four and one-half miles broad, north to south. *Columbus*, the capital of the State, is situated in the western portion. This land was donated by Congress to those individuals who left the British dominions and rule, during the Revolution, and espoused the American cause.

The French Tract borders on the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. It includes 24,000 acres, and was ceded to those French

families that lost their claims at Gallipolis, through invalid titles; 12,000 acres were added, after the above grant of 1795.

Dohrman's Grant includes a section, six miles square, in the southeastern portion of Tuscarawas County. It was granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, as a token of appreciation of the aid and shelter he rendered American cruisers and vessels of war, during the Revolution.

The Moravian Lands were originally grants by the old Continental Congress, in 1787, and confirmed by the act of the Government Congress, in 1796, to the Moravian Brethren, of Bethlehem, Penn., in sacred trust, and for the use of those Indians who embraced Christianity and civilization, desiring to live and settle thereon. These three tracts include 4,000 acres each, and are situated in Tuscarawas County. In 1823, the Indians relinquished their rights to the 12,000 acres in this county, for 24,000 acres, in a territory designated by the United States, together with an annuity of $400.

Zane's Tracts included a portion of land on the Muskingum, whereon Zanesville was built; another at the crossing of the Hocking, on which Lancaster is located; and yet another on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chillicothe. These grants were made to Ebenezer Zane, by Congress, in 1796, as a reward for opening a road from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. In 1802, Mr. Zane received three additional tracts, one square mile each, in consideration of being captured and held a prisoner, during the Revolutionary war, when a boy, by the Indians. He lived with these people most of his life, securing many benefits for the Americans. These tracts are located in Champaign County.

The Maumee Road Lands extend the length of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of forty-six miles—in a strip two miles wide. This includes about 60,000 acres. These lands were ceded by the Indians, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808. The original intention of Congress was to mark a highway through this strip, but no definite action was taken until 1823, when the land was ceded to the State of Ohio, under an obligation that the State make and sustain the projected road, within four years after the transfer.

The Turnpike Lands extended over 31,360 acres along the western side of the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were designed for the transportation of mail stages, troops and other United States property, free from toll. The grant was made in 1827.

"The Ohio Canal Lands" comprise about 1,000,000 acres, set aside for the purpose of canal construction.

When Ohio was admitted to the Union, a guarantee was given that the State should not tax Government lands until they should have been sold for five years. That the thirty-sixth part of all territory within the State limits should be devoted to educational purposes, for the general benefit of the population. In

order to secure tracts which would prove available, and thus insure returns, they were selected in small lots. No. 16 was designated as the sectional portion, in each township of Congress lands, the Ohio Company's and Symmes Purchases, the United States Military Lands, the Connecticut Reserve, and a number of quarter townships. These school lands were selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The college townships are thirty-six miles square. A section, thirty-six miles square, in the center of Jackson County, in the vicinity and containing the Scioto Salt Licks, was also reserved by Congress, together with a quarter-mile township in Delaware County. This swept over 27,040 acres. In 1824, Congress authorized the State to sell these lands. The proceeds were to be devoted to literary requirements, such as might be specified by Congress.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have heretofore briefly alluded to the canal system of Ohio, which in the beginning caused considerable anxiety to settlers directly in the course of its survey. The Legislature passed the "Internal Improvement by Navigable Canals" act, in 1825, and the work was immediately inaugurated and hastened. The "Ohio Canal" extends from the lake to the Ohio, and the "Miami" connects Cincinnati with Dayton. The latter was completed to Toledo in 1844, a length of 493 miles. Its total cost, including reservoir cutting and feeders, was $7,500,000. The Ohio Canal was finished in 1833.

During the construction of these canals, the curiosities which have attracted antiquarians and scientists, in the State of Ohio, were found in various places. Relics were discovered that must have belonged to a giant race. Nearly 3,000 graves were found, of the "mound type."

A third canal was begun in 1836, reaching from Walhonding, in Coshocton County, to Roscoe, its length being twenty-five miles, involving an expense of $610,000. This was completed in 1842. The Hocking Canal, between Carroll, in Fairfield County, and Athens, in Athens County, a distance of fifty-six miles, was also cut, about the same time, at a cost of nearly $1,000,000.

The Muskingum improvements were also being carried forward. Locks and dams were requisite for the perfection of navigation in this water-course, from Dresden to Marietta, a distance of ninety-one miles. This added an expense of $1,630,000 to the call for improvement appropriations. To the Miami Canal was added a feeder, known as the Warren County Canal—extending from Franklin to Lebanon, which was not completed, although over $250,000 were expended in its construction as far as it went.

Railway transportation was a subject which engrossed the attention of those interested in State perpetuity and general prosperity. About the year 1831, the Legislature received applications for railway charters. The first one granted was the "Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad," on June 5, 1832. The "Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad" obtained a charter in 1836, March 11, followed,



Respectfully M. W. Hays

TROY.

three days thereafter, by the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad." The "Little Miami" was begun in 1837. Notwithstanding these chartered rights, but 129 miles were completed in 1847, and in operation. In 1878, the mileage had increased to 6,264. The valuation of the operating roads was estimated the same year, at $76,113,500. Their taxation summed up $1,128,116.

No State in the Union has been more zealous in her educational interests than Ohio. Public lands were generously granted by Congress, and the State added her affirmation. However, no practical and effectual system was adopted until 1825.

An act was then passed to tax all real property one-half mill per dollar for the establishment of schools in each township, and the support of the same. An act of 1829, increased the tax to three-fourths of a mill. Trustees of townships were instructed to make divisions and locate convenient school districts. Householders were to elect three school directors, a clerk and treasurer annually. Privileges and restrictions were enjoined in all cases. The householders were allowed their discretion, governed accordingly, in imposing taxes for the erection of school buildings. The Courts of the Common Pleas appointed a committee to examine the qualifications of those individuals making application for the position of teachers. The school extended equal privileges to all white children. Those of colored parentage were excluded, and no tax was levied for school purposes upon colored parents. An amendment has admitted the children of colored parents. The system has continued the same, with a few amendments. A State Commissioner of Common Schools is elected every third year, who has general charge of the interests of public schools. A State Board of Examiners, composed of three persons, appointed by the State Commissioner, for two years' term, is authorized to issue life certificates of high qualifications, to such teachers as it may find to possess the requisite scholarship, character, experience and ability. These certificates, signed by the Commissioner, are valid throughout the State. A County Board of Examiners, of three members, is formed in each county. Boards of education, for cities, are made up of one or two members from each ward. City Boards of Examiners are also appointed. Section 4 of the law of 1873, was amended in 1877, which made the territory annexed to an incorporated village, at the option of the voters of the village and tributary section, whether it be included with the village as one school district, or left as two school districts. Section 56 of the law was amended, in its bearing upon cities of 30,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, by limiting to five mills on the dollar of taxable property, the levies in such cities for continuing schools, for purchasing sites for schoolhouses, for leasing, purchasing, erecting and furnishing school houses, and for all school expenses. The public funds are subject to the discretion of voters, and boards are authorized, under instructions, to make the best use of such funds. Taxation is subject to the discretion of the State, certain limits being prescribed.

In 1878, the number of youth of the school age numbered 1,041,963. On the rolls, 740,194 names were recorded. In the year 1878, 23,391 teachers were employed, receiving $4,956,514.46 for their services.

Ohio not only sustains her public schools on a broad, liberal basis, but she encourages educational pursuits in superior universities and colleges throughout the State. These institutions are not aided by State funds, but are sustained by society influence, added to their self-supporting resources. Ohio also possesses a large number of normal schools, academies, seminaries and business colleges. These are not entitled to the privileges of the school fund. Scientific, professional, theological, legal and medical instructions are in no manner limited in their facilities. Industrial and reformatory schools are especially thorough. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and blind, and feeble-minded, are under the best discipline.

We may add, many female seminaries have been established which are entirely sustained by other than State aid. Ohio has, from its inception, been solid and vigorous in whatever tended toward improvement and enlightenment.

We have also referred to the banking system of this State, as being first established on a basis through a contest between the State and the General Government. Authorities differ regarding the exact date and location of the very first house established in the State for the purpose of transacting banking business. It is highly probable that Marietta is more directly associated with that event than any other town. There are at present over one hundred and sixty-seven national banks, with an aggregate capital of $27,794,468. It also has eighteen banks of deposit, incorporated under the State banking laws of 1845, representing an aggregate capital of $539,904. Twenty-three savings banks, incorporated under the State act of 1875, with an aggregate capital of $1,277,500. Of private banks it has 192, with an aggregate capital of $5,663,898. The State represents in her banking capital over $36,275,770. The First National of Cincinnati has a capital stock of over $1,000,000. The others fall below that sum, their capital diminishing from 10,000 shares of $100 each. The valuation for taxation is $850,000—Merchant's National of Cincinnati—to the valuation of a tax of $5,000 on the First National of Beverly.

BOUNDARY LINES.

We must not omit the subject of the State boundaries. Ohio was especially the field for most animated discussions, relative not only to State limits but county lines and township rights. In 1817, a severe controversy arose, which was settled only after violent demonstrations and Government interference.

In primitive times, the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812, its size and location had not been

definitely ascertained. During that year, Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the Governor of Ohio, on this subject, relative to the boundary lines of Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This culminated in 1835, when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the State, and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the State and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the Government became necessary.

A settlement resulted in Ohio being bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the State of Michigan, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by Indiana.

It is situated between the 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude, and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. From north to south, it extends over 210 miles, and from east to west 220 miles—comprising 39,964 square miles.

The State is generally higher than the Ohio River. In the southern counties, the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries. The greater portion of the State was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest or watershed between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the valleys. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations, and toward the sources of the river the land is low and marshy.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, she possesses a favorable river system, which, aided by her canals, gives her prestige of a convenient water transportation. The lake on her northern boundary, and the Ohio River on her southern limit, afford most convenient outlets by water to important points. Her means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND EARLY EVENTS.

Adams County was named in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. Gov. St. Clair proclaimed it a county on July 10, 1797. The Virginia Military Tract included this section, and the first settlement made within its boundaries was in this county in 1795, between the Scioto and Little Miami, at Manchester, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie. In this town was held the first court of the county.

West Union, the present county seat, was laid out by the Hon. Thomas Kirker. It occupies the summit of a high ridge. The surface of this county is

hilly and broken, and the eastern part is not fertile. It produces corn, wheat, oats and pork. Beds of iron are found in the eastern part. Its hills are composed of aluminous shale. The barren hills afford a range for cattle and hogs. A sort of vagrant class derive a support by collecting stones, hoop-poles and tanners' barks from these hills.

Ashland County is one of the finest agricultural sections. It was formed February 26, 1846. Wheat comprises its principal crop, although large quantities of oats, corn, potatoes, grass and fruit are raised. Ashland is its county seat, and was laid out by William Montgomery in 1816. It was called Uniontown for several years. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin within the county limits in 1811.

Auglaize County was formed in February, 1848, from Allen and Mercer Counties. Wapakoneta is its county seat.

Allen County was formed from the Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Lima is its county seat.

Ashtabula County was formed June 7, 1807, and was organized January 22, 1811. The surface is level near the lake, while the remainder is undulating. The soil is mostly clay. Very little wheat is raised, but considerable corn and oats. Butter and cheese are the main marketable productions. This was the first county settled on the Western Reserve, and also the earliest in Northern Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1796, the first surveying party arrived at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Judge James Kingsbury was the first who wintered there with his family. He was the first man to use a sickle in the first wheat-field in the Western Reserve. Their child was the first born on the Western Reserve, and was starved to death. The first regular settlement was at Harpersfield, in 1798.

Jefferson is the county seat. Ashtabula is pleasantly situated on the river, with a fine harbor two and a half miles from the village.

The first church on the Western Reserve was founded at Austinburg in 1801.

Athens County was formed from Washington March 1, 1805. It produces wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The surface is hilly and broken, with rich bottom lands between. Coal, iron ore and salt add materially to its commercial value. It has the advantage of the canal, as well as other transportation. Athens, its county seat, is situated on the Hocking River. The Ohio University, the first college founded in the State, is located here. We have mentioned the ancient mounds found in this county, heretofore. Yellow pine is abundant in the lower part of the Hocking Valley.

Brown County was formed March 1, 1817, from Adams and Clermont. It produces wheat, corn, rye, oats and pork. The southern part is prolific in grain, while the northern is adapted to grazing purposes. The surface is undulating, with the exception of the Ohio River hills. Over this county Tecumseh once held sway.

Georgetown is the county seat, and was laid out in 1819. Ripley is the largest business town in the county.

Belmont County was announced by Gov. St. Clair September 7, 1801. It produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, an annual crop of over 2,000,000 pounds of the latter being the average. It also trades largely in wool and coal. It is a picturesque tract of country, and was one of the pioneers in the early settled portions.

In 1790, Fort Dillie was erected on the west side of the Ohio. Baker's Fort was a mile below the mouth of the Captina. Many desperate Indian battles were fought within the limits of this county, and the famous Indian scout, Lewis Wetzel, roamed over the region.

St. Clairsville is the county seat, situated on the elevation of land, in a fertile district. Capt. Kirkwood and Elizabeth Zane, of historic fame, were early pioneers here.

Butler County was formed in 1803, from Hamilton. It is within the blue limestone formation, and one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. It produces more corn than any other county in the State, besides fine crops of wheat, oats and large quantities of pork. Hamilton, the county seat, is situated on the Great Miami. Its hydraulic works furnish superior water-power. Rossville, on the opposite side of the Miami, is a large mercantile town.

St. Clair passed through this county on his Indian campaigns in 1791, building Fort Hamilton on the Miami.

Champaign County was formed March 1, 1805, from Greene and Franklin. It is drained by Mad River and its tributaries, which furnishes extensive mill privileges. Nearly a half is undulating, a quarter rolling, a fifth hilly, and 5 per cent wet prairie. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, while beef and wool add to the general wealth. Urbana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward. He was chief owner of the land and donated many lots to the county, under condition that their proceeds be devoted to public improvements. Joseph Vance and George Fithian were the first settlers. The Methodists built the first church in 1807. The main army of Hull concentrated at this point before setting out for Detroit. Many Indian councils were called here, and Tecumseh was located for a time near Deer Creek.

Carroll County was formed from Columbiana in 1832–33. It produces wheat, oats and corn, and valuable coal and iron. The surface is hilly. Carrollton is its county seat. At Harlem is a celebrated chalybeate spring.

Clark County was formed March 1, 1817, from Champaign, Madison and Greene. Its first settlement was at Chribb's Station, in 1796. It is highly cultivated, well watered and very fertile. The Mad River, Buck and Beaver Creeks furnish abundant water-power. It produces principally wheat, corn and oats.

Tecumseh, the old Indian warrior, was born at the ancient Indian village, Piqua, on the Mad River, on the present site of West Boston. Piqua was

destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clarke. Skeletons, beads, gun barrels, tomahawks, kettles, etc., have been found in the vicinity.

Springfield, the county seat, is situated on the National road. It has convenient transportation facilities, is handsomely laid out, and is noted for its cultured citizens. It is near Mad River, and Buck Creek runs through it.

Clinton County was formed in 1810. It produces chiefly wheat, oats, wool and pork. Its surface is undulating, in some parts hilly, and the soil fertile. Its streams furnish desirable water-power. The county was settled in 1803. Wilmington is the county seat, and was laid out in 1811. The first log house was built by William Hobsin.

Clermont County was the eighth formed in the Northwest Territory, by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the surface is broken and, near the Ohio, hilly. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco, barley, buckwheat and rye form the main crops, while beef, pork, flour, hay and whisky constitute its main exports. Its streams furnish good water-power. Batavia, its county seat, is situated on the Little Miami River, and was laid out in 1820, by George Ely.

Columbiana County was formed March 25, 1803, from Jefferson and Washington. Its soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It is wealthy in mineral deposits, coal, iron ore, lime and freestone being abundant. Its water-lime stone is of superior quality. Salt water is found on Yellow and Beaver Creeks. This is also the great wool-producing county of the State. It was settled in 1797. New Lisbon, its county seat, is well built.

The first paper-mill in Ohio was erected in this county, on Little Beaver Creek, by John Coulter and John Bever.

Coshocton County was organized April 1, 1811. Its principal products are wheat, corn, oats and wool. Hills and valleys alternate along the Muskingum River. Abrupt changes are strongly marked—a rich alluvum being overhung by a red bush hill, while directly beside it may be seen the poplar and sugar tree. Coal and iron ore add to its general importance, while salt wells have proven remunerative.

Coshocton, the county seat, is built on four wide, natural terraces, at the junction of the Tuscarawas with the Walhonding.

Cuyahoga County was formed June 7, 1807, from Geauga. Near the lake, the soil is sandy, while a clayey loam may be found elsewhere. The valleys near the streams produce wheat, barley and hay. Fruit is successfully grown, and cheese, butter, beef and wool are largely exported. Bog iron is found in the western part, and fine grindstone quarries are in operation. The sandstone from these quarries is now an important article of commerce. As early as 1775, there was a French settlement within the boundaries of Cuyahoga. In 1786, a Moravian missionary came to the present site of Cleveland, and settled in an abandoned village of the Ottawas. Circumstances prevented a

permanent settlement, and the British tacitly took possession, even remaining upon the lake shores after the Revolution.

The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in 1796. Mr. Job V. Stiles and family and Edward Paine passed the first winter there, their log cabin standing where the Commercial Bank is now located. Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane settled here. The town was, in 1813, a depot of supplies and a rendezvous for troops engaged in the war.

Cleveland, the county seat, is situated at the northern termination of the Ohio Canal, on the lake shore. In 1814, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1836, as a city. Its elevation is about a hundred feet above the lake. It is a lovely city, and has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie.

Ohio City is another important town, nearly opposite Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga. It was incorporated in 1836.

Crawford County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. The entire county is adapted to grazing. The soil is generally composed of rich vegetable loam, and in some parts the subsoil is clay mixed with lime. Rich beds of shell marl have been discovered. It produces wheat, corn, oats, clover, timothy seed, wool and cattle. Fine limestone quarries are worked with success.

Bucyrus is the county seat, and was laid out February 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton and James Kilbourn, original owners of the land. The first settler in the town proper was Samuel Norton. A gas well has been dug in Bucyrus, on the land of R. W. Musgrove, which burns in a brilliant light when conducted to the surface by means of pipes. Crawford's Sulphur Springs are located nine miles from Bucyrus. The water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. It deposits a reddish-purple sediment. In its nature the water is a cathartic, and is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effects. A few rods away is a burning spring. The Annapolis Sulphur Spring is clear and has gained considerable fame by its curative qualities. Opposite Bucyrus is a chalybeate spring of tonic qualities.

There are some beds of peat in the county, the most extensive one being a wet prairie called Cranberry Marsh, containing nearly 2,000 acres.

Darke County was organized in March, 1817, from Miami County. It is abundantly timbered with poplar, walnut, blue ash, hickory, beech and sugar maple. It yields superior wheat, and is well adapted to grazing. In this county occurred the lamentable defeat of St. Clair, and the treaty of Greenville.

Greenville is the county seat, and was laid out August 10, 1808, by Robert Gray and John Dover In December, 1793, Wayne built Fort Greenville on this spot, which covered about the same extent as the present town.

Delaware County was formed February 10, 1808, from Franklin. It produces mainly wheat, corn, oats, pork and wool.

Delaware is the county seat, and was laid out in the spring of 1808, by Moses Byxbe. The Delaware Spring in the village is of the white sulphur or

cold hydro-sulphurous nature, valuable for medicinal qualities in cases of bilious derangements, dyspepsia, scrofulous affections, etc.

Defiance County was inaugurated March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry and Paulding. The Maumee, Tiffin and Auglaize flow through it. The Black Swamp covers much of its area.

Defiance, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee. It was laid out in 1822, by B. Level and H. Phillips. A large Indian settlement occupied its site in very early times. Wayne arrived here August 8, 1794, captured the place, finding about one thousand acres of corn, peach and apple orchards, and vegetables of all varieties. Here he built Fort Defiance.

Erie County was formed in 1838, from Huron and Sandusky. The soil is alluvial, and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It possesses inexhaustable quarries of limestone and freestone. Immense quantities of bog iron are also found. The Erie tribe is said to have once occupied the land, and were extirpated by the Iroquois. As early as 1754, the French had built settlements. In 1764, the county was besieged. Pontiac came here with warlike demonstrations, but made peace with the whites. Erie was included in the "fire lands" of the Western Reserve.

Sandusky City is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817, then termed Portland. At that time it contained two log huts. The town is finely situated, and is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. In the "patriot war" with the Canadians, this city was the rendezvous for the "patriots."

Franklin County was formed April 30, 1803, from Ross. It contains much low wet land, and is better adapted to grazing than agricultural purposes. It was in early times occupied by the Wyandot Indians. Its first white settlement was made in 1797, by Robert Armstrong and others. Franklinton was laid out in 1797, by Lucas Sullivan. Worthington was settled by the Scioto Company in 1801. Col. Kilbourn, who was interested in the work, constructed the first map of Ohio during his explorations, by uniting sectional diagrams.

Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, is also the county seat of Franklin County. After the organization of a State government, the capital was "portable" until 1816. In 1810, the sessions were held at Chillicothe, in 1811 and 1812 at Zanesville, removing again to Chillicothe, and, in 1816, being located at Columbus. The town was laid out during the spring of 1812. A penitentiary was erected in 1813, and the State House was built in 1814. It was incorporated as "the borough of Columbus," February 10, 1816. The city charter was granted March 3, 1834.

It is beautifully located on the east bank of the Scioto. The Columbus Institute is a classical institution. A female and a theological seminary also add to its educational advantages. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum is also located here—also the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind. East of the

State House is the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Fairfield County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800.

The soil is varied, being in some parts exceedingly rich, and in others very sterile. It produces principally wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes and tobacco.

Lancaster is the county seat, laid out by Ebenezer Zane in 1800. In 1797, he opened the road known as "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling to Limestone—now Maysville. It passed through Lancaster, at a fording about three hundred yards below the present turnpike bridge. Near the turn stands an imposing eminance called "Standing Stone." Parties of pleasure frequently visit this spot.

Fayette County was formed from Ross and Highland in 1810. Wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, sheep and wool comprise its main productions. "The barrens" are situated in the northeastern part. This tract is covered by a growth of grass.

Washington is its county seat, laid out in 1810.

Col. Stewart was active in the interests of this section, and his memory is sacredly revered. Jesse Milliken was prominent in public affairs.

Fulton County, bordering on Michigan, was organized in 1850. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, etc., furnishing excellent timber. The soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are the staple products. Wauseon is the county seat.

Guernsey County was organized in March, 1810. Wool is a staple product, together with beef, horses and swine. It produces wheat, corn and oats.

Cambridge is the county seat and was laid out in June, 1806. Mr. Graham was the first settler on the site of the town, and his was the only dwelling between Lancaster and Wheeling.

The first cannel coal found in the county was discovered near Mill's Creek.

Greene County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton and Ross. It produces wheat, corn, rye, grass-seed, oats, barley, sheep and swine. The streams furnish good water-power. There are five limestone quarries, and a marble quarry of variegated colors. The Shawnee town was on the Little Miami, and was visited by Capt. Thomas Bullit in 1773. When Daniel Boone was captured in 1778, he was brought to this town, and escaped the following year. Gen. Clarke invaded this county and the Indians reduced the town to ashes.

Xenia, the county seat, was laid off in the forest in 1803, by Joseph C. Vance. The first cabin was erected in April, 1804, by John Marshall. The Rev. James Fowler built the first hewed-log cabin. David A. Sanders built the first frame house. Nine miles north of the town, on the Little Miami River, are the Yellow Springs, which are impregnated with sulphur.

Geauga County was formed in 1805 from Trumbull. It exports sheep, cattle, butter and cheese. It is situated at the head of Chargrine, Cuyahoga and a part of Grand Rivers, on high ground, and is subjected to snowstorms more frequently than any other part of the Reserve. Its first settlement was made in 1798, at Burton. Chardon is fourteen miles from Lake Erie, and is 600 feet above it. It was laid out as the county seat in 1808.

Gallia County was formed April 30, 1803, from Washington. Its principal crops are wheat, corn, oats and beans. The surface is generally broken. Its first settlement was made in 1791, by a French colony, at Gallipolis. This colony was sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. This town is now the county seat.

Hamilton County was the second established in the Northwestern Territory by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, January 2, 1790. Its surface is generally rolling. It produces the ordinary farm products, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for the Cincinnati market. Vineyards thrive well within its limits, and the manufacture of wine is carried on to a considerable extent.

This county was the second settled in Ohio, and the first within the Symmes purchase. Settlers arrived at the spot now occupied by Cincinnati, and three or four log cabins were erected. Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived here in January, 1790. The army of Wayne encamped here later, at Fort Washington. Mr. Maxwell established in 1793 the *Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*, the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio River. In 1796, Edward Freeman became its proprietor, and changed the name to *Freeman's Journal*. January 11, 1794, two keel-boats sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, making regular trips every four weeks. In 1801, the first sea vessel built at Marietta came down the Ohio.

Cincinnati, the county seat, was incorporated January 2, 1802. It was chartered as a city in 1819. The city is beautifully laid out and delightfully situated. Its public buildings are elegant and substantial, including the court house and many literary and charitable institutions.

The Cincinnati College was founded in 1819. It stands in the center of the city. It is built in Grecian-Doric style, with pilaster fronts and facade of Dayton marble. Woodward College is also popular.

The Catholics have founded the St. Xavier's College. Lane Seminary, a theological institution, is at Walnut Hills, two miles from the center of the city. It has over 10,000 volumes in its libraries. No charge is made for tuition. Rooms are provided and furnished at $5 per year, and board ranges from 62½ cents to 90 cents a week. The Cincinnati Law School is connected with Cincinnati College. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828, and is in all respects well supplied with apparatus. A college for teachers was established in 1831, its object being to perfect those contemplating entering that profession in their studies and system.

The Cincinnati Orphan Asylum is an elegant building, and has a library and well-organized school attached. The Catholics of the city have one male and female orphan asylum. The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio was incorporated in 1821.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city, and possesses fine water-power facilities. It communicates with the world by means of its canal, river, turnpikes, and railways. North Bend is another prominent town in this county, having been the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, and the site of his burial place. The town was of considerable importance in the early settlement of the State. About thirty yards from Harrison's tomb is the grave of Judge Symmes.

Hancock County was formed April 1, 1820. It produces wheat, oats, corn, pork and maple sugar. The surface is level and its soil is fertile. Blanchard's Fork waters the central and southern part of the county. Findlay, the county seat, was laid out by ex-Gov. Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry, in 1821. It was relaid in 1829. William Vance settled there in the fall of 1821. At the south end of the town, are two gas wells. In the eastern part, is a mineral spring, and west of the bridge, is a chalybeate spring.

Hardin County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. It produces, principally, wheat, corn and swine. A portion of the surface is level, and the remainder undulating. Fort McArthur was built on the Scioto River, but proved a weak stockade. Kenton is the county seat, situated on the Mad River.

Harrison County was formed from Jefferson and Tuscarawas January 1, 1814. The surface is hilly, abounding in coal and limestone. Its soil is clayey. It is one of the important wool-growing counties in Ohio. It produces large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and hay, besides a considerable number of horses, cattle and swine.

In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family settled in this county, and at the same time, Daniel Peterson and his family resided at the forks of Short Creek. The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and wild beasts. Cadiz is the county seat, and was laid out in 1803 and 1804, by Messrs. Briggs and Beatty.

Henry County was formed from the old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar constitute the main products. The county is well supplied with running streams, and the soil is unusually rich.

The greater portion of this county is covered by the "Black Swamp." Throughout this swamp are ridges of limestone, covered with black walnut, red elm, butternut and maple. The soil is superior for grain. Fruit thrives and all varieties of vegetables are produced in large quantities. Simon Girty, notorious for his wicked career, resided in this county. Girty led the attack on Fort Henry, in September, 1777. He demanded the surrender of the fort, and menaced its inmates with an Indian massacre, in case of refusal. The

action began, but the fort gained the victory. He led a ferocious band of Indians, and committed the most fiendish atrocities.

Napoleon, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee River.

Highland County was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont. It is a wealthy, productive county. Its wheat commands a high market price. The crops consist of wheat, corn, oats, maple sugar, wool, swine and cattle. Its first settlement began in 1801, at New Market, by Oliver Ross, Robert Keeston, George W. Barrere, Bernard Weyer and others. Simon Kenton made a trace through this county in early times. Hillsboro is the county seat, and was laid out in 1807, by David Hays, on the land of Benjamin Ellicott. It is situated on the dividing ridge, between the Miami and Scioto. The Hillsboro Academy was founded in 1827.

Hocking County was formed March 1, 1818, from Ross, Athens and Fairfield. Its principal products are corn, wheat, tobacco and maple sugar. Its surface is broken and hilly, but is level and fertile beside the streams.

The Wyandots once occupied this tract, and built a large town herein. In 1798, a few white families ventured to settle. Logan is its county seat, and is situated on the Hocking River.

Holmes County was formed from Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Wayne, January 20, 1824. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, maple sugar, swine, sheep and cattle. The southwestern portion is broken. Thomas Butler was the first settler, in 1810. Millersburg is the county seat, and was laid out in 1830.

Huron County was organized in 1815. It produces hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, butter, cheese, wool and swine. Norwalk is the county seat.

Jackson County was organized March, 1816. The country is rich in minerals and abounds in coal and iron ore. The exports are cattle, wool, swine, horses, lumber, millstones, tobacco and iron. Jackson, the county seat, was laid out in 1817. The old Scioto salt-works were among the first worked in Ohio by the whites. Prior to this period, the Indians came some distance to this section to make salt. When Daniel Boone was a prisoner, he spent some time at these works.

Jefferson County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair July 29, 1797, and was the fifth county established in Ohio. It is one of the most important manufacturing counties in the State. Its resources in coal are also extended. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats. The old "Mingo" town was on the present farms of Jeremiah Hallock and Mr. Daniel Potter. The troops of Col. Williamson rendezvoused at this point, when they set out in their cruel Moravian campaign, and also the troops of Col. Crawford, when they started on the campaign against the Sandusky Indians. Here Logan, the powerful and manly chief of the Mingo nation, once resided. He took no active part in the old French war, which closed in

1760, except that of a peacemaker. He was a stanch friend of the whites until the abominable and unprovoked murder of his father, brother and sister, which occurred in 1774, near the Yellow Creek. He then raised the battle cry and sought revenge.

However, Logan was remarkably magnanimous toward prisoners who fell into his hands. The year 1793 was the last spent in Indian warfare in Jefferson County.

Fort Steuben was erected on the present site of Steubenville, the county seat, in 1789. It was constructed of block-houses, with palisade fences, and was dismantled during Wayne's campaign. Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross laid the town out in 1798. It was incorporated February 14, 1805. It is situated upon an elevated plain. In 1814, Messrs. Wells and Dickerson built a woolen manufactory, and introduced merino sheep to the county.

Knox County was formed March 1, 1808, from Fairfield. It is drained by the Vernon River. It produces wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, maple sugar, potatoes and wool. Mount Vernon was laid out in 1805. The early settlers found two wells on the Vernon River, built of hammered stone, neatly laid, and near by was a salt-lick. Their direct origin remains a mystery. Gilman Bryant, in 1807, opened the first store in Mount Vernon. The court house was built in 1810. The Indians came to Mount Vernon in large numbers for the purpose of trading in furs and cranberries. Each Saturday, the settlers worked on the streets, extracting stumps and improving the highway. The first settler north of the place was N. M. Young, who built his cabin in 1803. Mount Vernon is now the county seat, beautifully situated on Vernon River. Kenyon College is located at Gambier. It is richly endowed with 8,000 acres, and is valued at $100,000. This institution was established under the auspices of Bishop Chase, in July, 1826, in the center of a $4,000-acre tract belonging to Kenyon College. It was chartered as a theological seminary.

Lucas County is of comparatively recent origin. A large portion is covered by the "Black Swamp." It produces corn, wheat, potatoes and oats. This county is situated in the Maumee Valley, which was the great arena of historical events. The frightful battle of Wayne's campaign, where the Indians found the British to be traitors, was fought at Fort Meigs, in this county. Maumee City, the county seat, was laid out in 1817, as Maumee, by Maj. William Oliver and others. It is situated on the Maumee, at the head of navigation. The surface is 100 feet above the water level. This town, with Perrysburg, its neighbor, is exceedingly picturesque, and was in early times frequented by the Indians. The French had a trading station at this point, in 1680, and in 1794, the British Fort—Miami—was built. Toledo is on the left bank of the Maumee, and covers the site of a stockade fort, known as Fort Industry, erected in 1800. An Indian treaty was held here July 4, 1805, by which the Indians relinquished all rights to the "fire lands." In 1832, Capt. Samuel Allen gave an impetus to the place, and Maj. Stickney also became interested in its advancement.

Speculation in lots began in 1834. The Wabash & Erie Canal interest arose in 1836. Mr. Mason and Edward Bissel added their energies to assist the growth of the town. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It was the center of the military operations in the "Ohio and Michigan war," known as the "boundary conflict."

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the division of the Northwestern Territory into three or five States. The three southern were to be divided from the two northern by a line drawn east and west through the southern point of Lake Michigan, extending eastward to the Territorial line in Lake Erie. The constitution of Ohio adds a provision that if the line should not go so far north as the north cape of Maumee Bay, then the northern boundary of Ohio should be a line drawn from the southerly part of Lake Michigan to the north cape of the Maumee Bay.

The line of the ordinance was impossible, according to its instructions and the geography of the country.

When Michigan became a Territory, the people living between the "Fulton" and "Harris" lines found it more to their wishes to be attached to Michigan. They occupied disputed ground, and were thus beyond the limits of absolute law. In 1835, the subject was greatly agitated, and J. Q. Adams made a warm speech before Congress against the Ohio claim. The Legislature of Ohio discussed the matter, and an act was passed to attach the disputed section to Ohio, according to the constitutional decree. An active campaign opened between Michigan and Ohio. Gov. Lucas came out with the Ohio troops, in the spring of 1835, and Gov. Mason, of Michigan, followed the example. He marched into Toledo, robbed melon-patches and chicken-houses, crushed in the front door of Maj. Stickney's house, and carried him away prisoner of war. Embassadors were sent from Washington to negotiate matters—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania and Col. Howard, of Maryland. At the next session of Congress, the matter was settled. Samuel Vinton argued for Ohio, in the House, and Thomas Ewing in the Senate. Michigan received an equivalent of the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. Ohio received the disputed strip, averaging eight miles in width. Manhattan, Waterville and Providence are all flourishing towns.

Lorain County was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina, on December 26, 1822. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface level. Wheat, grass, oats, corn, rye and potatoes constitute the principal crops. Bog-iron ore is found in large quantities. A curious relic has been found in this county, bearing the date of 1533. Elyria is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817. The first settler was Mr. Heman Ely. Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria. The Oberlin Collegiate Institute has attained a wide celebrity.

Logan County was formed March 1, 1817. The surface is broken and hilly near the Mad River, but is generally level. The soil is fertile, producing

wheat, corn, rye, oats, clover, flax and timothy seed. The Shawnee Indians were located here, and built several villages on the Mad River. These towns were destroyed in 1786, by a body of Kentuckians, under Gen. Benjamin Logan. The whites surprised the towns. However, they returned after the work of destruction had been completed, and for many years frequented the section. On the site of Zanesville was a Wyandot village. By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Senecas and Shawnees held a reservation around Lewistown. April 6, 1832, they vacated this right and removed west. Isaac Zane was born about the year 1753, and was, while a boy, captured and afterward adopted by the Wyandots. Attaining the age of manhood, he had no desire to return to his people. He married a Wyandot woman, who was half French. After the treaty of Greenville, he bought 1,800 acres on the site of Zanesville, where he lived until the year 1816, when he died, lamented by all his friends.

Logan County was settled about the year 1806. During the war of 1812, it was a rendezvous for friendly Indians. Bellefontaine, the county seat, was laid out March 18, 1820, on land owned by John Tulles and William Powell. Joseph Gordon built a cabin, and Anthony Ballard erected the first frame dwelling.

Gen. Simon Kenton is buried at the head of Mad River, five miles from Bellefontaine. He died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days. This remarkable man came West, to Kentucky, in 1771. He probably encountered more thrilling escapes than any other man of his time. In 1778, he was captured and suffered extreme cruelties, and was ransomed by the British. He soon recovered his robust health, and escaped from Detroit the following spring. He settled in Urbana in 1802. He was elected Brigadier General of the militia, and in the war of 1812, joined Gen. Harrison's army. In the year 1820, he removed to Mad River. Gen. Vance and Judge Burnet secured him a pension, of $20 per month

Licking County was formed from Fairfield March 1, 1808. The surface is generally level, diversified by slight hills in the eastern portion. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and grass. Coal and iron ore of good quality add to the wealth of the county. Wool and dairy productions are also staples. Newark is the county seat, and is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches of the Licking. It was laid out by Gen. William C. Schenk, George W. Burnet and John M. Cummings, who owned this military section of 4,000 acres, in 1801. In 1802, Samuel Elliott and Samuel Parr built hewed-log houses. The picturesque "Narrows of the Licking" are in the eastern part of the county, which have elicited general praise from scenic hunters.

Lawrence County was organized March 1, 1816. There are many high and abrupt hills in this section, which abound in sand or freestone. It is rich in minerals, and the most important section of Ohio for iron manufacture.

Coal is abundant, and white clay exists in the western part suitable for pottery purposes. Agricultural productions are not extensive.

The county was settled in 1797 by the Dutch and Irish. The iron region extends through the west part of this county. Lawrence County produces a superior quality of iron, highly esteemed for castings, and is equal to Scotch pig for furnace purposes. Burlington is the county seat.

Lake County was formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga March 6, 1840. The soil is good and the surface rolling. It produces wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, hay and potatoes. Dairy products, cattle and wool are also staples. Its fruits—apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes are highly prized. As early as 1799, a settlement was formed at Mentor. Painesville, the county seat, is situated on Grand River, in a beautiful valley. The Painesville Academy is a classical institution for the education of both sexes. Near the town is the Geauga furnace. Painesville was laid out by Henry Champion in 1805. At Fairport, the first warehouse in this section, and probably the first on the lake, was built by Abraham Skinner in 1803. This town has a fine harbor, and has a light-house and beacon. Kirtland, southwest from Painesville, was, in 1834, the headquarters of the Mormons. At that time, they numbered about three thousand. The old Mormon temple is of rough stone, plastered over, colored blue, and marked to imitate regular courses of masonry. As is well known, the Mormons derive their name from the book of Mormon, said to have been translated from gold plates found in a hill in Palmyra, N. Y.

Madison County was organized in March, 1810. The surface is generally level. It produces grass, corn, oats and cattle—the latter forming a chief staple, while wool and pork add to the general wealth.

Jonathan Alder was much interested in the settlement of the county. He, like some other whites, had lived with the Indians many years, and had formed a lasting affection for them, and had married a squaw, with whom he became dissatisfied, which caused him to desire finding his own family. He succeeded in this through the assistance of John Moore. He left his wife and joined his people.

This county was first settled in 1795. Benjamin Springer made a clearing and built a cabin. He settled near Alder, and taught him the English language. Mr. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to this place, and the Indians exhibited great astonishment over these strange animals. When the hostilities of 1812 began, the British offered inducements to the Indians to join them, and they consulted Alder regarding the best policy to adopt. He advised them to preserve neutrality until a later period, which they did, and eventually became firm friends of the Americans.

London is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810–11, by Patrick McLene.

Marion County was organized March 1, 1824. The soil is fertile, and produces extensive farm crops. The Delaware Indians once held a reservation here, and conceded their claims in 1829, August 3, and removed west of the



Horace Coleman, M. D.

TROY

Mississippi. Marion, the county seat, was laid out in 1821, by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes. Gen. Harrison marched through this section during his campaign.

Mahoning County was formed in 1846, from Trumbull and Columbiana. The surface is rolling and the soil generally fertile. The finer qualities of wood are produced here. Bituminous coal and iron are found in large quantities. Col. James Hillman came to the Western Reserve in 1786. The settlement of the county went forward. Canfield is the county seat.

Medina County was formed from the Western Reserve February 12, 1812. The surface is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing fine agricultural products. The first trail made through the county was made by George Poe, Joseph H. Larwell and Roswell M. Mason. The first settlement was made by Joseph Harris in 1811. He was soon joined by the Burr brothers. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs County was formed from Gallia and Athens April 1, 1819. The general character of the soil is clayey, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Vast quantities of salt are made and exported. Pomeroy, the county seat, is situated under a lofty hill, surrounded by picturesque scenery. Mr. Nathaniel Clark was the first settler of the county. He arrived in 1816. The first coal mine opened in Pomeroy was in 1819, by David Bradshaw.

Mercer County was formed from the Indian Territory in 1820. The surface is generally flat, and while covered with forests, inclined to be wet; but, being cleared, it is very fertile, and adapted to producing farm crops. St. Clair's Battle was fought on the boundary line between this and Darke County. The Hon. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty at St. Mary's with the Wyandots, Shawnees and Ottawas, in 1818. The odious Simon Girty lived at one time at St. Mary's. Wayne built St. Mary's Fort, on the west bank of the river. John Whistler was the last commander of the fort. The largest artificial lake in the world, so it is asserted, is formed by the reservoir supplying the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Extension Canal. It is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad. Celina is the county seat.

Miami County was formed January 16, 1807, from Montgomery. It abounds in excellent limestone, and possesses remarkable water-power facilities. Its agricultural products rank highly in quality and quantity. John Knoop came into this section about the year 1797, and its first settlement began about this time. Troy, the county seat, is situated upon the Great Miami. Piqua is another lovely town. The Miami River affords delightful scenery at this point.

Monroe County was formed January 29, 1813, from Belmont, Washington, and Guernsey. A portion of its surface is abrupt and hilly. Large quantities of tobacco are raised, and much pork is exported. Wheat and corn grow well in the western portion. Iron ore and coal abound. The valleys of the streams are very narrow, bounded by rough hills. In some places are natural rock grottoes. The first settlement was made in 1799, near the mouth of the Sunfish.

At this time, wolves were numerous, and caused much alarm. Volney entered this county, but was not prepossessed in its favor. One township is settled by the Swiss, who are educated and refined. Woodsfield is the county seat.

Montgomery County was formed from Ross and Hamilton May 1, 1803. The soil is fertile, and its agricultural products are most excellent. Quarries of grayish-white limestone are found east of the Miami.

Dayton is the county seat, situated on the Great Miami, at the mouth of Mad River. It was settled in 1788, but the Indian wars prevented a rapid growth. After Wayne's treaty, in 1795, a new company was formed. It advanced rapidly between the years 1812 and 1820. The beginning of the Miami Canal renewed its prosperity, in 1827. The first coal-boat from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton on the 25th of January, 1829. The first one arrived from Lake Erie in June, 1845. Col. Robert Patterson came to Dayton in 1804. At one time, he owned Lexington, Ky., and about one third of Cincinnati.

Morgan County was organized in 1818, March 1. The surface is hilly and the soil strong and fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Pork is a prolific product, and considerable salt is made. The first settlement was made in 1790, on the Muskingum. McConnelsville is the county seat. Mr. Ayres made the first attempt to produce salt, in 1817. This has developed into a large industry.

Morrow County was organized in 1848. It is drained by the Vernon River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Olontangy or Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool and butter. The sugar maple abounds in the forests, and sandstone or freestone in the quarries. Mount Gilead, the county seat, is situated on the East Branch of the Olentangy River.

Muskingum County was formed from Washington and Fairfield. The surface is rolling or hilly. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wool and pork. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found. Pipe clay, buhrstone or cellular quartz are also in some portions of the State. Salt is made in large quantities—the fine being obtained from a stratum of whitish sandstone. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Shawanoese Indians once inhabited this section. An Indian town occupied the site of Duncan's Falls. A large Shawanoese town was located near Dresden.

Zanesville is the county seat, situated opposite the mouth of the Licking. It was laid out in 1799, by Mr. Zane and Mr. McIntire. This is one of the principal towns in the State, and is surrounded by charming scenery.

Noble County, organized in 1851, is drained by Seneca, Duck and Wills Creeks. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Its staples are corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, oats and wool. Among its mineral resources are limestone, coal and petroleum. Near Caldwell, the county seat, are found iron ore, coal and salt.

Ottawa County was formed from Erie, Sandusky and Lucas, March 6, 1840, It is mostly within the Black Swamp, and considerable of its land is prairie and marsh. It was very thinly settled before 1830. Extensive plaster beds exist on the peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie. It has also large limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. The very first trial at arms upon the soil of Ohio, during the war of 1812, occurred upon this peninsula. Port Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Perry County was formed from Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum, March 1, 1817. Fine tobacco is raised in large quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork and wool add to the general wealth. This county was first settled in 1802. In 1807, John Finck erected the first cabin near the site of Somerset, formerly the county seat. New Livingston is now the county seat.

Paulding County was formed from old Indian territory August 1, 1820. It produces corn, wheat and oats. Paulding is the county seat.

Pickaway County was formed from Fairfield, Ross and Franklin, January 12, 1810. The county has woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The barrens were covered by shrub oaks, and when cleared are adapted to the raising of corn and oats. The Pickaway plains are three and a half miles west of Circleville, and this tract is said to contain the richest land in Ohio. Here, in the olden times, burned the great council fires of the red man. Here the allied tribes met Gen. Lewis, and fought the battle of Mount Pleasant. Dunmore's campaign was terminated on these plains. It was at the Chillicothe towns, after Dunmore's treaty, that Logan delivered his famous speech. Circleville, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal. It was laid out in 1810, by Daniel Dresbach. It is situated on the site of ancient fortifications.

Portage County was formed June 7, 1807, from Trumbull. It is a wealthy, thriving section. Over a thousand tons of cheese are annually produced. It also produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, butter and wool. Ravenna is the county seat, and was originally settled by the Hon. Benjamin Tappen in June, 1799. In 1806, an unpleasant difficulty arose between the settlers and a camp of Indians in Deerfield, caused by a horse trade between a white man and an Indian. David Daniels settled on the site of Palmyra in 1799.

Pike County was organized in 1815. The surface is generally hilly, which abound with freestone, which is exported in large quantities for building purposes. Rich bottom lands extend along the Scioto and its tributaries. John Noland and the three Chenoweth brothers settled on the Pee Pee prairie about 1796. Piketown, the former county seat, was laid out about 1814. Waverly, the present county seat, is situated on the Scioto River.

Preble County was formed March 1, 1808, from Montgomery and Butler. The soil is varied. Excellent water-power facilities are furnished.

Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned the land. An overflowing well of strong sulphur water is near the town, while directly beside it is a limestone quarry. Holderman's quarry is about two

miles distant, from which is obtained a beautifully clouded gray stone. Fort St. Clair was built near Eaton, in the winter of 1791–92. Gen. Harrison was an Ensign at the time, and commanded a guard every other night for three weeks, during the building. The severe battle of November 6, 1792, was fought under its very guns. Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, roamed over this county for a time. He was witty, brave and earnest, and, although engaged in several severe contests with the whites, he was inclined toward peace. But when his warriors cried for war he led them bravely.

Putnam County was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory. The soil is fertile, its principal productions being wheat, corn, potatoes and oats. Large quantities of pork are exported. Kalida, once the county seat, was laid out in 1834. Ottawa is the county seat.

Ross County was formed August 20, 1798, by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and was the sixth county formed in the Northwestern Territory. The Scioto River and Paint Creek run through it, bordered with fertile lands. Much water-power is obtained from the many streams watering it. The main crops are wheat, corn and oats. It exports cattle and hogs.

The Rev. Robert W. Finley, in 1794, addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Nathaniel Massie, as many of his associates had designed settling in the new State. This resulted in packing their several effects and setting out. A trivial Indian encounter was the only interruption they met with on their way. After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and many of these early explorers met again and formed a settlement—in 1796—at the mouth of Paint Creek. In August of this year, Chillicothe was laid out by Col. Massie, in a dense forest. He donated lots to the early settlers. A ferry was established over the Scioto, and the opening of Zane's trace assisted the progress of settlement.

Chillicothe, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto. Its site is thirty feet above the river. In 1800, it was the seat of the Northwestern Territorial Government. It was incorporated as a city in January, 1802. During the war of 1812, the city was a rendezvous for the United States troops. A large number of British were at one time guarded here. Adena is a beautiful place, and the seat of Gov. Worthington's mansion, which was built in 1806. Near this is Fruit Hill, the residence of the late Gen. McArthur, and latterly the home of his son-in-law, the Hon. William Allen. Eleven miles from Chillicothe, on the road to Portsmouth, is the home of the hermit of the Scioto.

Richland was organized March 1, 1813. It produces wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, rye, hemp and barley. It was settled about 1809, on branches of the Mohican. Two block-houses were built in 1812. Mansfield, the county seat, is charmingly situated, and was laid out in 1808, by Jacob Newman, James Hedges and Joseph H. Larwell. The county was at that period a vast wilderness, destitute of roads. From this year, the settlement progressed rapidly.

Sandusky County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile, and country generally level. It mainly produces corn, wheat,

oats, potatoes and pork. The Indians were especially delighted with this tract. Near Lower Sandusky lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. These two cities never failed to render refuge to any who sought their protection. They preserved their peacemaking attributes through the Iroquois conflicts. Fremont, formerly called Lower Sandusky, the county seat, is situated at the head of navigation, on the Sandusky, on the site of the old reservation grant to the Indians, at the Greenville treaty council. Fort Stephenson was erected in August, 1813, and was gallantly defended by Col. Croghan.

Summit County was formed March 3, 1840, from Medina, Portage and Stark. The soil is fertile and produces excellent fruit, besides large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. Cheese and butter may be added as products.

The first settlement made in the county was at Hudson, in 1800. The old Indian portage-path, extending through this county, between the Cuyahoga, and Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum. This was a part of the ancient boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. Akron, the county seat, is situated on the portage summit. It was laid out in 1825. In 1811, Paul Williams and Amos and Minor Spicer settled in this vicinity. Middlebury was laid out in 1818, by Norton & Hart.

Stark County was formed February 13, 1808. It is a rich agricultural county. It has large quantities of mineral coal, iron ore, flocks of the finest sheep and great water-power. Limestone and extensive beds of lime-marl exist. The manufacture of silk has been extensively carried on. Frederick Post, the first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settled here in 1761.

Canton is the county seat, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806, by Bezaleel Wells, who owned the land. Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by John Duncan.

Shelby County was formed in 1819, from Miami. The southern portion is undulating, arising in some places to hills. Through the north, it is a flat tableland. It produces wheat, corn, oats and grass. The first point of English settlement in Ohio was at the mouth of Laramie's Creek, in this county, as early as 1752. Fort Laramie was built in 1794, by Wayne. The first white family that settled in this county was that of James Thatcher, in 1804. Sidney, the county seat, was laid out in 1819, on the farm of Charles Starrett.

Seneca County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Its principal products are corn, wheat, grass, oats, potatoes and pork.

Fort Seneca was built during the war of 1812. The Senecas owned 40,000 acres of land on the Sandusky River, mostly in Seneca County. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them in 1817, at the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. The remaining 10,000 was granted the following year. These Indians ceded this tract, however, to the Government in 1831. It was asserted by an old chief, that this band was the remnant

of Logan's tribe. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out by Josiah Hedges in the year 1821.

Scioto County was formed May 1, 1803. It is a good agricultural section, besides producing iron ore, coal and freestone. It is said that a French fort stood at the mouth of the old Scioto, as early as 1740. In 1785, four families settled where Portsmouth now stands. Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in the county. The "French grant" was located in this section—a tract comprising 24,000 acres. The grant was made in March, 1795. Portsmouth, the county seat, is located upon the Ohio.

Trumbull County was formed in 1800. The original Connecticut Western Reserve was within its limits. The county is well cultivated and very wealthy. Coal is found in its northern portion. We have, in our previous outline, given a history of this section, and it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat its details. Warren, the county seat, is situated on the Mahoning River. It was laid out by Ephraim Quinby in 1801. Mr. Quinby owned the soil. His cabin was built here in 1799. In August, 1800, while Mr. McMahon was away from home, a party of drunken Indians called at the house, abused the family, struck a child a severe blow with a tomahawk and threatened to kill the family. Mrs. McMahon could not send tidings which could reach her husband before noon the following day. The following Sunday morning, fourteen men and two boys armed themselves and went to the Indian camp to settle the difficulty. Quinby advanced alone, leaving the remainder in concealment, as he was better acquainted with these people, to make inquiries and ascertain their intentions. He did not return at once, and the party set out, marched into camp, and found Quinby arguing with Capt. George, the chief. Capt. George snatched his tomahawk and declared war, rushing forward to kill McMahon. But a bullet from the frontierman's gun killed him instantly, while Storey shot "Spotted John" at the same time. The Indians then fled. They joined the council at Sandusky. Quinby garrisoned his house. Fourteen days thereafter, the Indians returned with overtures of peace, which were, that McMahon and Storey be taken to Sandusky, tried by Indian laws, and if found guilty, punished by them. This could not be done. McMahon was tried by Gen. St. Clair, and the matter was settled. The first missionary on the Reserve was the Rev. Joseph Badger.

Tuscarawas County was formed February 15, 1808, from Muskingum. It is well cultivated with abundant supplies of coal and iron.

The first white settlers were Moravian missionaries, their first visits dating back to 1761. The first permanent settlement was made in 1803. Miss Mary Heckewelder, the daughter of a missionary, was born in this county April 16, 1781. Fort Laurens was built during the Revolution. It was the scene of a fearful carnage. It was established in the fall of 1778, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh. New Philadelphia is the county seat, situated on the Tuscarawas. It was laid out in 1804 by John Knisely. A German

colony settled in this county in 1817, driven from their native land by religious dictation they could not espouse. They called themselves Separatists. They are a simple-minded people, strictly moral and honest.

Union County was formed from Franklin, Delaware, Logan and Madison in 1820. It produces corn, grass, wheat, oats, potatoes, butter and cheese. Extensive limestone quarries are also valuable. The Ewing brothers made the first white settlement in 1798. Col. James Curry, a member of the State Legislature, was the chief instigator in the progress of this section. He located within its limits and remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. Marysville is the county seat.

Van Wert County was formed from the old Indian territory April 1, 1820. A great deal of timber is within the limits of this county, but the soil is so tenacious that water will not sink through it, and crops are poor during wet seasons. The main product is corn. Van Wert, the county seat, was founded by James W. Riley in 1837. An Indian town had formerly occupied its site. Capt. Riley was the first white man who settled in the county, arriving in 1821. He founded Willshire in 1822.

Vinton County was organized in 1850. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests in which the oak, buckeye and sugar maple are found. Corn, hay, butter and wool are staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. McArthur is the county seat.

Washington County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair July 27, 1788, and was the first county founded within the limits of Ohio. The surface is broken with extensive tracts of level, fertile land. It was the first county settled in the State under the auspices of the Ohio Company. A detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, built Fort Harmar in 1785, and it was the first military post established in Ohio by Americans, with the exception of Fort Laurens, which was erected in 1778. It was occupied by United States troops until 1790, when they were ordered to Connecticut. A company under Capt. Haskell remained. In 1785, the Directors of the Ohio Company began practical operations, and settlement went forward rapidly. Campus Martius, a stockade fort, was completed in 1791. This formed a sturdy stronghold during the war. During the Indian war there was much suffering in the county. Many settlers were killed and captured.

Marietta is the county seat, and the oldest town in Ohio. Marietta College was chartered in 1835. Herman Blannerhassett, whose unfortunate association with Aaron Burr proved fatal to himself, was a resident of Marietta in 1796. About the year 1798, he began to beautify and improve his island.

Warren County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton. The soil is very fertile, and considerable water-power is furnished by its streams. Mr. Bedell made the first settlement in 1795. Lebanon is the county seat. Henry

Taylor settled in this vicinity in 1796. Union Village is a settlement of Shakers. They came here about 1805.

Wayne County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair August 15, 1796, and was the third county in the Northwest Territory. The settlement of this section has already been briefly delineated. Wooster is the county seat. It was laid out during the fall of 1808, by John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwell, owners of the land. Its site is 337 feet above Lake Erie. The first mill was built by Joseph Stibbs in 1809, on Apple Creek. In 1812, a block-house was erected in Wooster.

Wood County was formed from the old Indian territory in 1820. The soil is rich, and large crops are produced. The county is situated within the Maumee Valley. It was the arena of brilliant military exploits during early times.

Bowling Green is the county seat.

Williams County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Bryan is the county seat. It was laid out in 1840.

Wyandot County was formed February 3, 1845, from Marion, Harden, Hancock and Crawford. The surface is level and the soil is fertile. The Wyandot Indians frequented this section. It was the scene of Crawford's defeat, in June, 1782, and his fearful death. The treaty of 1817, Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan McArther, United States Commissioners, granted to the Indians a reservation ten miles square, the central point being Fort Ferree. This reservation was ceded to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs March 17, 1842. The United States Commissioner was Col. John Johnson, who thus made the last Indian treaty in Ohio. Every foot of this State was fairly purchased by treaties. The Wyandots were exceedingly brave, and several of their chiefs were men of exalted moral principles.

Upper Sandusky is the county seat, and was laid out in 1843. Gen. Harrison had built Ferree on this spot during the war of 1812. Gov. Meigs, in 1813, encamped near the river, with several thousand of the Ohio militia.

The Indian town of Upper Sandusky was originally Crane Town. The Indians transferred their town, after the death of Tarke, to Upper Sandusky.

GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

The Territorial Governors we have already mentioned in the course of our brief review of the prominent events of the State of Ohio. After the Territory was admitted as a State, in 1802, Edward Tiffin was elected to that position, and again received the same honor, in 1804 and 1806. In 1807, circumstances led him to resign, and Thomas Kirker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor, until the close of the term.

Edward Tiffin was born in Carlisle, England, coming to this country in 1784, at the age of eighteen. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and applied himself to the study of medicine, graduating and beginning his practice at the age of twenty, in the State of Virginia. In 1789, he married Mary,

daughter of Col. Worthington, and sister of Thomas Worthington, who subsequently became Governor of Ohio. In his profession, Gov. Tiffin was highly esteemed, and his public labors were carried forward with a zealous earnestness which marked his career as one of usefulness. He settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1796, where he died, in 1829.

Samuel Huntington, the recipient of the honor of second Governor, was inaugurated in 1808. He was an American by birth, Norwich, Conn., being his native place. He was a diligent student in Yale College, graduating in 1785. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801. He attained a reputation for integrity, ability and rare discretion. As a scholar, he was eminently superior. He resided in Cleveland at the time of his death, in 1817.

Return Jonathan Meigs followed Gov. Huntington. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1765. He was also a student in Yale College, graduating in 1785, with the highest honors. He immediately entered the study of law, and was admitted to practice in his twenty-third year. He married Miss Sophia Wright, and settled in Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. He took his seat as Governor in 1810, and was re-elected in 1812. In 1813, President Madison appointed him to the position of Postmaster General, which occasioned his resignation as Governor. Othniel Looker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor during the remainder of the term. Mr. Meigs died in 1825, leaving as a memento of his usefulness, a revered memory.

Thomas Worthington, the fourth Governor, was born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1769. He gained an education in William and Mary's College. In 1788, he located at Chillicothe, and was the first Senator from the new State. He was also the first man to erect the first saw-mill in Ohio. He served two terms as Senator, from 1803 to 1815, resigning in 1814, to take his position as Governor. In 1816, he was re-elected. He was exceedingly active in paving the way for the future prosperity of Ohio. His measures were famous for practical worth and honesty. Chief Justice Chase designated him as "a gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence." He died in 1827.

Ethan Allen Brown followed Mr. Worthington. His birthplace was on the shore of Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, Conn., July 4, 1766. His education was derived under the most judicious instruction of a private tutor. In classics, he became proficient. Directly he had reached the required standard in general education, he began the study of law, at home. After becoming conversant with preliminary requirements, he entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton, who at that time was a national pride, as a scholar, lawyer and statesman. Opportunities coming in his way, which promised a fortune, he abandoned the law, and achieved success and a fortune. He then decided to return to his study, and was admitted to practice in 1802. Thereafter, he was seized with an exploring enthusiasm, and with his cousin as a companion, set out upon a horseback tour, following the Indian trails from east to west, through Pennsylvania, until they reached Brownsville, on the Monongahela River. Here

they purchased two flatboats, and fully stocking them with provisions and obtaining efficient crews, started for New Orleans. Reaching that city, they found they could not dispose of their cargoes to any advantage, and shipped the flour to Liverpool, England, taking passage in the same vessel. They succeeded in obtaining good prices for their stock, and set sail for America, arriving in Baltimore nine months after first leaving "home," on this adventure. Mr. Brown's father decided to secure a large and valuable tract of Western land, as a permanent home, and authorized his son to select and purchase the same for him. He found what he desired, near Rising Sun, Ind. After this, he settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in the practice of law, speedily achieving prominency and distinction. Financially, he was most fortunate. In 1810, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he filled with honor, until he was chosen Governor, in 1818. He was re-elected in 1820. In 1821, he received the honor of Senator, and served one term, with the highest distinction, gaining emolument for himself and the State he represented. In 1830, he was appointed Minister to Brazil. He remained there four years, and returning, was appointed Commissioner of Public Lands, by President Jackson, holding this position two years. At this time, he decided to retire from public life. Since he never married, he was much with his relatives, at Rising Sun, Ind., during the latter part of his life. His death was sudden and unexpected, occurring in February, 1852, while attending a Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was interred near his father, at Rising Sun.

Jeremiah Morrow, the sixth Governor of Ohio, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in October, 1771. His people were of the "Scotch-Irish" class, and his early life was one of manual labor upon his father's farm. During the winter, he had the privilege of a private school. With a view of establishing himself and securing a competency, he bade the old home farewell, in 1795, and set out for the "Far West." A flatboat carried him to a little cluster of cabins, known by the name of Columbia, six miles from Fort Washington—Cincinnati. He devoted himself to whatever came in his way, that seemed best and most worthy —teaching school, surveying and working on farms between times. Having accumulated a small capital, he ascended the Little Miami, as far as Warren County, and there purchased an extensive farm, and erected an excellent log house. In the spring of 1799, he married Miss Mary Packtrell, of Columbia. The young couple set out upon pioneer farming. Gaining popularity as well as a desirable property, he was deputized to the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe, at which time measures were inaugurated to call a Constitutional Convention, during the following year, to organize the State of Ohio. Mr. Morrow was one of the Delegates to this convention, and steadfastly worked in the interests of those who sent him, until its close in 1802. The following year, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in June of the same year, he was appointed the first Representative to the United States Congress from the new State.

Ohio was then entitled to but one Representative in Congress, and could not add to that number for ten years thereafter. During these years, Mr. Morrow represented the State. In 1813, he was sent to the United States Senate, and in 1822, was elected Governor of Ohio, almost unanimously, being re-elected in 1824. It was during his administration that work was begun on the Ohio Canal. Mr. Morrow received the national guest, La Fayette, with an earnest and touching emotion, which affected the emotions of the generous Frenchman more profoundly than any of the elaborate receptions which paved his way through America. On the 4th of July, 1839, Gov. Morrow was appointed to lay the corner stone of the new State capitol, at Columbus, and to deliver the address on this occasion. Again, in 1840, he was in the House of Representatives, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Corwin. He was elected for the following term also. He died at his own homestead, in Warren County, March 22, 1853.

Allen Trimble was a native of Augusta County, Va. The date of his birth was November 24, 1783. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. His father moved to Ohio in 1804, purchasing a tract of land in Highland County. His cabin was remarkably spacious, and elicited the admiration of his neighbors. He cleared six acres of land for an orchard, and brought the trees on horseback, from Kentucky. Before this new home was completed, Allen, then a young man of twenty, took possession. This was in the year 1805. Four years thereafter, he occupied the position of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Recorder of Highland County. He was serving in the latter capacity at the breaking out of the war of 1812. Naturally enthusiastic and patriotic, he engaged a competent person to perform his civil duties, while he went into active service as Colonel of a regiment he had summoned and enlisted. He was always eager to be in the front, and led his men with such valor that they were termed soldiers who did not know the art of flinching. His commanding General lavished praises upon him. In 1816, he was in the State Senate, representing Highland County. He occupied the same position for four terms, two years each. In 1818, he was Speaker of the Senate, over Gen. Robert Lucas. He remained in this office until elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Col. William A. Trimble. In October, 1826, he was elected the seventh Governor of Ohio, by an astonishing majority. The united vote of his three competitors was but one-sixth of the vote polled. Gov. Trimble was an earnest Henry Clay Whig. In 1828, he was re-elected, although Jackson carried the State the following November. Gov. Trimble was married in 1806, to Miss Margaret McDowell. Three years thereafter, she died, leaving two children. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Woodrow, and they lived together sixty years, when he died, at home, in Hillsboro, Highland County, February 3, 1870. His wife survived him but a few months.

Duncan McArthur, the eighth Governor of Ohio, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. While yet a child, his parents removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, where they entered upon the hard life of pioneers. While there, young Duncan had the meager advantages of a backwoods school. His life was a general routine until his eighteenth year, when he enlisted under Gen. Harmer for the Indian campaign. His conduct and bravery won worthy laurels, and upon the death of the commander of his company, he was elected to that position, although the youngest man in the company. When his days of service had expired, he found employment at salt-making in Maysville, Ky., until he was engaged as chain-bearer in Gen. Massie's survey of the Scioto Valley. At this time, Indian atrocities alarmed the settlers occasionally, and his reputation for bravery caused him to be appointed one of the three patrols of the Kentucky side of the Ohio, to give the alarm to scattered cabins in case of danger. This was during the summer of 1793. Gen. Massie again secured his services, this time as assistant surveyor. He was thus engaged for several years, during which time he assisted in platting Chillicothe. He purchased a large tract of land just north of town, and under his vigorous and practical management, it became one of the finest estates of Ohio, which reputation it sustains at the present time. He amassed wealth rapidly, his investments always being judicious. In 1805, he was elected to the State Legislature. He was a Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and accompanied Gen. Hull to Detroit in 1813. At Hull's surrender he was a prisoner, but released on parole, returned to Ohio in a state of indignation over his commander's stupidity. Soon thereafter he was sent to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Soon thereafter he was released from parole by exchange, and, greatly rejoiced, he resigned his seat, entered the army as a Brigadier General under Gen. Harrison, and the following year succeeded him as commander of the Northwestern forces. At the termination of the war, he was immediately returned to the State Legislature. He occupied State offices until 1822, when he was again sent to Congress. Serving one term, he declined re-election. In 1830, he was elected Governor of Ohio. When his term expired, he decided to enjoy life as a citizen on his farm, "Fruit Hill," and lived there in contentment until 1840, when he died.

Robert Lucas was another Virginian, having been born in 1781, in Jefferson County of that State. While a boy, his father liberated his slaves, moving to Chillicothe as one of the early settlers. He procured a proficient tutor for his children. Robert became an expert in mathematics and surveying. Before he reached his majority, he was employed as surveyor, earning liberal compensation. At the age of twenty-three, he was appointed Surveyor of Scioto County. At twenty-five, he was Justice of the Peace for Union Township, Scioto County. He married Miss Elizabeth Brown in 1810, who died two years thereafter, leaving a young daughter. In 1816, he married Miss Sumner. The same year he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. For

nineteen consecutive years he served in the House or Senate. In 1820 and 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In 1832, he was Chairman of the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. In 1832, he became Governor of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination, and was appointed by President Van Buren Territorial Governor of Iowa and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. On the 16th of August, 1838, he reached Burlington, the seat of government. He remained in Iowa until his death, in 1853.

Joseph Vance, the tenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 21, 1781. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father emigrated to the new Territory when Joseph was two years of age. He located on the southern bank of the Ohio, building a solid block house. This formed a stronghold for his neighbors in case of danger. In 1801, this pioneer decided to remove north of the Ohio River, and eventually settled in Urbana. Joseph had the primitive advantages of the common schools, and became proficient in handling those useful implements—the plow, ax and rifle. The first money he earned he invested in a yoke of oxen. He obtained several barrels of salt, and set out on a speculative tour through the settlements. He traveled through a wilderness, over swamps, and surmounted serious difficulties. At night he built a huge fire to terrify the wolves and panthers, and laid down to sleep beside his oxen, frequently being obliged to stand guard to protect them from these ferocious creatures. Occasionally he found a stream so swollen that necessarily he waited hours and even days in the tangled forest, before he could cross. He often suffered from hunger, yet he sturdily persevered and sold his salt, though a lad of only fifteen years. When he attained his majority, he married Miss Mary Lemen, of Urbana. At twenty-three, he was elected Captain of a rifle company, and frequently led his men to the front to fight the Indians prior to the war of 1812. During that year, he and his brother piloted Hull's army through the dense forests to Fort Meigs. In 1817, with Samuel McCullough and Henry Van Meter, he made a contract to supply the Northwestern army with provisions. They drove their cattle and hogs many miles, dead weight being transported on sleds and in wagons. He engaged in mercantile business at Urbana and Fort Meigs—now Perrysburg.

While thus employed, he was elected to the Legislature, and there remained four years. He then purchased a large tract of land on Blanchard's Fork, and laid out the town of Findlay. He was sent to Congress in 1821, and was a member of that body for fifteen years. In 1836, he was chosen Governor of Ohio. Again he was sent to Congress in 1842. While attending the Constitutional Convention in 1850, he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered extremely until 1852, when he died at his home in Urbana.

Wilson Shannon was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. He was born during 1803. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to the university at Athens,

where he remained a year, and then changed to the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He continued his studies two years, then returning home and entering upon reading law. He completed his course at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, and was admitted to practice. He was engaged in the courts of the county for eight years. In 1832, the Democrats nominated him to Congress, but he was not elected. He received the position of Prosecuting Attorney in 1834, in which position his abilities were so marked and brilliant that he was elected Governor by a majority of 3,600. He was re-nominated in 1840, but Tom Corwin won the ticket. Two years thereafter, he was again nominated and elected. In 1843, he was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Tyler, and resigned the office of Governor. When Texas was admitted as a State, Mexico renounced all diplomatic relations with the United States. Mr. Shannon returned home, and resumed the practice of law. He was sent to Congress in 1852. President Pierce conferred upon him the position of Territorial Governor of Kansas, which duty he did not perform satisfactorily, and was superseded after fourteen months of service. He settled in Lecompton, Kan., and there practiced law until his death, which occurred in 1877.

Thomas Corwin, the twelfth Governor of Ohio, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794. His father settled at Lebanon in 1798. The country was crude, and advantages meager. When Thomas was seventeen years of age, the war of 1812 was inaugurated, and this young man was engaged to drive a wagon through the wilderness, loaded with provisions, to Gen. Harrison's headquarters. In 1816, he began the study of law, and achieved knowledge so rapidly that in 1817 he passed examination and was admitted to practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county, in 1818, which position he held until 1830. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio in 1822. Again, in 1829, he was a member of the same body. He was sent to Congress in 1830, and continued to be re-elected for the space of ten years. He became Governor of Ohio in 1840. In 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until called to the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, as Secretary of the Treasury. He was again sent to Congress in 1858, and re-elected in 1860. He was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Lincoln. After his return, he practiced law in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1866.

Mordecai Bartley was born in 1783, in Fayette County, Penn. There he remained, on his father's farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. He married Miss Wells in 1804, and removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, near Cross Creek. At the opening of the war of 1812, he enlisted in a company, and was elected its Captain. He entered the field under Harrison. At the close of the war, he removed to Richland County, and opened a clearing and set up a cabin, a short distance from Mansfield. He remained on his farm twenty years, then removing to Mansfield, entered the mercantile

business. In 1817, he was elected to the State Senate. He was sent to Congress in 1823, and served four terms. In 1844, he became Governor of Ohio, on the Whig ticket. He declined a re-nomination, preferring to retire to his home in Mansfield, where he died in 1870.

William Bebb, the fourteenth Governor, was from Hamilton County, Ohio. He was born in 1804. His early instructions were limited, but thorough. He opened a school himself, when he was twenty years of age, at North Bend, residing in the house of Gen. Harrison. He remained thus employed a year, during which time he married Shuck. He very soon began the study of law, continuing his school. He was successful in his undertakings, and many pupils were sent him from the best families in Cincinnati. In 1831, he was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Hamilton, Butler County, remaining thus engaged for fourteen years. In 1845, he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1847, he purchased 5,000 acres of land in the Rock River country, Ill., and removed there three years later. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, he was appointed Pension Examiner, at Washington, and remained in that position until 1866, when he returned to his Illinois farm. He died at Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

Seabury Ford, the fifteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in the year 1802, at Cheshire, Conn. His parents settled in Burton Township. He attended the common schools, prepared for college at an academy in Burton, and entered Yale College, in 1821, graduating in 1825. He then began the study of law, in the law office of Samuel W. Phelps, of Painesville, completing his course with Judge Hitchcock. He began practice in 1827, in Burton. He married Miss Harriet E. Cook, of Burton, in 1828. He was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature, in 1835, and served six sessions, during one of which he was Speaker of the House. He entered the State Senate in 1841, and there remained until 1844, when he was again elected Representative. In 1846, he was appointed to the Senate, and in 1848, he became Governor of Ohio. On the first Sunday after his retirement, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died at his home in Burton in 1855.

Reuben Wood, the sixteenth Governor, was a Vermonter. Born in 1792, in Middleton, Rutland County, he was a sturdy son of the Green Mountain State. He was a thorough scholar, and obtained a classical education in Upper Canada. In 1812, he was drafted by the Canadian authorities to serve against the Americans, but being determined not to oppose his own land, he escaped one stormy night, accompanied by Bill Johnson, who was afterward an American spy. In a birchbark canoe they attempted to cross Lake Ontario. A heavy storm of wind and rain set in. The night was intensely dark, and they were in great danger. They fortunately found refuge on a small island, where they were storm-bound three days, suffering from hunger and exposure. They reached Sacket's Harbor at last, in a deplorable condition. Here they were arrested as spies by the patrol boats of the American fleet. They were prisoners

four days, when an uncle of Mr. Wood's, residing not far distant, came to their rescue, vouched for their loyalty, and they were released. Mr. Wood then went to Woodville, N. Y., where he raised a company, of which he was elected Captain. They marched to the northern frontier. The battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain were fought, the enemy defeated, and the company returned to Woodville and was disbanded.

Young Wood then entered the law office of Gen. Jonas Clark, at Middlebury, Vt. He was married in 1816, and two years later, settled in Cleveland, Ohio. When he first established himself in the village, he possessed his wife, infant daughter and a silver quarter of a dollar. He was elected to the State Senate in 1825, and filled the office three consecutive terms. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court, serving there fourteen years, the latter portion of the term as Chief Justice. He was termed the "Cayuga Chief," from his tall form and courtly bearing. He was elected Governor in 1850, by a majority of 11,000. The new constitution, which went into effect in March, 1851, vacated the office of Governor, and he was re-elected by a majority of 26,000. The Democrats holding a national convention in Baltimore in 1852, party division caused fifty unavailing votes. The Virginia delegation offered the entire vote to Gov. Wood, if Ohio would bring him forward. The opposition of one man prevented this. The offer was accepted by New Hampshire, and Frank Pierce became President. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul to Valparaiso, South America, and resigned his office of Governor. He resigned his consulship and returned to his fine farm near Cleveland, called "Evergreen Place." He expected to address a Union meeting on the 5th of October, 1864, but on the 1st he died, mourned by all who knew him.

William Medill, the seventeenth Governor, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1801. He was a graduate of Delaware College in 1825. He began the study of law under Judge Black, of New Castle, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1830. He was elected Representative from Fairfield County in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1838, and was re-elected in 1840. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster General by President Polk. During the same year, he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1851, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, in 1853, he became Governor. He occupied the position of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1857, under President Buchanan, retaining the office until 1861, when he retired from public life. His death occurred in 1865.

Salmon P. Chase was a native of Cornish, N. H. He was born in 1803. He entered Dartmouth College in 1822, graduating in 1826. He was thereafter successful in establishing a classical school in Washington, but financially it did not succeed. He continued to teach the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt and S. L. Southard, at the same time reading law when not busy



A. J. Coleman
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(DECEASED)

as tutor. He was admitted to practice in 1829, and opened a law office in Cincinnati. He succeeded but moderately, and during his leisure hours prepared a new edition of the "Statutes of Ohio." He added annotations and a well-written sketch of the early history of the State. This was a thorough success, and gave the earnest worker popularity and a stepping-stone for the future. He was solicitor for the banks of the United States in 1834, and soon thereafter, for the city banks. He achieved considerable distinction in 1837, in the case of a colored woman brought into the State by her master, and escaping his possession. He was thus brought out as an Abolitionist, which was further sustained by his defense of James G. Birney, who had suffered indictment for harboring a fugitive slave. In 1846, associated with William H. Seward, he defended Van Zandt before the Supreme Court of the United States. His thrilling denunciations and startling conjectures alarmed the slaveholding States, and subsequently led to the enactment of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. Mr. Chase was a member of the United States Senate in 1849, through the coalition of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. In 1855, he was elected Governor of Ohio by the opponents of Pierce's administration. He was re-elected in 1859. President Lincoln, in 1861, tendered him the position of Secretary of the Treasury. To his ability and official management we are indebted for the present national bank system. In 1864, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died in the city of New York in 1873, after a useful career.

William Dennison was born in Cincinnati in 1815. He gained an education at Miami University, graduating in 1835. He began the study of law in the office of the father of George H. Pendleton, and was qualified and admitted to the bar in 1840. The same year, he married a daughter of William Neil, of Columbus. The Whigs of the Franklin and Delaware District sent him to the State Senate, in 1848. He was President of the Exchange Bank in Cincinnati, in 1852, and was also President of Columbus & Xenia Railway. He was elected the nineteenth Governor of Ohio in 1859. By his promptness and activity at the beginning of the rebellion, Ohio was placed in the front rank of loyalty. At the beginning of Lincoln's second term, he was appointed Postmaster General, retiring upon the accession of Johnson. He then made his home at Columbus.

David Tod, the twentieth Governor of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1805. His education was principally obtained through his own exertions. He set about the study of law most vigorously, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He soon acquired popularity through his ability, and consequently was financially successful. He purchased the Briar Hill homestead. Under Jackson's administration, he was Postmaster at Warren, and held the position until 1838, when he was elected State Senator by the Whigs of Trumbull District, by the Democrats. In 1844, he retired to Briar Hill, and opened the Briar Hill Coal Mines. He was a pioneer in the coal business of Ohio. In the Cleveland

& Mahoning Railroad, he was largely interested, and was its President, after the death of Mr. Perkins. He was nominated, in 1844, for Governor, by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1847, he went to Brazil as Minister, where he resided for four and a half years. The Emperor presented him with a special commendation to the President, as a testimonial of his esteem. He was also the recipient of an elegant silver tray, as a memorial from the resident citizens of Rio Janeiro. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which met at Charleston in 1860. He was Vice President of this Convention. He was an earnest advocate for Stephen A. Douglas. When the Southern members withdrew, the President, Caleb Cushing, going with them, the convention adjourned to Baltimore, when Mr. Tod assumed the chair and Douglas was nominated. He was an earnest worker in the cause, but not disheartened by its defeat. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was one of the most vigorous prosecutors of the war, not relaxing his active earnestness until its close. He donated full uniforms to Company B, of the Nineteenth Regiment, and contributed largely to the war fund of his township. Fifty-five thousand majority elected him Governor in 1861. His term was burdened with war duties, and he carried them so bravely as Governor that the President said of him: "Governor Tod of Ohio aids me more and troubles me less than any other Governor." His death occurred at Briar Hill during the year 1868.

John Brough was a native of Marietta, Ohio. He was born in 1811. The death of his father left him in precarious circumstances, which may have been a discipline for future usefulness. He entered a printing office, at the age of fourteen, in Marietta, and after serving a few months, began his studies in the Ohio University, setting type mornings and evenings, to earn sufficient for support. He occupied the leading position in classes, and at the same time excelled as a type-setter. He was also admired for his athletic feats in field amusements. He completed his studies and began reading law, which pursuit was interrupted by an opportunity to edit a paper in Petersburg, Va. He returned to Marietta in 1831, and became editor and proprietor of a leading Democratic newspaper —the *Washington County Republican*. He achieved distinction rapidly, and in 1833, sold his interest, for the purpose of entering a more extended field of journalism. He purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, at Lancaster, and as its editor, held a deep influence over local and State politics. He occupied the position of Clerk of the Ohio Senate, between the years 1835 and 1838, and relinquished his paper. He then represented the counties of Fairfield and Hocking in the Legislature. He was then appointed Auditor of State by the General Assembly, in which position he served six years. He then purchased the *Phœnix* newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, placing it in the care of his brother, Charles, while he opened a law office in the city. His editorials in the *Enquirer*, and his activity in political affairs, were brilliant and strong. He retired from politics in 1848, sold a half-interest in the *Enquirer* and carried on a prosperous business, but was brought forward again by leaders of both

political parties in 1863, through the Vallandigham contest, and was elected Governor the same year, by a majority of 101,099 votes in a total of 471,643. He was three times married. His death occurred in 1865—Charles Anderson serving out his term.

Jacob Dolson Cox, the twenty-second Governor, was born in 1828, in Montreal, Canada, where his parents were temporarily. He became a student of Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1846, graduating in 1851, and beginning the practice of law in Warren in 1852. He was a member of the State Senate in 1859, from the Trumbull and Mahoning Districts. He was termed a radical. He was a commissioned Brigadier General of Ohio in 1861, and, in 1862, was promoted to Major General for gallantry in battle. While in the service he was nominated for Governor, and took that position in 1865. He was a member of Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, but resigned. He went to Congress in 1875, from the Toledo District. His home is in Cincinnati.

Rutherford B. Hayes, now the nineteenth President of the United States, the twenty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1822. He was a graduate of Kenyon College in 1842. He began the study of law, and, in 1843, pursued that course in the Cambridge University, graduating in 1845. He began his practice at Fremont. He was married to Miss Lucy Webb in 1852, in Cincinnati. He was Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and in 1862, was promoted to Colonel on account of bravery in the field, and eventually became Major General. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and retired from the service. He remained in Congress two terms, and was Governor of Ohio in 1867, being re-elected in 1869. He filled this office a third term, being re-elected in 1875.

Edward F. Noyes was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1832. While a lad of fourteen, he entered the office of the *Morning Star*, published at Dover, N. H., in order to learn the business of printing. At the age of eighteen, he entered the academy at Kingston, N. H. He prepared for college, and entered Dartmouth in 1853, graduating with high honors in 1857. He had begun the study of law, and continued the course in the Cincinnati Law School, and began to practice in 1858. He was an enthusiast at the opening of the rebellion and was interested in raising the Twentieth Regiment, of which he was made Major. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862. At the conflict at Ruff's Mills, in Georgia, in 1864, he was so unfortunate as to lose a leg. At the time, amputation was necessary, but was unskillfully performed. He was brought to Cincinnati, and the operation was repeated, which nearly cost him his life. He reported three months later, to Gen. Hooker for duty, on crutches. He was assigned to command of Camp Dennison. He was promoted to the full rank of Brigadier General, and while in discharge of his duty at that place, he was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati. He occupied the position until 1871, when he was elected Governor, by a majority of 20,000. He went to France in 1877, as Minister, appointed by President Hayes.

William Allen, the twenty-fifth Governor of Ohio, was born in 1807, in Chowan County, N. C. While an infant, he was left an orphan, and his sister superintended his education. He was placed in a private school in Lynchburg, Va., at the age of fourteen. Two years later, he joined his sister and family, in Chillicothe, and attended the academy a year, when he entered the law office of Edward King, and began a course of study. In his seventeenth year, he began practice, and through his talent speedily acquired fame and popularity. Before he was twenty-five, he was sent to Congress by a strong Whig district. He was elected United States Senator in 1837, there remaining until 1849. In 1845, he married Effie McArthur, who died soon after the birth of their daughter. In 1873, he was elected Governor. His administration gave general satisfaction. He died, at his home at "Fruit Hill," in 1879.

R. M. Bishop, the twenty-sixth Governor of Ohio, was born November 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Ky. He began the vocation of merchant, and for several years devoted himself to that business in his native State. In 1848, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in Cincinnati. His three sons became partners, under the firm name of R. M. Bishop & Sons. The sales of this house frequently exceeded $5,000,000 per annum. Mr. Bishop was a member of the Council of Cincinnati, and in 1859 was its Mayor, holding that office until 1861. In 1860, the Legislatures of Indiana and Tennessee visited Ohio, to counsel each other to stand by the Constitution and the flag. At the reception given at Pike's Opera House, Mayor Bishop delivered an eloquent address, which elicited admiration and praises. During the same year, as Mayor, he received the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner, a national credit as a mark of respect to a distinguished foreign guest. In 1877, he was elected Governor of Ohio, by a large majority.

Charles Foster, the present and twenty-seventh Governor of Ohio, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio. Engaged in mercantile and banking business, and never held any public office until he was elected to the Forty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and again to the Forty-fourth Congress, as a Republican. In 1879, he was nominated by the Republicans and elected Governor of the State.

In reviewing these slight sketches of the Governors of this grand Western State, one is impressed with the active relationship they have all sustained, with credit, with national measures. Their services have been efficient, earnest and patriotic, like the State they have represented and led.

ANCIENT WORKS.

Ohio has furnished a prolific field for antiquarians and those interested in scientific explorations, either for their own amusement and knowledge, or for the records of "facts and formations."

It is well known that the "Mound Builders" had a wide sweep through this continent, but absolute facts regarding their era have been most difficult to obtain. Numerous theories and suppositions have been advanced, yet they are emphatic evidences that they have traced the origin and time of this primeval race.

However, they have left their works behind them, and no exercise of faith is necessary to have confidence in that part of the story. That these works are of human origin is self-evident. Temples and military works have been found which required a considerable degree of scientific skill on the part of those early architects and builders.

Evidently the Indians had no knowledge of these works of predecessors, which differed in all respects from those of the red men. An ancient cemetery has been found, covering an area of four acres, which had evidently been laid out into lots, from north to south. Nearly 3,000 graves have been discovered, containing bones which at some time must have constituted the framework of veritable giants, while others are of no unusual size. In 1815, a jaw-bone was exhumed, containing an artificial tooth of silver.

Mounds and fortifications are plentiful in Athens County, some of them being of solid stone. One, differing in the quality of stone from the others, is supposed to be a dam across the Hocking. Over a thousand pieces of stone were used in its construction. Copper rings, bracelets and ornaments are numerous. It is also evident that these people possessed the knowledge of hardening copper and giving it an edge equal to our steel of to-day.

In the branch formed by a branch of the Licking River and Raccoon Creek, in Licking County, ancient works extend over an area of several miles. Again, three miles northwest of this locality, near the road between Newark and Granville, another field of these relics may be found. On the summit of a high hill is a fortification, formed to represent an alligator. The head and neck includes 32 feet; the length of the body is 73 feet; the tail was 105 feet; from the termini of the fore feet, over the shoulders, the width is 100 feet; from the termini of the hind feet, over the hips, is 92 feet; its highest point is 7 feet. It is composed of clay, which must have been conveyed hither, as it is not similar to the clay found in the vicinity.

Near Miamisburg, Montgomery County, are other specimens. Near the village is a mound, equaled in size by very few of these antiquities. It measures 800 feet around the base, and rises to a height of sixty-seven feet. Others are found in Miami County, while at Circleville, Pickaway County, no traces remain.

Two forts have been discovered, one forming an exact square, and the other describing a circle. The square is flanked by two walls, on all sides, these being divided by a deep ditch. The circle has one wall and no ditch. This is sixty-nine rods in diameter, its walls being twenty feet high. The square fort measures fifty-five rods across, with walls twelve feet high. Twelve gateways lead into the square fort, while the circle has but one, which led to the other, at

the point where the walls of the two came together. Before each of these entrances were mounds of earth, from four to five feet high and nearly forty feet in diameter. Evidently these were designed for defenses for the openings, in cases of emergency.

A short distance from Piketon, the turnpike runs, for several hundred feet, between two parallel artificial walls of earth, fifteen feet high, and six rods apart. In Scioto County, on both sides of the Ohio, are extensive ancient works.

"Fort Ancient" is near Lebanon in Warren County. Its direct measurement is a mile, but in tracing its angles, retreating and salient, its length would be nearly six miles. Its site is a level plain, 240 feet above the level of the river. The interior wall varies in height to conform with the nature of the ground without—ranging from 8 to 10 feet. On the plain it reaches 100 feet. This fort has 58 gateways, through one of which the State road runs, passing between two mounds 12 feet high. Northeast from these mounds, situated on the plain, are two roads, about a rod wide each, made upon an elevation about three feet high. They run parallel to each other about a quarter of a mile, when they each form a semicircle around a mound, joining in the circle. It is probable this was at some time a military defense, or, on the contrary, it may have been a general rendezvous for games and high holiday festivities.

Near Marietta, are the celebrated Muskingum River works, being a half-mile from its juncture with the Ohio. They consist of mounds and walls of earth in circular and square forms, also tracing direct lines.

The largest square fort covers an area of 40 acres, and is inclosed by a wall of earth, 6 to 10 feet in height, and from 25 to 30 feet at its base. On each side are three gateways. The center gateways exceed the others in size, more especially on the side toward the Muskingum. From this outlet runs a covered means of egress, between two parallel walls of earth, 231 feet distant from each other, measuring from the centers. The walls in the interior are 21 feet high at the most elevated points, measuring 42 feet at the base, grading on the exterior to about five feet in heigth. This passage-way is 360 feet in length, leading to the low grounds, which, at the period of its construction, probably reached the river.

At the northwest corner, within the inclosure, is a plateau 188 feet long, 132 feet broad and 9 feet high. Its sides are perpendicular and its surface level. At the center of each side is a graded pathway leading to the top, six feet wide. Another elevated square is near the south wall, 150x120 feet square, and 8 feet high, similar to the other, with the exception of the graded walk. Outside and next the wall to ascend to the top, it has central hollow ways, 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet toward the center, then arising with a gradual slope to the top. A third elevated square is situated at the southeast corner, 108x54 feet square, with ascents at the ends. This is neither as high or as perfect as the others.

Another ancient work is found to the southeast, covering an area of 20 acres with a gateway in the center of each side, and others at the corners—each of these having the mound defense.

On the outside of the smaller fort, a mound resembling a sugar loaf was formed in the shape of a circle 115 feet in diameter, its height being 30 feet. A ditch surrounds it, 15 feet wide and 4 feet deep. These earthworks have contributed greatly to the satisfactory results of scientific researches. Their builders were evidently composed of large bands that have succumbed to the advance of enlightened humanity. The relics found consists of ornaments, utensils and implements of war. The bones left in the numerous graves convey an idea of a stalwart, vigorous people, and the conquests which swept them away from the face of the country must have been fierce and cruel.

Other mounds and fortifications are found in different parts of the State, of which our limited space will not permit a description.

Many sculptured rocks are found, and others with plainly discernible tracery in emblematical designs upon their surface. The rock on which the inscriptions occur is the grindstone grit of the Ohio exports—a stratum found in Northern Ohio. Arrow-points of flint or chert have been frequently found. From all investigations, it is evident that an extensive flint bed existed in Licking County, near Newark. The old pits can now be recognized. They extended over a hundred acres. They are partially filled with water, and surrounded by piles of broken and rejected fragments. The flint is a grayish-white, with cavities of a brilliant quartz crystal. Evidently these stones were chipped into shape and the material sorted on the ground. Only clear, homogenous pieces can be wrought into arrow-heads and spear-points. Flint chips extend over many acres of ground in this vicinity. Flint beds are also found in Stark and Tuscarawas Counties. In color it varies, being red, white, black and mottled. The black is found in Coshocton County.

SOME GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Ohio, as a State, is renowned as an agricultural section. Its variety, quality and quantity of productions cannot be surpassed by any State in the Union. Its commercial importance ranks proudly in the galaxy of opulent and industrious States composing this Union. Her natural resources are prolific, and all improvements which could be instituted by the ingenuity of mankind have been added.

From a quarter to a third of its area is hilly and broken. About the headwaters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miami Rivers, are wide prairies; some of them are elevated and dry, with fertile soil, although they are frequently termed "barrens." In other parts, they are low and marshy, producing coarse, rank grass, which grows to a height of five feet in some places.

The State is most fortunate in timber wealth, having large quantities of black walnut, oak of different varieties, maple, hickory, birch, several kinds of

beech, poplar, sycamore, papaw, several kinds of ash, cherry, whitewood and buckeye.

The summers are usually warm, and the winters are mild, considering the latitude of the State. Near Lake Erie, the winters are severe, corresponding with sections in a line with that locality. Snow falls in sufficient quantities in the northern part to afford several weeks of fine sleighing. In the southern portion, the snowstorms are not frequent, and the fall rarely remains long on the ground.

The climate is generally healthy, with the exception of small tracts lying near the marshes and stagnant waters.

The Ohio River washes the southern border of the State, and is navigable for steamboats of a large size, the entire length of its course. From Pittsburgh to its mouth, measuring it meanderings, it is 908 miles long. Its current is gentle, having no falls except at Louisville, Ky., where the descent is twenty-two and a half feet in two miles. A canal obviates this obstruction.

The Muskingum is the largest river that flows entirely within the State. It is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, and enters the Ohio at Marietta One hundred miles of its length is navigable.

The Scioto is the second river in magnitude, is about 200 miles long, and flows into the Ohio at Portsmouth. It affords navigation 130 miles of its length. The Great Miami is a rapid river, in the western part of the State, and is 100 miles long. The Little Miami is seventy miles in length, and enters the Ohio seven miles from Cincinnati.

The Maumee rises in Indiana, flows through the northwestern part of the State, and enters Lake Erie at Maumee Bay. It affords navigation as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from the lake, and above the rapids, it is again navigable.

The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the State, is eighty miles long, and flows into Lake Erie, via Sandusky Bay.

Lake Erie washes 150 miles of the northern boundary. The State has several fine harbors, the Maumee and Sandusky Bays being the largest.

We have, in tracing the record of the earlier counties, given the educational interests as exemplified by different institutions. We have also given the canal system of the State, in previous pages. The Governor is elected every two years, by the people. The Senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the male population over twenty-one years of age. The Judges of the Supreme and other courts are elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature, for the term of seven years.

During the early settlement of Ohio, perfect social equality existed among the settlers. The line of demarkation that was drawn was a separation of the good from the bad. Log-rollings and cabin-raisings were mutual affairs. Their sport usually consisted of shooting, rowing and hunting. Hunting shirts and buckskin pants were in the fashion, while the women dressed in coarse material,

woven by their own hands. A common American cotton check was considered a magnificent addition to one's toilet. In those times, however, the material was $1 per yard, instead of the shilling of to-day. But five yards was then a large "pattern," instead of the twenty-five of 1880. In cooking utensils, the pot, pan and frying-pan constituted an elegant outfit. A few plain dishes were added for table use. Stools and benches were the rule, although a few wealthy families indulged in splint-bottom chairs. The cabin floors were rough, and in many cases the green sward formed the carpet. Goods were very expensive, and flour was considered a great luxury. Goods were brought by horses and mules from Detroit, or by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio. Coarse calicoes were $1 per yard; tea $2 to $3 per pound; coffee 75 cents; whisky, from $1 to $2 per gallon, and salt, $5 to $6 per barrel. In those towns where Indian trade constituted a desirable interest, a bottle was set at each end of the counter—a gratuitous offering to their red friends.

OUTLINE GEOLOGY OF OHIO.

Should we group the rocks of Ohio, according to their lithological characters, we should give five distinct divisions. They are marked by difference in appearance, hardness, color and composition:

1—Limestone.

2—Black shale.

3—Fine-grained sandstone.

4—Conglomerate.

5—Coal series.

They are all stratified and sedimentary. They are nearly horizontal. The lowest one visible, in a physical as well as a geological sense, is "blue limestone."

The bed of the Ohio River near Cincinnati is 133 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The strata incline in all directions from the southwestern angle of the State. In Scioto County may be seen the outcropping edges of all these rocks. They sink at this point in the direction south $80\frac{1}{2}°$ east; easterly at the rate of $37\frac{4}{10}$ feet per mile. The cliff limestone, the upper stratum of the limestone deposit, is 600 feet above the river at Cincinnati; at West Union, in Adams County, it is only 350 feet above the same level.

The finely grained sandstone found on the summit of the hills east of Brush Creek and west of the Scioto sinks to the base of the hills, and appears beneath the conglomerate, near the Little Scioto. Although the rock formations are the same in all parts of the State, in the same order, their thickness, mass and dip, are quite different.

Chillicothe, Reynoldsburg, Mansfield, Newburg, Waverly and Rockville, are situated near the western border of the "fine-grained limestone." Its outcrop forms a continuous and crooked line from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. In the southwest portion of the State is the "blue limestone," occupying a circular

space from West Union via Dayton, to the State line. The conglomerate is to the east of the given towns, bending around from Cuyahoga Falls to Burton, in Geauga County, and then eastward into Pennsylvania. Near this outcrop are the coal-bearing rocks which occupy the east and southeastern portions of Ohio. From Rockville to Chillicothe, the course is north, about 10° east, and nearly corresponds with the line of outcrop of the fine-grained sandstone for an equal distance. The dip at Rockville, given by Charles Whittlesey, is 80½°, almost at a right angle, and at the rate of 37 feet per mile.

At Chillicothe, the other end of the line, the general dip is south 70° east, 30 feet to the mile, the line curving eastward and the dip line to the southward. This is the universal law.

The northern boundary of the great coal fields passes through Meadville, in Pennsylvania, and turning south arrives at Portage Summit, on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,500 feet above the ocean level. It then plunges rapidly to the westward. From the Alleghanies to the southwest, through Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, sweeps this great coal basin.

Much of the county of Medina is conglomerate upon the surface, but the streams, especially the South Branch of the Rocky River, set through this surface stratum, and reach the fine-grained sandstone. This is the case with Rocky, Chagrin, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers—also Conneaut and Ashtabula Creeks. This sandstone and the shale extend up the narrow valleys of these streams and their tributaries. Between these strata is a mass of coarse-grained sandstone, without pebbles, which furnishes the grindstones for which Ohio is noted. In Lorain County, the coarse sandstone grit nearly displaces the fine-grained sandstone and red shale, thickening at Elyria to the black shale. South of this point, the grindstone grit, red shale and ash-colored shale vary in thickness. The town of Chillicothe, the village of Newburg, and a point in the west line of Crawford County, are all situated on the "black shale."

Dr. Locke gives the dip, at Montgomery and Miami Counties, at north 14°, east, six feet to the mile; at Columbus, Whitelesey gives it, 81° 52′ east, $22\frac{73}{100}$ feet to the mile. The fine-grained sandstone at Newburg is not over eighty feet in thickness; at Jacktown and Reynoldsburg, 500; at Waverly 250 to 300 feet, and at Brush Creek, Adams County, 343 feet. The black shale is 251 feet thick at Brush Creek; at Alum Creek, 250 to 300 feet thick; in Crawford County, about 250 feet thick. The conglomerate in Jackson County is 200 feet thick; at Cuyahoga Falls, 100 to 120 feet; at Burton, Geauga County, 300 feet. The great limestone formation is divided into several numbers. At Cincinnati, at the bed of the river, there is:

1—A blue limestone and slaty marlite.

2—Dun-colored marl and layers of lime rock.

3—Blue marl and layers of blue limestone.

4—Marl and bands of limestone, with immense numbers of shells at the surface.

In Adams County, the detailed section is thus:

1—Blue limestone and marl.

2—Blue marl.

3—Flinty limestone.

4—Blue marl.

5—Cliff limestone.

The coal-fields of Ohio are composed of alternate beds of coarse-grained sandstone, clay shales, layers of ironstone, thin beds of limestone and numerous strata of coal. The coal region abounds in iron. From Jacktown to Concord, in Muskingum County, there are eight beds of coal, and seven strata of limestone. The distance between these two points is forty-two miles. From Freedom, in Portage County, to Poland, in Trumbull County, a distance of thirty-five miles, there are five distinct strata. Among them are distributed thin beds of limestone, and many beds of iron ore. The greater mass of coal and iron measures is composed of sandstone and shale. The beds of sandstone are from ten to twenty or eighty feet thick. Of shale, five to fifty feet thick. The strata of coal and iron are comparatively thin. A stratum of coal three feet thick can be worked to advantage. One four feet thick is called a good mine, few of them averaging five. Coal strata are found from six to ten and eleven feet. There are four beds of coal, and three of limestone, in Lawrence and Scioto Counties. There are also eight beds of ore, and new ones are constantly being discovered. The ore is from four to twelve inches thick, occasionally being two feet. The calcareous ore rests upon the second bed of limestone, from the bottom, and is very rich.

The most prominent fossils are trees, plants and stems of the coal-bearing rocks, shells and corals and crustaceæ of the limestone, and the timber, leaves and dirt-beds of the "drift"—the earthy covering of the rocks, which varies from nothing to 200 feet. Bowlders, or "lost rocks," are strewn over the State. They are evidently transported from some remote section, being fragments of primitive rock, granite, gneiss and hornblende rock, which do not exist in Ohio, nor within 400 miles of the State, in any direction. In the Lake Superior region we find similar specimens.

The superficial deposits of Ohio are arranged into four geological formations:

1—The ancient drift, resting upon the rocks of the State.

2—The Lake Erie marl and sand deposits.

3—The drift occupying the valleys of large streams, such as the Great Miami, the Ohio and Scioto.

4—The bowlders.

The ancient drift of Ohio is meager in shell deposits. It is not, therefore, decided whether it be of salt-water origin or fresh water.

It has, at the bottom, blue clay, with gravel-stones of primitive or sedimentary rocks, containing carbonate of lime. The yellow clay is found second. Above that, sand and gravel, less stratified, containing more pebbles of the

sedimentary rocks, such as limestone and stone, iron ore, coal and shale. The lower layer contains logs, trees, leaves, sticks and vines.

The Lake Erie section, or "Lake Erie deposits," may be classed in the following order:

1—From the lake level upward, fine, blue, marly sand—forty-five to sixty feet.

2—Coarse, gray, water-washed sand—ten to twenty feet.

3—Coarse sand and gravel, not well stratified, to surface—twenty to fifty feet.

Stratum first dissolves in water. It contains carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, alumina, silex, sulphur, and some decomposed leaves, plants and sticks. Some pebbles are found. In contact with the water, quicksand is formed.

The Hickory Plains, at the forks of the Great Miami and White Water, and also between Kilgore's Mill and New Richmond, are the results of heavy diluvial currents.

In presenting these formations of the State, we have quoted from the experience and conclusions of Charles Whittlesey, eminent as a geologist, and who was a member of the Ohio Geological Corps.

OHIO'S RANK DURING THE WAR.

The patriotism of this State has been stanch, unswerving and bold, ever since a first settlement laid its corner-stone in the great Western wilderness. Its decisive measures, its earnest action, its noble constancy, have earned the laurels that designate it "a watchword for the nation." In the year 1860, Ohio had a population of 2,343,739. Its contribution of soldiers to the great conflict that was soon to surge over the land in scarlet terror, was apportioned 310,000 men. In less than twenty-four hours after the President's proclamation and call for troops, the Senate had matured and carried a bill through, appropriating $1,000,000 for the purpose of placing the State on a war footing. The influences of party sentiments were forgotten, and united, the State unfurled the flag of patriotism. Before the bombardment of old Fort Sumter has fairly ceased its echoes, twenty companies were offered the Governor for immediate service. When the surrender was verified, the excitement was tumultuous. Militia officers telegraphed their willingness to receive prompt orders, all over the State. The President of Kenyon College—President Andrews—tendered his services by enlisting in the ranks. Indeed, three months before the outbreak of the war, he had expressed his readiness to the Governor to engage in service should there be occasion. He was the first citizen to make this offer.

The Cleveland Grays, the Rover Guards, the State Fencibles, the Dayton Light Guards, the Governor's Guards, the Columbus Videttes and the Guthrie Grays—the best drilled and celebrated militia in the State—telegraphed to Columbus for orders. Chillicothe, Portsmouth and Circleville offered money and troops. Canton, Xenia, Lebanon, Lancaster, Springfield, Cincinnati,

Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo and other towns urged their assistance upon the State. Columbus began to look like a great army field. The troops were stationed wherever they could find quarters, and food in sufficient quantities was hard to procure. The Governor soon established a camp at Miamiville, convenient to Cincinnati. He intended to appoint Irvin McDowell, of the staff of Lieut. Gen. Scott, to the leading command, but the friends of Capt. McClellan became enthusiastic and appealed to the Governor, who decided to investigate his case. Being satisfied, he desired Capt. McClellan to come up to Columbus. But that officer was busy and sent Capt. Pope, of the regular army, in his stead. This gentleman did not suit Gov. Dennison. The friends of McClellan again set forth the high qualities of this officer, and Gov. Dennison sent an earnest request for an interview, which was granted, and resulted in the appointment of the officer as Major General of the Ohio militia. Directly thereafter, he received an invitation to take command of the Pennsylvania troops, but Ohio could not spare so valuable a leader.

For three-years troops were soon called out, and their Generals were to be appointed by the President. Gov. Dennison advised at once with the War Department at Washington, and McClellan received his appointment as Major General in the regular army.

Cincinnati and Louisville became alarmed lest Kentucky should espouse the Confederate cause, and those cities thus be left insecure against the inroads of a cruel foe. Four hundred and thirty-six miles of Ohio bordered Slave States. Kentucky and West Virginia were to be kept in check, but the Governor proclaimed that not only should the border of Ohio be protected, but even beyond that would the State press the enemy. Marietta was garrisoned, and other river points rendered impregnable. On the 20th of May, 1861, official dispatches affirmed that troops were approaching Wheeling under the proclamation of Letcher. Their intention was to route the convention at Wheeling.

Military orders were instantly given. Col. Steedman and his troops crossed at Marietta and crushed the disturbance at Parkersburg—swept into the country along the railroad, built bridges, etc. Col. Irvine crossed at Wheeling and united with a regiment of loyal Virginians. At the juncture of the two tracks at Grafton, the columns met, but the rebels had retreated in mad haste. The loyal troops followed, and, at Philippi, fought the first little skirmish of the war. The great railway lines were secured, and the Wheeling convention protected, and West Virginia partially secured for the Union.

After preliminary arrangements, McClellan's forces moved in two columns upon the enemy at Laurel Hill. One remained in front, under Gen. Morris, while the other, under his own command, pushed around to Huttonsville, in their rear. Gen. Morris carried his orders through promptly, but McClellan was late. Rosecrans was left with McClellan's advance to fight the battle of Rich Mountain, unaided. Garnett being alarmed at the defeat of his outpost, retreated. McClellan was not in time to intercept him, but Morris continued

the chase. Steedman overtook the rear-guard of Garnett's army at Carrick's Ford, where a sharp skirmish ensued, Garnett himself falling. The scattered portions of the rebel army escaped, and West Virginia was again free from armed rebels—and was the gift of Ohio through her State militia to the nation at the beginning of the war.

At this period, Gen. McClellan was called to Washington. Gen. Rosecrans succeeded him, and the three-years troops left in the field after the disbanding of the three-months men, barely sufficed to hold the country. He telegraphed Gov. Dennison to supply him immediately with re-enforcements, the request being made on the 8th of August. Already had the Confederate leaders realized the loss they had sustained in Western Virginia, and had dispatched their most valued General, Robert E. Lee, to regain the territory. Rosecrans again wrote: "If you, Governor of Indiana and Governor of Michigan, will lend your efforts to get me quickly 50,000 men, in addition to my present force, I think a blow can be struck which will save fighting the rifled-cannon batteries at Manassas. Lee is certainly at Cheat Mountain. Send all troops you can to Grafton." Five days thereafter, all the available troops in the West were dispatched to Fremont, Mo., and the plans of Rosecrans were foiled.

Heavy re-enforcements had been sent to the column in Kanawha Valley under Gen. Cox. He became alarmed, and telegraphed to Gov. Dennison. Rosecrans again appealed to Gov. Dennison, that he might be aided in marching across the country against Floyd and Wise to Cox's relief, "I want to catch Floyd while Cox holds him in front."

The response was immediate and effective. He was enabled to employ twenty-three Ohio regiments in clearing his department from rebels, securing the country and guarding the exposed railroads. With this achievement, the direct relation of the State administrations with the conduct and methods of campaigns terminated. The General Government had settled down to a system. Ohio was busy organizing and equipping regiments, caring for the sick and wounded, and sustaining her home strength.

Gov. Dennison's staff officers were tendered better positions in the national service. Camps Dennison and Chase, one at Cincinnati and the other at Columbus, were controlled by the United States authorities. A laboratory was established at Columbus for the supply of ammunition. During the fall and early winter, the Ohio troops suffered in Western Virginia. The people of their native State responded with blankets, clothing and other supplies.

In January, 1862, David A. Tod entered upon the duties of Governor. The first feature of his administration was to care for the wounded at home, sent from Pittsburg Landing. A regular system was inaugurated to supply stores and clothing to the suffering at home and in the field. Agencies were established, and the great and good work was found to be most efficacious in alleviating the wretchedness consequent upon fearful battles. A. B. Lyman

had charge of affairs in Cincinnati, and Royal Taylor held the same position in Louisville. J. C. Wetmore was stationed at Washington, F. W. Bingham at Memphis, Weston Flint at Cairo and St. Louis. Thus the care which Ohio extended over her troops at home and in the battle-field, furnished a practical example to other States, and was the foundation of that commendable system all over the Union. Stonewall Jackson's sudden advent in the valley created the greatest consternation lest the safety of the capital be jeopardized, and the War Department called for more troops. Gov. Tod immediately issued a proclamation, and the people, never shrinking, responded heartily. At Cleveland a large meeting was held, and 250 men enlisted, including 27 out of 32 students attending the law school. Fire bells rang out the alarm at Zanesville, a meeting was convened at 10 in the morning, and by 3 in the afternoon, 300 men had enlisted. Court was adjourned *sine die*, and the Judge announced that he and the lawyers were about to enter into military ranks. Only three unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three were left in the town of Putnam. Five thousand volunteers reported at Camp Chase within two days after the proclamation.

Again in June, the President called for troops, followed by yet another call. Under these calls, Ohio was to raise 74,000 men. The draft system was advised to hasten and facilitate filling regiments. It has always been a repulsive measure. To save sections from this proceeding, enormous sums were offered to induce men to volunteer, and thus fill the quota.

Counties, townships, towns and individuals, all made bids and urged the rapid enlistment of troops. The result was, that the regiments were filled rapidly, but not in sufficient numbers to prevent the draft. Twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-seven men were yet lacking, and the draft was ordered, September 15. At the close of the year, Ohio was ahead of her calls. Late in the fall, the prospect was disheartening. The peninsula campaign had failed. The Army of Northern Virginia had been hurled back nearly to Washington. The rebels had invaded Maryland; Cincinnati and Louisville were threatened, and the President had declared his intention to abolish slavery, as a war measure. During the first part of 1862, artillery, stores and supplies were carried away mysteriously, from the Ohio border; then little squads ventured over the river to plunder more openly, or to burn a bridge or two. The rebel bands came swooping down upon isolated supply trains, sending insolent roundabout messages regarding their next day's intentions. Then came invasions of our lines near Nashville, capture of squads of guards within sight of camp, the seizure of Gallatin. After Mitchell had entered Northern Alabama, all manner of depredations were committed before his very eyes. These were attributed to John Morgan's Kentucky cavalry. He and his men, by the middle of 1862, were as active and dangerous as Lee or Beauregard and their troops. Morgan was a native of Alabama, but had lived in Kentucky since boyhood. His father was large slave-owner, who lived in the center of the "Blue Grass Country." His

life had been one of wild dissipation, adventure and recklessness, although in his own family he had the name of being most considerate. The men who followed him were accustomed to a dare-devil life. They formed and independent band, and dashed madly into the conflict, wherever and whenever inclination prompted. Ohio had just raised troops to send East, to assist in the overthrow of Stonewell Jackson. She had overcome her discouragements over failures, for the prospects were brightening. Beauregard had evacuated Corinth; Memphis had fallen; Buell was moving toward Chattanooga; Mitchell's troops held Northern Tennessee and Northern Alabama; Kentucky was virtually in the keeping of the home guards and State military board. And now, here was Morgan, creating confusion in Kentucky by his furious raids! On the 11th of July, the little post of Tompkinsville fell. He issued a call for the Kentuckians to rise in a body. He marched toward Lexington, and the southern border of Ohio was again in danger. Cincinnati was greatly excited. Aid was sent to Lexington and home guards were ready for duty. Morgan was not prominent for a day or so, but he was not idle. By the 9th of July, he held possession of Tompkinsville and Glasgow; by the 11th, of Lebanon. On the 13th, he entered Harraldsburg; Monday morning he was within fifteen miles of Frankfort. He had marched nearly 400 miles in eight days. Going on, toward Lexington, he captured the telegraph operator at Midway, and his messages also! He was now aware of the plans of the Union armies at Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort. In the name of the operator, he sent word that Morgan was driving in the pickets at Frankfort! Now that he had thrown his foes off guard, he rested his men a couple of days. He decided to let Lexington alone, and swept down on Cynthiana, routing a few hundred loyal Kentucky cavalrymen, capturing the gun and 420 prisoners, and nearly 300 horses. Then he was off to Paris; he marched through Winchester, Richmond, Crab Orchard and Somerset, and again crossed the Cumberland River. He started with 900 men and returned with 1,200, having captured and paroled nearly as many, besides destroying all the Government arms and stores in seventeen towns. The excitement continued in Cincinnati. Two regiments were hastily formed, for emergencies, known as Cincinnati Reserves. Morgan's raid did not reach the city, but it demonstrated to the rebel forces what might be accomplished in the "Blue Grass" region. July and August were passed in gloom. Bragg and Buell were both watchful, and Chattanooga had not been taken. Lexington was again menaced, a battle fought, and was finally deserted because it could not be held.

Louisville was now in danger. The banks sent their specie away. Railroad companies added new guards.

September 1, Gen. Kirby Smith entered Lexington, and dispatched Heath with about six thousand men against Cincinnati and Covington. John Morgan joined him. The rebels rushed upon the borders of Ohio. The failure at Richmond only added deeper apprehension. Soon Kirby Smith and his regiments



MARY CALDWELL

(DECEASED)

DAUGHTER OF MATHEW CALDWELL ESQ.
INTERMARRIED WITH STEPHEN JOHNSTON,
IN 1810, & SUBSEQENTLY TO D.M.MITCHELL.

occupied a position where only a few unmanned siege guns and the Ohio prevented his entrance through Covington into the Queen City. The city was fully armed, and Lew. Wallace's arrival to take command inspired all with fresh courage. And before the people were hardly aware that danger was so near, the city was proclaimed under strict martial law. "Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle."

There was no panic, because the leaders were confident. Back of Newport and Covington breastworks, riflepits and redoubts had been hastily thrown up, and pickets were thrown out. From Cincinnati to Covington extended a ponton bridge. Volunteers marched into the city and those already in service were sent to the rescue. Strict military law was now modified, and the city being secured, some inconsiderate ones expressed themselves as being outraged with "much ado about nothing." But Gen. Wallace did not cease his vigilance. And Smith's force began to move up. One or two skirmishes ensued. The city was again excited. September 11 was one of intense suspense. But Smith did not attack in force. He was ordered to join Bragg. On the Monday following, the citizens of Cincinnati returned to their avocations. In the spring of 1863, the State was a trifle discouraged. Her burdens had been heavy, and she was weary. Vicksburg was yet in the hands of the enemy. Rosecrans had not moved since his victory at Stone River. There had been fearful slaughter about Fredericksburg.

But during July, 1863, Ohio was aroused again by Bragg's command to Morgan, to raid Kentucky and capture Louisville. On the 3d of July, he was in a position to invade Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He continued his depredations, bewildering the militia with his movements. His avowed intention was to burn Indianapolis and "take Cincinnati alive." Morgan's purposes were never clear. It was his audacious and sudden dashes, here and there, which gave him success. Before Cincinnati was aware, he was at Harrison—13th of July. He expected to meet the forces of Burnside and Judah, and to cut his way through. His plans here, as everywhere, were indefinable, and he succeeded in deceiving everybody. While printers in Cincinnati were setting up "reports" as to his whereabouts, he was actually marching through the suburbs, near troops enough to devour them, and yet not encountered by a single picket! They fed their horses within sight of Camp Dennison. At 4 o'clock that day, they were within twenty-eight miles of Cincinnati—having marched more than ninety miles in thirty-five hours.

The greatest chagrin was expressed, that Morgan had so easily eluded the great military forces. A sudden dash was made to follow him. There was a universal bolting of doors, burying of valuables, hiding of horses, etc., all along the route of the mad cavalryman and his 2,000 mounted men. They plundered beyond all comparison. They made a principle of it. On the 14th of July, he was feeding his horses near Dennison; he reached the ford at Buffington Island on the evening of the 18th; he had encountered several little skirmishes,

but he had marched through at his own will, mostly; all the troops of Kentucky had been outwitted. The Indiana forces had been laughed to scorn. The 50,000 Ohio militia had been as straws in his way. The intrepid band would soon be upon friendly soil, leaving a blackened trail behind. But Judah was up and marching after him, Hobson followed and Col. Runkle was north of him. The local militia in his advance began to impede the way. Near Pomeroy, a stand was made. Morgan found militia posted everywhere, but he succeeded in running the gantlet, so far as to reach Chester. He should have hastened to cross the ford. Fortunately, he paused to breathe his horses and secure a guide. The hour and a half thus lost was the first mistake Morgan is known to have made in his military career. They reached Portland, and only a little earthwork, guarded by about 300 men, stood between him and safety. His men were exhausted, and he feared to lead them to a night attack upon a position not understood perfectly; he would not abandon his wagon train, nor his wounded; he would save or lose all. As Morgan was preparing next morning, having found the earthworks deserted through the night, Judah came up. He repulsed the attack at first, capturing Judah's Adjutant General, and ordering him to hold the force on his front in check. He was not able to join his own company, until it was in full retreat. Here Lieut. O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana, made an impulsive charge, the lines were reformed, and up the Chester road were Hobson's gallant cavalrymen, who had been galloping over three States to capture this very Morgan! And now the tin-clad gunboats steamed up and opened fire. The route was complete, but Morgan escaped with 1,200 men! Seven hundred men were taken prisoners, among them Morgan's brother, Cols. Ward, Duke and Huffman. The prisoners were brought to Cincinnati, while the troops went after the fugitive. He was surrounded by dangers; his men were exhausted, hunted down; skirmishes and thrilling escapes marked a series of methods to escape—his wonderful sagacity absolutely brilliant to the very last—which was his capture, on the 26th, with 346 prisoners and 400 horses and arms. It may be added, that after several months of confinement, Morgan and six prisoners escaped, on the 27th of November. Again was he free to raid in the "Blue Grass" country.

John Brough succeeded Gov. Tod January 11, 1864. His first prominent work was with the Sanitary Commission. In February, of the same year, the President called for more troops. The quota of Ohio was 51,465 men. The call of March added 20,995. And in July was a third demand for 50,792. In December, the State was ordered to raise 26,027. The critical period of the war was evidently approaching. Gov. Brough instituted a reformation in the "promotion system" of the Ohio troops. He was, in many cases, severe in his measures. He ignored "local great men" and refused distinction as a bribe. The consequence was that he had many friends and some enemies. The acuteness of his policy was so strong, and his policy so just, that, after all his severe administration, he was second to no statesman in the nation during the struggle.

Ohio during the war was most active in her relief and aid societies. The most noted and extensive organization was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The most efficient organization was the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio.

When the happy tidings swept over the land that peace was proclaimed, an echo of thanksgiving followed the proclamation. The brave sons of Ohio returned to their own soil—those who escaped the carnage. But 'mid the rejoicing there was deepest sadness, for a fragment only remained of that brave army which had set out sturdily inspired with patriotism.

A BRIEF MENTION OF PROMINENT OHIO GENERALS.

George Briton McClellan, the first General appointed in Ohio, was born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. His father was a physician of high standing and Scottish descent. Young George was in school in Philadelphia, and entered West Point at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty, he was a brevet Second Lieutenant, tracing lines of investment before Vera Cruz, under the supervision of Capt. R. E. Lee, First Lieut. P. G. T. Beauregard, Second Lieut. G. W. Smith. At the close of the Mexican war, old Col. Totten reported in favor of them all to Winfield Scott. He had charge of an exploring expedition to the mountains of Oregon and Washington, beginning with the Cascade Range. This was one of a series of Pacific Railway explorations. Returning to Washington, he was detailed to visit the West Indies and secretly select a coaling station for the United States Navy. He was dispatched by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to Europe, with instructions to take full reports of the organization of military forces connected with the Crimean war. This work elicited entire satisfaction. He returned in January, 1857, resigned as regular army officer, and was soon installed as engineer of Illinois Central Railroad. In 1860, he was President of the Ohio & Mississippi. He removed to Cincinnati, where he was at the opening of the war.

William Starke Rosecrans was born September 6, 1819, in Delaware County, Ohio. His people were from Amsterdam. He was educated at West Point. When the war opened, he espoused the cause of the Union with enthusiastic zeal, and was appointed by McClellan on his staff as Engineer. June 9, he was Chief Engineer of the State under special law. Soon thereafter, he was Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase, Columbus. On May 16, his commission was out as Brigadier General in the United States Army. This reached him and he was speedily summoned to active service, under Gen. McClellan. After the battle of Rich Mountain, he was promoted to the head of the department.

In April, 1862, he was succeeded by Fremont, and ordered to Washington to engage in immediate service for the Secretary of War. About the 15th of May, he was ordered to Gen. Halleck, before Corinth. He was relieved from his command December 9, 1864.

Ulysses S. Grant, whose history we cannot attempt to give in these pages, was born on the banks of the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered West Point in 1839.

"That the son of a tanner, poor and unpretending, without influential friends until his performance had won them, ill-used to the world and its ways, should rise—not suddenly, in the first blind worship of helpless ignorance which made any one who understood regimental tactics illustrious in advance for what he was going to do, not at all for what he had done—but slowly, grade by grade, through all the vicissitudes of constant service and mingled blunders and success, till, at the end of four years' war he stood at the head of our armies, crowned by popular acclaim our greatest soldier, is a satisfactory answer to criticism and a sufficient vindication of greatness. Success succeeds."

"We may reason on the man's career; we may prove that at few stages has he shown personal evidence of marked ability; we may demonstrate his mistakes; we may swell the praises of his subordinates. But after all, the career stands wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the nation honors her benefactors, or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who contributed most to her honor."

Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was another Ohio contribution to the great Union war. He was born at Lancaster February 8, 1820. He entered West Point in June, 1836. His "march to the sea" has fully brought out the details of his life, since they were rendered interesting to all, and we refrain from repeating the well-known story.

Philip H. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March, 1831, in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. He entered West Point in 1848. During the war, his career was brilliant. His presence meant victory. Troops fighting under his command were inspired. Gen. Rosecrans said of him, "He fights, he fights." A staff officer once said, "He is an emphatic human syllable."

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was born in Sandusky County, town of Clyde, November 14, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore was born February 28, 1825, at Black River, Lorain Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell was born at Franklinton, Ohio, October 15, 1818.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was born near Marietta on the 23d of March, 1818. His grandfather on the maternal side was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Ohio from the age of four years.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck was born October 4, 1809, in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, November 19, 1831.

Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox was born in Canada in 1828, and removed to Ohio in 1846.

Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman was born in Pennsylvania July 30, 1818, and removed to Toledo in 1861.

Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1828.

Maj. Gen. George Crook was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 8, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett was born in New York April 19, 1831, and emigrated to Ohio, in 1847.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John C. Tidball was born in Virginia, but removed while a mere lad to Ohio with his parents.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Fuller was born in England in 1827. He removed to Toledo in 1858.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Manning F. Force was born in Washington, D. C., on the 17th of December, 1824. He became a citizen of Cincinnati.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Henry B. Banning was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 10, 1834.

We add the names of Brevet Maj. Gens. Erastus B. Tyler, Thomas H. Ewing, Charles R. Woods, August V. Kautz, Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles C. Walcutt, Kenner Garrard, Hugh Ewing, Samuel Beatty, James S. Robinson, Joseph W. Keifer, Eli Long, William B. Woods, John W. Sprague, Benjamin P. Runkle, August Willich, Charles Griffin, Henry J. Hunt, B. W. Brice.

Brig. Gens. Robert L. McCook, William H. Lytle, William Leroy Smith, C. P. Buckingham, Ferdinand Van Derveer, George P. Este, Joel A. Dewey, Benjamin F. Potts, Jacob Ammen, Daniel McCook, J. W. Forsyth, Ralph P. Buckland, William H. Powell, John G. Mitchell, Eliakim P. Scammon, Charles G Harker, J. W. Reilly, Joshua W. Sill, N. C. McLean, William T. H. Brooks, George W. Morgan, John Beatty, William W. Burns, John S. Mason, S. S. Carroll, Henry B. Carrington, M. S. Wade, John P. Slough, T. K. Smith.

Brevet Brig. Gens. C. B. Ludlow, Andrew Hickenlooper, B. D. Fearing, Henry F. Devol, Israel Garrard, Daniel McCoy, W. P. Richardson, G. F. Wiles, Thomas M. Vincent, J. S. Jones, Stephen B. Yeoman, F. W. Moore, Thomas F. Wilder, Isaac Sherwood, C. H. Grosvenor, Moses E. Walker, R. N. Adams, E. B. Eggleston, I. M. Kirby.

We find numerous other names of Brevet Brigadier Generals, mostly of late appointments, and not exercising commands in accordance with their brevet rank, which we omit quoting through lack of space. They are the names of men of rare abilities, and in many cases of brilliant achievements.

In looking over the "War Record of Ohio," we find the State a great leader in men of valor and heroic deeds. It was the prolific field of military geniuses.

Ohio was draped with the garb of mourning at the close of the war. Her human sacrifice in behalf of the nation had been bitter. There were tears and heart-aches all over the land. Her ranks were swept by a murderous fire, from which they never flinched, and many officers fell.

Col. John H. Patrick will be remembered as opening the battle of Lookout Mountain. He fell mortally wounded, during the Atlanta campaign, May 15, 1862, while actively engaged. He was struck by a canister shot, and expired half a hour thereafter.

Col. John T. Toland, in July, 1863, was placed in command of a mounted brigade, including his regiment, and was instructed to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. He reached Wytheville, Va., on the afternoon of the 18th of July. The rebels were safely intrenched in the house, and poured a galling fire into the national troops. Col. Toland was on horseback, at the head of his command. A sharpshooter sent a bullet with fatal certainty, and he fell on the neck of his horse, but was instantly caught by his Orderly Sergeant, who heard the fervent words: "My horse and my sword to my mother."

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Kyle accompanied his regiment to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was forced back, though resisting bravely. Lieut. Col. Kyle was at his post of duty, encouraging his men, when he received a bullet in his right breast. He survived five hours.

Col. William G. Jones was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, June, 1863. His regiment, the Thirty-sixth Ohio, was included in Turchin's Brigade of the Fourteenth Corps. He wrote in his pocket memoranda: "Off to the left; merciful Father, have mercy on me and my regiment, and protect us from injury and death"—at 12 o'clock. At 5 that afternoon, he was fatally wounded and expired at 7 that same evening, on the battle-field His remains were taken by the rebels, but in December, 1863, they were exhumed and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Col. Fred. C. Jones held command of the Tenth Brigade, in October, 1862, marching from Wild Cat, Ky., to Nashville, through a perpetual skirmish, During the battle of Stone River, Col. Jones' regiment, the Twenty-fourth, was on the front and left of the line. During the afternoon, when the rebel assault upon the left became furious, Col. Jones ordered his men to lie down and hold fire, which was obeyed. They rose to pour a deadly volley into the rebel ranks, and rush forward in a fierce charge. The capture of an entire rebel regiment was thus effected, but Col. Jones was shot in the right side. He was carried to the rear. "I know it; I am dying now; pay no attention to me, but look after my wounded men." He survived about ten hours. His remains are buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

Col. Lorin Andrews went with his command to Western Virginia, where he succumbed to exposure and severe duty. He was removed to his home, Gambier, Ohio, where he died surrounded by friends September 18, 1861.

Col. Minor Milliken was sent to repel the attacks of the rebels at the rear. He led a superb cavalry charge against the enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and was cut off with a small portion of his regiment. He disdained to surrender, and ordered his men to cut their way out. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Col. Milliken, being an expert swordsman, was able to protect himself with his saber. While parrying the strokes of his assailant, another shot him. The regiment, again charging, recovered his body, stripped of sword, purse and watch.

Col. George P. Webster, with his regiment, the Ninety-eighth, left Steubenville for Covington, Ky., August 23, 1862, marching from that point to Lexington and Louisville. He was placed at the command of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Jackson's division, Cooke's corps. He fell in the battle of Perryville, and died on the field of battle.

Col. Leander Stem was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry August 30, 1862. His premonitions that he should fall during his first regular engagement proved too true. As the army was advancing on Murfreesboro, the engagement of Knob Gap occurred, when Col. Stem's regiment charged and took a rebel battery, with several prisoners. The army closed around Murfreesboro, and on the evening of the 30th, the One Hundred and First was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy. Next morning, the battle of Stone River began in earnest. When Col. Stem's regiment began to waver, he called out: "Stand by the flag now, for the good old State of Ohio!" and instantly fell, fatally wounded.

Lieut. Col. Jonas D. Elliott held his position in May, 1863. During the summer of 1864, he commanded the left wing of the regiment at Dodsonville, Ala.; in September, he was sent after Wheeler, and was ordered into camp at Decatur. On the 23d, he was dispatched to Athens, to participate in the attack of Gen. Forrest, of the rebels. Col. Elliott was sent out, with 300 men, and being surrounded by Gen. Forrest, with vastly superior numbers, a forced resistance enabled them to sustain their own ground, until a fresh brigade of rebels arrived, under Gen. Warren. This officer instructed one of his men to shoot Lieut. Col. Elliott, and a moment later he fell. He lingered nineteen days.

Col. Joseph L. Kirby Smith took command of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment. He fell at the battle of Corinth, under Rosecrans.

Lieut. Col. James W. Shane fell, June 27, 1864, in an assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw. He survived but forty minutes.

Col. Augustus H. Coleman displayed the abilities of a successful commander. He was in the first charge on the bridge across Antietam Creek. He was fatally wounded. His last words were inquiries regarding his men.

Col. J. W. Lowe commanded the Twelfth Ohio, and was ordered to assist the Tenth in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. Cheering his men, in the thickest of the fight, a rifle ball pierced his forehead, and he fell dead—the first field officer from Ohio killed in battle in the war for the Union.

Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster was engaged with his regiment, the One Hundred and First Ohio, at Perryville. He was mortally wounded on the 31st of December, 1862, in the grand effort to stem the tide of defeat at Stone River.

The list of staff officers we refrain from giving, through lack of space.

At the opening of the war, William Dennison was Governor of Ohio. David Tod succeeded him. John Brough was the third War Governor.

Secretary Edwin M. Stanton was one of the most popular war Ministers. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1815; he was engaged in the United States Circuit Court, in 1860, in a leading law suit, at Cincinnati, known as the Manny and McCormick reaper trial; on the 20th of January, 1862, he was appointed Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln.

Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase's public services in Ohio have already been mentioned in these pages. In 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

United States Senator B. F. Wade made his reputation in Ohio. This Senator of the State stood at the head of the Committee on the Conduct of the War throughout its duration.

United States Senator John Sherman was a leading member of the Finance Committee, during the war. For some time he was its Chairman.

Jay Cooke was the financial agent of the Government, furnishing money for the payment of the troops. He was born in Portland, Huron Co., Ohio.

In our brief review of the war record of Ohio, we have omitted a vast amount of detail information that would prove interesting to our readers. We believe we have been accurate in whatever we have given, taking as our authority, that accepted "encyclopedia" of Ohio war facts—Whitelaw Reid, who has published a valuable volume on the subject.

SOME DISCUSSED SUBJECTS.

It may be well in glancing over the achievements of Ohio, her momentous labors and grand successes, to refer to the Ordinance of 1787, more minutely than we have done, in relation to many events, since its inherent principles are not only perpetuated in the laws of the entire Northwest, but have since been woven into the general Constitution of the United States. It made permanent the standard and character of immigration, social culture and political and educational institutions. It was thoroughly antislavery and denounced involuntary servitude, which was sanctioned in every other State at that time, with the exception of Massachusetts. It protected religion and property. As late as 1862, Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana, called a convention for the purpose of considering the slavery question, and the feasibility of introducing the system in the new States and Territories being formed. There was at this time a spirited contest, and Illinois, Indiana and possibly Ohio, barely escaped a decision that a full support should be given its introduction

into these States. Its adoption was based upon certain specifications and limits of time, which upon a deeper consideration was deemed perplexing and impractical.

An animated discussion arose not long since, regarding the correct authorship of this important ordinance, and its chief worker in gaining its sanction by Congress.

Mr. Webster ascribed its authorship to Mathew Dane, of Massachusetts, which statement was immediately refuted by Mr. Benton, of Mississippi, who laid claim to it as the birthright of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

It has been almost impossible to obtain accurate reports of the actions of the old Continental Congress, from the fact that its meetings were held in secret, and any reports either narrated or shown in schedules or lists, were deemed a striking lack of trust on the part of the person who furnished the information. It was sufficient that its acts and conclusions be proclaimed without any prelude or reasoning process. Hence it has been difficult to obtain early Congressional documents. But it has been conclusively proven that the great motive power in gaining the approbation of the Ordinance of 1787, was neither Dane nor Jefferson, but Dr. Cutler.

He arrived at New York, July 5 of that year, after a journey from Ipswich, Mass., in his sulky. He obtained lodgings at the "Plow and Harrow," and saw that his good horse was properly cared for and fed at the same place. Congress was then in session, and he had come on a mission for the Ohio Company, to negotiate their grant and its privileges in the new Territory of Ohio. He remained in New York three weeks, constantly engaged in the work vital to the interests of the future great State. But he secured the installment of the principles deemed the corner-stone of a future powerful State constitution. Mr. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, searched assiduously for conclusive proof of Dr. Cutler's right to this honor, and in the *North American Review*, Vol. 122, this is emphatically set forth with substantiating proof under his signature.

Other facts have been discussed and proven at a very recent date, relative to the State of Ohio, which heretofore have been omitted, and nearly lost from the historic thread which unites the present with the past.

The first settlement of the lands of the Northwest is necessarily surrounded with interest. But those were exciting, troublesome times, and a few links were passed over lightly. However, the years are not so far removed in the past but the line may be traced.

Mr. Francis W. Miller, of Cincinnati, has supplied some missing chapters. The earliest documentary trace extant, regarding the southern settlement at Cincinnati, is an agreement of partnership between Denman, Filson and Patterson, in the fractional section of land to which the city of Cincinnati was originally limited. It bears the date August 25, 1788. This was entered on the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, October 6, 1803.

A letter from Jonathan Dayton to the Hon. Judge Symmes, dated September 26, 1789, says: "You have been selling your lands, I am told, for two shillings specie, the acre. The price at this moment is, and seems to be, and undoubtedly is, a good one; but as much cannot be said of it when you find hereafter that in consequence of the rise of certificates, another acre, in another payment, may cost you in specie two shillings and sixpence."

A letter from John C. Symmes to Capt. Dayton, dated April 30, 1790, says: "The land in the reserved township is held at much too high a price. Not a foot of land beyond the five-acre lots will sell. Five shillings, specie, or two dollars in certificates, is the utmost they will bring, and they will rarely sell at that."

This state of affairs was in a large degree brought about by the breaking-up of North Bend and a removal of the town to Fort Washington, or Cincinnati, later. A search through the old letters and other preserved documents prove that North Bend was at one time the beginning of the great city on the Ohio, rather than Cincinnati. Judge Symmes wrote, May 18, 1789: "I have not as yet been able to make a decisive choice of a plat for the city, though I have found two pieces of ground, both eligible, but not upon the present plan of a regular square. It is a question of no little moment and difficulty to determine which of these spots is preferable, in point of local situation. I know that at first thought men will decide in favor of that on the Ohio, from the supposition that the Ohio will command more trade and business than the Miami. * * * But if it were built on the Miami, the settlers throughout the purchase would find it very convenient."

Another of the earliest selections of town sites was adjacent to the most southerly point of what is now Delhi Township. To this the name of South Bend was given. Judge Symmes reports November 4, 1790, of this place, over forty framed and hewed-log two-story houses, since the preceding spring. Ensign Luce is said to have taken his troops to North Bend, but decided to remove to Cincinnati, on account of the object of his affections having settled there—the wife of a settler. But this story is refuted by contradictory evidence from Judge Symmes' letters, which illustrate the fact that the post of North Bend was abandoned by Ensign Luce and his men in consequence of a panic, caused by Indian attacks. The removal of the troops caused a general decline of the town. Again, history and letters from the same eminent Judge, assert that Fort Washington was completed and garrisoned by Maj. Doughty before the close of that same year, and was begun by him during the summer, that Ensign Luce must have still been at his post at the bend at that time. It has been, therefore, recently accepted that the traditional "black eyes" and the "Indian panic," had nothing to do with the founding of Cincinnati, and that the advantages of the position gained the victory.

Cincinnati has advanced, not only in prosperity and culture, but in national significance. Our readers must have observed, in perusing these pages, that

from this city and the State which it represents, have emanated some of the superior intellects which have used their wise faculties and talents, tempered by a wise judgment, in behalf of the American Union.

The originality of the Senecas and Wyandots have been debated at some length, while others have called the tribes the same, having two branches. We have searched the earlier records and have found an authenticated account of these two tribes.

The Indian tribes of Ohio were originally bold, fierce and stalwart. The country watered by the Sandusky and its tributaries was frequented by the Wyandot tribe, who came from the north side of the St. Lawrence River. The Senecas were blood relatives of this tribe. Both tribes were numbered by the thousands. A war originated between them, in this manner: A Wyandot chief desired to wed the object of his affections, who laughed him to scorn, because he had taken no scalps, and was no warrior "to speak of." To change her opinion, he led out a party, and falling upon a number of Senecas, slaughtered them mercilessly, that he might hasten to the side of his dusky belle, with his trophies. This act inaugurated hostilities, which extended through a century. The Wyandots began to fear extermination, and, gathering their entire effects, the natives escaped to Green Bay, and settled in several villages. But the Senecas made up a war party and followed them, killing many Wyandots and burning some of their villages. They then returned to Canada. Soon thereafter, they secured fire-arms from the French. Again they followed the Wyandots, firing their guns into their huts, and frightening them severely. They did not succeed as well as they expected. But the third party nearly exterminated the villages, because the young warriors were nearly all gone to war with the Foxes. The few at home escaping, promised to return with the Senecas, but desired two days for preparation. The Wyandots sent word to the two villages left undisturbed, and held a consultation. They decided to go as near the Senecas as possible, unobserved, and discover their real motive. They found them feasting on two roasted Wyandots, shouting over their victory. They danced nearly all night, and then fell asleep. A little before daylight, the Wyandots fell on them, leaving not one to carry back the news.

The Wyandots then procured guns, and began to grow formidable. They set out to return to their own country, and proceeded on their way as far as Detroit, where they met a party of Senecas, on the lake. A fierce conflict ensued, and the Wyandots beheld the Senecas fall, to the last man, suffering fearful carnage themselves. They soon settled in this part of the world, their principal village being on the Sandusky. Northwestern Ohio was particularly dangerous with new Indian tribes, and the Wyandots were cruelly aggressive. The death of their chief, and their total defeat by Harrison, destroyed their power forever.

On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was held, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur,

Commissioners of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawattomie, Ottawa and Chippewa nations. *All their lands in Ohio were ceded* to the United States forever.

There was really not a Seneca in the Seneca nation. They were chiefly Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Wyandots and Oneidas. But the Mingoes were originally Cayugas, and their chief was the celebrated Logan. After the murder of his family by the whites, the Mingoes were scattered over the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The notorious Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas. Girty's name was a terror and fiendish horror for many years. He not only led the Indians in their atrocities, but he added barbarism to their native wickedness.

CONCLUSION.

When peace was proclaimed, after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. U. S. Grant, the volunteer troops disbanded, and a return to home industries instituted, Ohio, like many other States, gave direct attention to the interests of returned soldiers. The thrift of the State was augmented by a spasmodic, and thereafter recognized as a fictitious, demand for products, commercial and industrial pursuits redoubled their forces. But the great wave of stagnation swept over this fair land—the re-action of a war excitement. Laborers were many, but wages were inadequate. Deeper and deeper settled this lethargy—called by many "hard times"—until the wheels of commercial life revolved slowly, and from the workshops and the factories went up the echoes of privation and distress. There was no famine, no fever, no epidemic, it was simply exhaustion. In the larger cities there was much suffering. Idle people loitered about, barely seeking employment, the task seeming worse than hopeless.

During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, the stringent measures brought about by the depressed state of business retarded any material advancement in general matters. The years 1873–74 were marked by a preceptible improvement, and a few factories were established, while larger numbers were employed in those already founded. The year 1875 was under the direction of a Democratic Legislature. It was marked in many respects by a "reverse motion" in many laws and regulations.

The Legislature which convened in 1876, January 3, was Republican in the main. It repealed the "Geghan Law" passed by the preceding body. At the time of its adoption, there was the most intense feeling throughout the State, the charge being made that it was in the interests of the Catholics. Among the general enactments were laws re-organizing the government of the State institutions, which the previous Legislature had ordered according to their own belief to follow new doctrines. The office of Comptroller of the Treasury was abolished. The powers of municipal corporations to levy taxes was limited, and their authority to incur debts was limited. Furthermore, this body prohibited any municipal appropriations, unless the actual money was in the Treasury to meet

the same in full. A law was passed for the protection of children under fourteen years of age, exhibited in public shows.

The temperance cause received more vigorous and solid support than was ever rendered by the State previously. A common-sense, highly moral and exalted platform was formed and supported by many leading men.

This year witnessed the serious "strikes" among the miners in Stark and Wayne Counties. The consequences were painful—distress, riots and distruction of property.

The State Mine Inspector reported 300 coal mines in the State, with only twenty-five in operation. Not over 3,000,000 tons of coal were raised during the year, owing to the dullness of the times.

The State charities reported the aggregate number under public care to be 29,508. The taxation for the maintenance of these classes was one and one six-hundredth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property.

The reports given of the year 1877 indicated a revival of business interests and prosperity. The State produced of wheat, 27,306,566 bushels; rye, 914,106 bushels; buckwheat, 225,822 bushels; oats, 29,325,611; barley, 1,629,817 bushels; corn, 101,884,305 bushels; timothy, tons of hay, 2,160,334; clover, tons of hay, 286,265; flax, pounds of fiber, 7,343,294; potatoes, 10,504,278 bushels; sweet potatoes, 126,354½ bushels; tobacco, 24,214,950 pounds; sorghum, sugar, 7,507¼ pounds; syrup, 1,180,255 gallons; maple sugar, 1,625,215 pounds; maple syrup, 324,036 gallons; honey, 1,534,902 pounds.

The year 1878 was marked by a more vigorous and combined effort of the people to entirely overcome the stagnation of business, the influence of the lethargy yet combating the awakened interest. This energy was amply rewarded in 1879, by a general dawning of the "good times" so ardently desired. New enterprises were instituted, manufactories erected, improvements carried on, and agriculture was successful. Before the year closed, the State was basking in the light of prosperity, and the year 1880 was ushered in when the confidence of the people was again a permanent incentive—confidence in the nation, their State, each in the other and themselves. The old-time crown of power, influence and integrity, which Ohio has earned, is conspicuous in this year of 1880. The jewels have been reset, and we confidently doubt not that their luster will remain undimmed intrusted to so faithful and so earnest a people.

POPULATION OF OHIO BY COUNTIES.

	COUNTIES.	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	
	The State	581434	937903	1519467	1980329	2339511	2665260	
1	Adams	10406	12281	13183	18883	20309	20750	
2	Allen		578	9079	12109	19185	23623	
3	Ashland				23813	22951	21933	
4	Ashtabula	7382	14584	23724	28767	31814	32517	
5	Athens	6338	9787	19109	18215	21364	23768	
6	Auglaize				11338	17187	20041	
7	Belmont	20329	28827	30901	34600	36398	39714	
8	Brown	13356	17867	22715	27332	29958	30802	
9	Butler	21746	27142	28173	30789	35840	39912	
10	Carroll			18108	17685	15738	14491	
11	Champaign	8479	12131	16721	19782	22698	24188	
12	Clark	9533	13114	16882	22178	25300	32070	
13	Clermont	15820	20466	23106	30455	33034	34268	
14	Clinton	8085	11436	15719	18838	21461	21914	
15	Columbiana	22033	35592	40378	33621	32836	38299	
16	Coshocton	7086	11161	21590	25674	25032	23600	
17	Crawford		4791	13152	18177	23881	25556	
18	Cuyahoga	6328	10373	26506	48099	78033	132010	
19	Darke	3717	6204	13282	20276	26009	32278	
20	Defiance				6966	11886	15719	
21	Delaware	7639	11504	22060	21817	23902	25175	
22	Erie			12599	18568	24474	28188	
23	Fairfield	16633	24786	31924	30264	30538	31138	
24	Fayette	6316	8182	10984	12726	15935	17170	
25	Franklin	10292	14741	25049	42909	50361	63019	
26	Fulton				7781	14043	17789	
27	Gallia	7098	9733	13444	17063	22013	25545	
28	Geauga	7791	15813	16297	17827	15817	14190	
29	Greene	10529	14801	17528	21946	26197	28038	
30	Guernsey	9292	18036	27748	30438	24474	23838	
31	Hamilton	31764	52317	80145	156844	216410	260370	
32	Hancock		813	9986	16751	22886	23847	
33	Hardin		210	4598	8251	13570	18714	
34	Harrison	14345	20916	20099	20157	19110	18682	
35	Henry		262	2503	3434	8901	14028	
36	Highland	12308	16345	22269	25781	27773	29133	
37	Hocking	2130	4008	9741	14119	17057	17925	
38	Holmes		9135	18088	20452	20589	18177	
39	Huron	6675	13341	23933	26203	26616	28532	
40	Jackson	3746	5941	9744	12719	17941	21759	
41	Jefferson	18531	22489	25030	29133	26115	29188	
42	Knox	8326	17085	29579	28872	27735	26333	
43	Lake			13719	14654	15576	15935	
44	Lawrence	3499	5367	9738	15246	23249	31380	
45	Licking	11861	20869	35096	38846	37011	35756	
46	Logan	3181	6440	14015	19162	20996	23028	
47	Lorain		5696	18467	26086	29744	30308	
48	Lucas			9382	12363	25831	46722	
49	Madison	4799	6190	9025	10015	13015	15633	
50	Mahoning				23735	25894	31001	
51	Marion		6551	14765	12618	15490	16184	
52	Medina	3082	7560	18352	24441	22517	20092	
53	Meigs	4480	6158	11452	17971	26534	31465	
54	Mercer		1110	8277	7712	14104	17254	
55	Miami	8851	12807	19688	24999	29959	32740	
56	Monroe	4645	8768	18521	28351	25741	25779	
57	Montgomery	15999	24362	31938	38218	52230	64006	
58	Morgan	5297	11800	20852	28585	22119	20363	
59	Morrow				20280	20445	18583	
60	Muskingum	17824	29334	38749	45049	44416	44886	
61	Noble					20751	19949	
62	Ottawa			2248	3308	7016	13364	
63	Paulding		161	1034	1766	4945	8544	
64	Perry	8429	13970	19344	20775	19678	18453	
65	Pickaway	13149	16001	19725	21006	23169	24875	
66	Pike	4253	6024	7626	10953	13643	15447	
67	Portage	10095	18826	22965	24419	24208	24584	
68	Preble	10237	16291	19482	21736	21820	21809	
69	Putnam		230	5189	7221	12808	17081	
70	Richland	9169	24006	44532	30879	31158	32516	
71	Ross	20619	24068	27460	32074	35071	37097	
72	Sandusky	852	2851	10182	14305	21429	25503	
73	Scioto	5750	8740	11192	18428	24297	29302	
74	Seneca		5159	18128	27104	30868	30827	
75	Shelby	2106	3671	12154	13958	17493	20748	
76	Stark	12406	26588	34603	39818	42978	52508	
77	Summit			22560	27485	27344	34674	
78	Trumbull	15546	26153	38107	30490	30656	38659	
79	Tuscarawas	8328	14298	25631	31761	32463	33840	
80	Union	1996	3192	8422	12204	16507	18730	
81	Van Wert		49	1577	4793	10238	15823	
82	Vinton				9353	13631	15027	
83	Warren	17837	21468	23141	25560	26902	26689	
84	Washington	10425	11731	20823	29540	36268	40609	
85	Wayne	11933	23333	35808	32981	32483	35116	
86	Williams		387	4465	8018	16633	20991	
87	Wood	733	1102	5357	9157	17886	24596	
88	Wyandot				11194	15596	18353	

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Area in square Miles.	Population. 1870.	Population. 1875.	Miles R. R. 1872.
States.				
Alabama	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671
Arkansas	52,198	484,471	.....	25
California	188 981	560,247	.....	1,013
Connecticut	4.674	537,454	.....	820
Delaware	2,120	125,015	.....	227
Florida	59,268	187,748	.....	466
Georgia	58,000	1,184,109	.....	2,108
Illinois	55,410	2,539,891	.....	5,904
Indiana	33,809	1,680,637	.....	3,529
Iowa	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160
Kansas	81,318	364,399	528,349	1,760
Kentucky	37,600	1,321,011	.....	1,123
Louisiana	41,346	726,915	857,039	539
Maine	31,776	626,915	.....	871
Maryland	11,184	780,894	.....	820
Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606
Michigan*	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,031	2,235
Minnesota	83,531	439,706	598,429	1,612
Mississippi	47,156	827,922	.....	990
Missouri	65,350	1,721,295	.....	2,580
Nebraska	75,995	123,993	246,280	828
Nevada	112,090	42,491	52,540	593
New Hampshire	9,280	318,300	.....	790
New Jersey	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,265
New York	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	4,470
North Carolina	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190
Ohio	39,964	2,665,260	.....	3,740
Oregon	95,244	90,923	.....	1b9
Pennsylvania	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,113
Rhode Island	1,306	217,353	258,239	136
South Carolina	29,385	705,606	925,145	1,201
Tennessee	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,520
Texas	237,504	818,579	.....	865
Vermont	10,212	330,551	.....	675
Virginia	40,904	1,225,163	.....	1,490
West Virginia	23,000	442,014	.....	485
Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	1,236,729	1,725
Total States	1,950,171	38,113,253	.....	59,587
Territories.				
Arizona	113,916	9,658	.....	.....
Colorado	104,500	39,864	.....	392
Dakota	147,490	14,181	.....	.....
Dist. of Columbia	60	131,700	.....	*
Idaho	90,932	14,999	.....	.....
Montana	143,776	20,595	.....	.....
New Mexico	121,201	91,874	.....	.....
Utah	80,056	86,786	.....	375
Washington	69,944	23,955	.....	.....
Wyoming	93,107	9,118	.....	498
Total Territories.	965,032	442,730	.....	1,265
Aggregate of U. S.	2,915,203	38,555,983	.....	60,852

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

Population and Area.

Countries.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	Capitals.	Population.
China	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin	1,648,800
British Empire	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London	3,251,800
Russia	81,925,490	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg	667,000
United States with Alaska	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington	109,199
France	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna	833,900
Japan	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London	3,251,800
German Empire	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin	825,400
Italy	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome	244,484
Spain	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid	332,000
Brazil	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro	420,000
Turkey	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople	1,075,000
Mexico	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico	210,300
Sweden and Norway	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm	136,900
Persia	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran	120,000
Belgium	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels	314,100
Bavaria	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich	169,500
Portugal	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon	224,063
Holland	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague	90,100
New Grenada	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota	45,000
Chili	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago	115,400
Switzerland	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne	36,000
Peru	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima	160,100
Bolivia	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca	25,000
Argentine Republic	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres	177,800
Würtemburg	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart	91,600
Denmark	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen	162,042
Venezuela	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caraccas	47,000
Baden	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe	36,600
Greece	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens	43,400
Guatemala	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala	40,000
Ecuador	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Quito	70,000
Paraguay	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion	48,000
Hesse	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt	30,000
Liberia	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia	3,000
San Salvador	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Sal Salvador	15,000
Hayti	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince	20,000
Nicaragua	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua	10,000
Uruguay	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video	44,500
Honduras	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua	12,000
San Domingo	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo	20,000
Costa Rica	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose	2,000
Hawaii	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu	7,633


IMPERIUM IN IMPERIO

HISTORY OF MIAMI COUNTY.

"See dying vegetables, life sustain;
See life dissolving, vegetate again.
All forms that perish, other forms supply;
By turns we catch the vital breath and die.
Like bubbles on the sea of water borne,
They rise, they break, and to that sea return."

Few persons have a proper conception of the labor, research and perplexities attendant upon the resurrection of moldy facts and ethereal traditions which have so long slept in the matrix of obscurity, and writing a history, based upon these facts and traditions, which has its genesis with the aboriginal tribes who roamed unmolested throughout the winding labyrinths of their own primeval forests, beneath whose sylvan shades the timid deer lay down in peace, in whose branches the wild-birds built their nests, and caroled their matin songs, with angelic, soft and trembling voices, gently warbling with the rustling leaves and low murmur of the waters falling beneath; whose native giants knew not the ravages of the white man's ax. These patriarchs of the forest had not waved their shaggy boughs above the white man's cabin. The wigwam alone of the painted savage was nestled within their somber fastnesses, beneath whose folds the dusky maiden, with nature's modesty, gave ear to the impassioned tones of her savage lover, while he recounted his heroic deeds in war and in the chase, displayed the gory scalps that embellished his girdle—that ever prerequisite and successful avenue to the heart of the forest belle—and pressed his suit with equally as much ardor as he would have evinced in relieving an enemy of his back hair, or roasting a victim at the stake.

OWNERS OF THE SOIL.

While it is not our purpose to trace beyond pre-historic ages the owners of the soil of what is now called Miami County, yet we deem it essential to a proper elucidation of its complete history that we make use of all the facts within our grasp, and trace them until the line fades out in myth. Therefore, so nearly as can be ascertained from the chaotic mass of tradition, we are to infer that the first inhabitants belonged to the great Algonquin family, the most numerous, perhaps, of any other in the United States, and whose language was comparatively uniform throughout the tribes and subdivisions; and it would seem peculiarly adapted to oratorical flights and beautiful figures. Though there appears to be a great amount of conflicting testimony in regard to the tribes comprehended in the Algonquin family, we are inclined to the opinion that the ancient Tewightewees or Twigtwees, more recently called Miamis, belonged to this family. The origin, as well as name and number of this tribe, or confederation seems to be surrounded with as great a degree of mysticism and conjecture as the founding of Rome, or the siege of Troy. Divesting them of their own tradition, the offspring of superstition, that they were created by Manitou, out of the dust of the Miami Valley,

and that they had been there from the beginning of time, we shall enter the dawn of their authentic history.

According to the account of Christopher Grist, the English agent for the Ohio Company, they were a powerful confederacy, superior in numbers and strength to the Iroquois, with whom, it appears from other authority, they were at deadly enmity. In 1750, they were living in amity with the French. Grist places their towns one hundred and fifty miles up the Great Miami, which we presume would locate them near the site of Loramie's store; but since the storehouse, said to be on the same spot, built in 1749, was called Pickawillany, which by some is translated into Piqua, these towns might have been located near the present site fo Piqua, and subsequent pages will confirm this opinion. One author confounds them with the Ottawas, and another "as many different tribes under the same form of government." The French seem to have given them the name of Miamis. By some they are called Piankeshaws, a tribe of the Twigtwees, and again the Miamis, or Twigtwees. In the minutes of the Provincial Council of Penn, they are called Tweechtwese, and described as those Indians called by the French, Miamis; also by some, Tawixtwi, and classed as one of the Western confederated nations.

From these various data we feel safe in asserting that the tribe or confederation above described, were the owners of the soil embraced within the present limits of Miami County. We find them in possession up to 1763, at which time they had their towns (see supra) here, which were designated on the old French maps, Tewightewee towns, which they fortified, and with their allies, the Wyandots, Ottawas and French, fought a bloody battle with the English, aided by the Cherokees, Catawbas, Munseys, Senecas, Shawanoes, and Delawares, lasting over a week. After this battle, the Miamis or Twightwees, being continually harassed by the English and neighboring tribes, removed to the Maumee, and the country was left to the Shawanoes, who converted the names of the towns into their own language; and we have authority for saying that the present city of Piqua was by them called Chillicothe in honor of a tribe of that name; however, our authority traces the etymology to "chilled coffee." Upper Piqua, was called after the tribe of that name, which according to tradition means "a man formed out of the ashes." It appears that during one of their annual feasts, the Shawanoese tribes were seated around the fire, smoking and indulging in all the usual convivialities incident to such occasions, when, to their dismay, a great puffing sound was heard, the dying embers were thrown aside, and lo! a full-formed man emerged from the ashes, like Milton's lion in Creation, pawing the earth to free his nether parts; and this, they say, was the first man of the Piqua tribe. Upper and Lower Piqua seem to have possessed peculiar attractions for the Shawanese nation, from the fact that for a long time they made their headquarters here from which to radiate on their continual war excursions. The Shawanoese nation seems to have been very nomadic, evidently having formerly come from the South, as the word implies. They were, it is believed, natives of Florida. Blackhoof, one of their principal chiefs, has stated that his tribe believed, from various traces and signs, washed over by the sands, that Florida had been visited many ages previous to their existence by strangers from other countries; that he, himself, at the date of the statement one hundred and five years old, remembered bathing in the waters of the ocean on the Florida beach.

EXTINCTION OF THE INDIAN TITLE.

Inasmuch as the ownership and occupancy of the soil resided first in the Miamis, and subsequently in the Shawanoese, it is difficult to ascertain with accuracy the exact date at which the Indian title was extinguished. Through various treaties of Ft. Stanwix, McIntosh, Brown, Logstown and Greenville, ranging from 1784 to 1794, the title of the Indians was gradually vested in the United States, and, to some extent, by purchase, in private corporations.

It appears that on the 29th of August, John Cleves Symmes petitioned Congress for a purchase of one million acres of land to be bounded on the north, east, south and west by the extension of the Ohio Company's line, Little Miami, Ohio and Great Miami, that, failing to comply with the contract, the northern portion, evidently including a part of the present limits of Miami County and adjoining lands probably including the remainder, were ordered surveyed and subject to preemption. Thus we have endeavored, in so far as we were able, to extract from the heterogeneous mass of uncertainty, the original owners, the extinction of the aboriginal title, and the final vesting of the same in such a shape as to lay it open for individual purchase and settlement.

The spirit of adventure with which nature has endowed the human species, nowhere manifests itself so conspicuously as in those men of iron muscle and resolute will who forever left the abode of peace and plenty and braved the dangers and endured the privations incident to the opening of new homes in the solitudes of the untrodden wilderness.

A strange infatuation seems to urge on mankind to seek out new fields of adventure, and the greater the danger the stronger the impulse to meet and conquer it.

This, in conjunction with seductive hope, though so often realizing the words of Pope, "that man never is, but always to be blest," conduces very materially to the advancement of civilization; and, when we take into consideration the cosmopolitan nature of man, we need not wonder that no part of the world, how wild and uninviting soever, remains inviolate.

It was this, coupled with cupidity, that led the cruel Pizarro to the subjugation of the Incas of Peru, Cortez to the bloody struggles with the Aztecs, the conquest of Mexico and the extinction of the Montezumas.

SETTLEMENT OF THE OHIO VALLEY.

The evidences of the marks of edged tools on trees in the Ohio Valley, calculating from the subsequent growth of rings, extends as far back as 1660. Tradition is also handed down, leading to show that in 1742, one John Howard sailed down the Ohio in a canoe made of a buffalo skin. It appears however, that the French, as far back as 1749, controlled the trade of this country, and we are informed that Grallisonier, Governor of Canada, in the summer of 1849, caused plates of lead, on which were engraved the claims of the French Government, to be placed in the mounds, and at the mouths of the rivers running into the Ohio, as evidences of their ownership of the lands on both sides of that river. One of these plates was found near the mouth of the Muskingum, bearing date August 16, 1749, a particular account of which, by De Witt Clinton, may be seen in American Autobiographical Society, 535. But this puerile attempt utterly failed of its object. During the same year, the English built a trading-house on the Great Miami, on a spot since called Loramie's store. The French, jealous of the intrusions of the English upon what they considered their lands, and apprehensive of danger, began the erection of a line of fortifications along the Ohio, and toward the lakes; and early in 1752, demanded of the Tewightewees the surrender of the trading-house above mentioned; which being refused, they, in conjunction with the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked, captured, and destroyed it, killed fourteen Indians, and carried the English to Canada; and it is even stated by historians, that some were burned at the stake. These traders were supposed to have been from Pennsylvania, from the fact that in Franklin's history of the same, he mentioned that the above State sent the Twigtwees a gift of condolence for those slain in the defense of Pickawillany, the English name of the trading-house. Although this battle was participated in by two nationalities, no more serious results flowed from it than a series of diplomatic maneuverings, with a view to securing the permanent possession of the debatable lands.

In October, 1753, a meeting was held at Carlisle, between the Twigtwees, Shawanoes and other tribes, to which commissions from Pennsylvania, among whom

was Benjamin Franklin, were sent, at which the attack on the trading-houses at the mouth of Loramie's Creek, was discussed and a treaty was concluded, which evidently included our present county. As the population increased, the feeling intensified, until the French and Indian wars, when open hostilities began, which only ended with the fall of Quebec in 1763. With a fear of repetition, which is almost wholly unavoidable, we have endeavored to place before our readers a concise statement of the condition of the country, from its earliest known history, until it approaches the dawn of civilization. To do this we have been compelled to begin with a very wide scope of country, and, as the antiquity of its history wore away, and thereby assumed a greater degree of certainty, the horizon of its territory also would grow less, until now we shall begin with history and landmarks within the memory of many now living.

INSTITUTION AND BOUNDARY OF MIAMI COUNTY.

In January, 1790, Hamilton County was organized, beginning on the banks of the Ohio River, at the confluence of the Little Miami, and down the Ohio to the mouth of the Big Miami; and up the same to the Standing Stone Fork, or branch of the Big Miami; and thence, with a line to be drawn due east to the Little Miami, and down the same to the place of beginning. June 22, 1793, the western boundary line of Hamilton was so altered as to begin at the spot on the Ohio where the Greenville treaty line intersects the bank of that river, and run with the line to Fort Recovery; thence due north to the south line of Wayne County.

In March, 1803, Montgomery County was laid off, composed of a part of Hamilton; beginning at the State line, at the northwest corner of Butler; thence east with the lines of Butler and Warren, to the east line of Section 16, Township 3, Range 5; thence north eighteen miles; thence east two miles; thence north to the State line; thence with the same, to the west line of the State; thence with the said line to the beginning.

January 16, "1807, took effect March 1."

"All that part of Montgomery County be, and the same is hereby laid off and erected, into a separate and distinct county, which shall be called and known by the name of Miami, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Champaign County and southeast corner of Section 1, Township 2, and Range 9; thence west with the line between Ranges 9 and 10 to the Great Miami River, crossing the same in such direction as to take the line on the bank of the said river, between Townships 3 and 4, in Range 6, west of the said river; thence west with the said line to the State line; thence north with the same to the Indian boundary line; thence east with the same to the Champaign County line, thence south with the said county line to the place of beginning.

"From and after the 1st day of April, 1807, said county of Miami shall be vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities of a separate and distinct county. January 7, 1812, all that part of the county of Montgomery lying north of the county of Miami shall be, and the same is hereby, attached to the said county of Miami; and all that part lying north of the county of Darke shall be, and the same is hereby, attached to the said county of Darke."

January 3, 1809. So much of the county of Miami as lies west of the middle of the fourth range of townships, east of the meridian drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami, be and the same is hereby erected into the county of Darke. January 7, 1819, a part of Miami was taken in the formation of Shelby, which left it as it now is.

EXPEDITION OF GEN. G. R. CLARKE.

Inasmuch as there were Piqua or Pickawa villages situated on Mad River, about five miles west of Springfield, near the present site of West Boston, noted as the birthplace of the celebrated Shawanoe chieftain Tecumseh, or, perhaps more properly, Tecumthe, which may possibly be confounded with the city of

Piqua, in this county, it may be well to state, for the purpose of a more lucid discrimination, that, in the summer of 1780, Gen. G. R. Clarke, after a long and severe contest with the savages, utterly destroyed all the Piqua towns on Mad River, and laid waste about five-hundred acres of growing corn, together with every vegetable production convertible into food. The Shawanoes were so discouraged, with their ignominious defeat, and the total destruction of all means of subsistence, that they abandoned the blackened ruins of their once beautiful and flourishing villages, and removed to the Great Miami, on whose banks they built another town and named it Piqua, perhaps in commemoration of the ashes of the old. Two years after their removal, having recovered from the terrible chastisement inflicted upon them by Gen. Clarke, their fiendish propensity again evinced itself in many depredations in Kentucky andOhio. Especially at the battle of Blue Licks, in Kentucky, were they successful; and, maddened by brooding over their wrongs, and the taste of blood, the destruction of the infant colonies seemed inevitable. At this critical juncture, that second Wayne, Gen. G. R. Clarke, foreseeing the ultimate annihilation of all the settlements along the Ohio, determined to lead another expedition against the sanguinary Shawanoes, and wreak destruction upon them and their corn-fields. To this end, therefore, in 1782, two years after his first expedition to their towns on Mad River, and about eighteen years prior to the first permanent settlement in this county, he raised an army of about one thousand men in Kentucky, and, after organizing his little army at the mouth of the Licking, crossed the Ohio at a little village, since called Cincinnati, then consisting of a few miserable log huts, surrounded by posts and logs driven into the ground, called a stockade. Throwing out scouts in advance, to guard against surprises from his wily and treacherous foes, and directed by guides, he began his march through the dreary wilderness. Fording Mad River, near Dayton, he marched to the Great Miami, crossing about four miles below the Piqua towns. Flushed with recent victories, the Indians were ravaging the country. The unprotected settlers retired at night, expecting every moment to hear the blood-curdling whoop of the savage, or awake to see their humble homes in flames; in whose lurid blaze the blood-thirsty demons of the woods stood ready to revel in scenes of butchery, carnage and torture.

Shortly prior to this, the Indians, in one of their incursions in Kentucky, possibly at Boonsboro, had captured several prisoners, among whom was a white woman named McFall, who had been dragged from her home, compelled to follow her captors, and perform all the drudgeries incident to Indian female life. It was approaching the time when a grand pow-wow was to be held at the Piqua towns, in which all the Indians of the tribe were expected to participate. They were therefore flocking in from all parts of the country, and, among others, were a party of warriors on horseback, coming from their villages in the western part of the country. In company with them were a number of squaws, and one white woman (the Mrs. McFall previously mentioned). Just as they emerged from the forest, and came in full view of the river, they perceived the army of Gen. Clarke, whose vanguard had already landed. Struck with terror, they beat so hasty a retreat, that they forgot their squaws, not deigning even to throw a parting tomahawk at their white prisoner, or secure a *lock* of her hair. The squaws, as well as the white woman, were taken with the army to the Piqua towns, but, it seems that such was the terror produced by the name of Clarke, that the Indians fled at his approach. When he reached the Piqua villages, he found them deserted, the Indians not even taking time to pack up their household furniture. Passing Lower Piqua, he continued up the river to Upper Piqua, which he found also deserted. Halting his army here, he made preparations to rest overnight; and at length, as the sun set in a flood of glory, and his beams trembled into twilight, the noise of the camp grew less, the lights were extinguished, the trees shot out their dark shadows into the river, and silence settled down over the camp, and deep sleep fell upon the weary soldiers. In the dead of the night, the Indians crept through the hazel thickets, and fired upon the guards: this aroused the whole army, and

skirmishing was kept up till morning; but, owing to the darkness, very little injury was done; five Indians were found dead in the bushes next morning after their comrades had retreated.

The previous evening, Gen. Clarke had sent a detachment of men to destroy a French store (Loramie's) situated about —— miles from Piqua, from which the Indians were supplied with arms and ammunition. Having caught a Frenchman, they tied him on a horse, covered him with their guns, and directed him to guide them to the store. Some time during the night they arrived; but found neither Indians nor Frenchman. They however burned the store, helped themselves to its contents, and destroyed what they could not carry off; rejoining the army early in the morning, they assisted Gen. Clarke in burning and laying waste the villages and corn-fields of the Indians in and around Piqua. The only fatal results from this expedition was the death of Capt. McCracken, and a man whose name is unknown.

During the skirmishing in the night, their horses strayed off into the woods, and, while hunting them, they were fired upon and mortally wounded. One died shortly after, and was buried at Coe's Ford, where the army crossed the Miami on its return march. Capt. McCracken lived till the army reached the present site of Cincinnati, where he was buried. Through the aid of Gen. Clarke, the white woman, Mrs. McFall, was restored to her friends in Kentucky. Thus ended the second expedition of the veteran Clarke, which resulted in destroying this pernicious nest of Indians, which had continually harassed, murdered and kept in mortal fear, the weak settlements of the Miami Valley. Killing a few of their warriors only increased their ferocity, and stung them to revenge, but when their corn-fields were destroyed, and their villages burned, it sapped their vitals, crippled their power, and compelled them to hunt for a living. Among the worthies who aided in this enterprise, Miami County claims two esteemed citizens, Abraham Thomas and Capt. Barbee, the latter of whom the county afterward honored with the judicial ermine. In consideration of the great services rendered by Gen. G. R. Clarke in protecting the early inhabitants of the Ohio and Miami Valleys, and his many severe encounters with the Indians within the limits of this county, and of various other services rendered, of vital importance to the settlement of this county, we deem it not inappropriate to reproduce here an anecdotal reminiscence. At the treaty held on January 31, 1786, at the mouth of the Great Miami, between Gen. G. R. Clarke, Richard Butler and Samuel H. Parsons as Commissioners, and the Delawares, Wyandots and Shawanoes, the Indians, it appears, came with treacherous designs, and, had it not been for the perfect knowledge of Indian character possessed by Gen. Clarke, and the terror his name inspired among the savages, the council would have ended in murder. From a work of Judge Hall, we append the following description of the scene: The Indians had entered in a blustering and defiant manner. The Commissioners, without noticing the disorderly conduct of the other party, or appearing to have discovered their meditated treachery, opened the council in due form. They lighted the peace pipe, and, after drawing a few whiffs, passed it to the chiefs, who received it. Gen. Clarke then rose to explain the purpose for which the treaty was ordered. With an unembarrassed air, with the tone of one accustomed to command, an easy assurance of perfect security and self-possession, he stated that the Commissioners had been sent to offer peace to the Shawanoes; that the President had no wish to continue the war; he had no resentment to gratify; and if the red men desired peace, they could have it on reasonable terms. "If such be the will of the Shawanoes," he concluded, "let some of their wise men speak."

A chief arose, drew up his tall person to its full height, and, assuming a haughty attitude, threw his eye contemptuously over the Commissioners and their small retinue, as if to measure their insignificance, in comparison with his own numerous train, and then, stalking to the table, threw upon it two belts of wampum of different colors—the war and the peace belt. "We come here," he exclaimed, "to offer you two pieces of wampum; they are of different colors; you know what they mean; you can take which you like!" and, turning upon his heel, he resumed his seat.

The chiefs drew themselves up in the consciousness of having hurled defiance in the teeth of the white men. They offered an insult to the renowned leader of the "Long Knives," to which they knew it would be hard for him to submit, while they did not suppose he dare resent it. The council pipe was laid aside. Those fierce, wild men gazed intently at Clarke. The Americans saw that the crisis had arrived. They could no longer doubt that the Indians understood the advantage they possessed, and were disposed to use it, and a common sense of danger caused each eye to be turned on the leading Commissioner. He sat undisturbed, and apparently careless, until the chief who had thrown the belts upon the table had taken his seat; then with a small cane which he held in his hand, he reached, as if playfully, toward the war belt, entangled the end of the stick in it, drew it toward him, and then with a switch of the cane, threw the belt into the midst of the chiefs. The effect was electric. Every man in the council of each party, sprang to his feet, the savages with a loud exclamation of astonishment, "Ugh!" the Americans in expectation of a hopeless conflict against overwhelming numbers. Every hand grasped a weapon. Clarke alone was unawed. The expression of his countenance changed to a ferocious sternness, and his eye flashed, but otherwise he was unmoved. A bitter smile was perceptible upon his compressed lips, as he gazed upon that savage band, whose hungry eyes were bent fiercely, and in horrid exultation upon him, as they stood like a pack of wolves at bay, thirsting for blood, and ready to rush upon him whenever one bolder than the rest should commence the attack. It was one of those moments of indecision, when the slightest weight thrown into either scale will make it preponderate; a moment, in which a bold man, conversant with the secret springs of human action, may seize upon the minds of all around him, and sway them at his will. Such a man was the intrepid Clarke. He spoke, and there was no man bold enough to gainsay him, none that could return the fierce glance of his eye. Raising his arm, and waving his hand toward the door, he exclaimed; "*Dogs! You may go!*" The Indians hesitated for a moment, and then rushed tumultuously out of the council-room. They lingered around in the bushes all night, debating the question of peace or war, and, finally, in the morning, they sued for peace. To this intrepid Indian fighter, perhaps, more than to any other individual, the Northwest Territory owed its immunity from Indian massacres during the infancy of its colonization.

EARLIEST SETTLEMENT.

The beautiful scenery, fertility of soil, and many other advantages with which nature has unsparingly endowed this charming valley, early attracted the eye of the speculator; and, in addition to these, the country had been previously traversed by the soldiers in the early Indian campaigns, who, observing the abundant crops of maize, related fabulous accounts of the productiveness of the soil, and picturesque features of the Indian possessions.

All kinds of fish abounded in its streams, along whose banks many fur-bearing animals made their homes; while the valley teemed with deer, and the gobble of the wild turkey, blending inharmoniously with the drum of the pheasant, and shrill whistle of the partridge, might be heard in the forest from morning till night. Here the hunter and trapper found a paradise; here he built his cabin along the green banks of the Miami, set his traps, fished in her waters, and hunted in her forests; here he roasted his venison, broiled his fish, and baked his johnnycake. For all his fur and pelts he found a ready market at the English trading-house on the Great Miami, and, after its destruction, in 1752, at Loramie's store, on the creek of the same name, which was the emporium of trade throughout the surrounding country, until its destruction also, in 1782, by Gen. Clarke. From the records of history, it appears, that, in the settlement of almost all countries, the order seems to be: First, the soldier, second, the hunter and trapper, next the permanent settler. Inasmuch as this valley was the arena of many sanguinary encounters between the English and French, extending from 1749 to 1795, in all of which they were

joined by the various Indian tribes, the country was occupied by soldiers, and numerous forts were built; among others we may mention Fort Piqua, which must have been built some time previous to 1794, from the fact that Capt. Vischer, who cannonaded it at that time, is mentioned as the last commandant. It had also been used as a depot for the army of Gen. Wayne, whose stores were taken up the Miami, in boats, to Fort Piqua, unloaded, and their contents hauled in wagons, by way of Fort Loramie to St. Mary's; and frequently the empty boats themselves were placed on wheels and conveyed along the same route, a distance of twenty-six miles, reloaded and launched for Fort Wayne, on Lake Erie. The collateral evidence afforded also by the passage of a boat up the Miami to within the vicinity of Fort Piqua, where it was fired upon by the Indians, proves that white men were passing to and fro through this country as early as 1794. In the sad affair above recorded, though the attack was made in full view of the fort, owing to the weakness of his garrison, and the overwhelming numbers of the Indians, Capt. Vischer, though a brave soldier, was compelled to remain within the protecting walls of his fortifications, knowing full well, that, if he ventured on a sortie, he could render his countrymen no aid, and would only expose his men to the merciless fire of the savages, as their principal object in making the attack seems to have been to draw him out. Though history is culpably obscure on this point, from evidence afforded by fragments of muskets, bayonets, and other remains exposed during low water, it would seem that most if not all the party were destroyed. Knowing as we do, that from 1749 till 1794, the country was full of soldiers, and from the history of soldiers in new countries, it is quite reasonable to suppose that many stragglers deserted the army, took up their abode with the Indians in our county long prior to earliest known settlers, married Indian women, became identified with their red brethren and finally lost to history. To such an extent indeed did miscegenation prevail, that when the Shawanoese tribes emigrated to Kansas, it is said scarcely a full-blooded Indian could be found among them.

It is very important that we should arrive at the facts as nearly as possible in regard to the earliest settlement in this county. In order to do this, we shall be obliged to adduce all the evidence to be found, and base our conclusion upon the preponderance. The issue seems to be made upon the location of the Tewightewee villages and the location of a trading house at those villages, called by the English, Pickawillany. In "Western Annals" we read that a trading-house was built by the English *upon* the Great Miami, page 51. On the next page we read, that in February, 1851, Grist visited the Twightwees who lived *upon* the Great Miami. The author adding "we have no doubt the place he visited was at the *mouth* of Loramie's Creek;" again on the following page we read, "A party of soldiers were sent to keep the Ohio clear; and this party early in 1752, having heard of the trading-house *upon* the Miami, and very likely of the visit to it by Grist, came to the Tewightewees and demanded the traders, as unauthorized intruders upon French lands." In Howe's "Historical Collection," page 7, we read, "In 1749, it appears that the English built a trading-house *upon* the Great Miami, at a spot since called Loramie's store." On page 463, same, we read: "The *mouth* of Loramie's Creek in this county,* sixteen miles northwest of Sidney is a place of historic interest. It was the first point of English settlement in Ohio. As early as 1752, there was a trading-house at that place, called by the English Pickawillany." On page 363, same work, on the authority of Col. John Johnston, we also read, that in the year 1763, "a bloody battle was fought on the present farm of Col. Johnson, at Upper Piqua; at that time the *Miamis had their towns here, which are marked on ancient maps, Tewightwee towns.*† Dr. Asa Coleman, in his "Early Recollections," says: "Howe places the trading establishment here described, in

* This is a mistake of Howe's. The mouth of Loramie's Creek is a mile within Miami County.

† The celebrated Little Turtle, chief of the Miamis, in his speech at the treaty of Greenville, says: Elder Brother, listen with attention. You told us you discovered *on* the Great Miami traces of an old fort, Brother; it was a fort built by me, you perceived *another* at *Loramie's*. 'Tis true a Frenchman lived there for a year or two.—History Fort Wayne, page 27.

Shelby County, northwest of Sidney, evidently confounding it with Loramie's store, and Fort Loramie, a point located *sixteen miles* distant from the Miami River up Loramie's Creek, when the locality of the Tewightewee towns and the trading establishment here described *was a mile or more south of the Shelby County line, in Miami County, below the mouth of Loramie's Creek, in Johnston's Prairie.*" Grist says, in his "Cincinnati Miscellanies," the name Pickawillany is probably some variation of Piqua or Pickaway. In Washington's Journal, 1754, it is printed, "Pikkawalinna."—*West. Ans.*, page 54. Summing up, we think that there is not only a preponderance of testimony in favor of its being in Miami County, but that the trading-house of 1749, is placed here beyond a reasonable doubt. Therefore the first settlement in Miami antedates the town of Marietta thirty-nine years. Notwithstanding this was not permanent, yet history teaches that through all the vicissitudes of more than a half-century of war and turmoil, it was never entirely obliterated. It is worthy of observation, by way of evidence of the last proposition, that Fort Piqua was located on or near the site of the Tewightewee towns at which the famous battle of 1763 was fought. We are therefore warranted in saying that this was a continual settlement and occupancy up to 1795 at least. Although the above may be taken *cum grano salis*, yet, by reference to the authorities cited, we feel assured that our position is tenable, But, history being a record of facts axiomatic in themselves, we leave the field, even so slightly tinged with conjecture. Down to the year 1795, there seems to have been a hiatus, during which we can record no permanent settlement.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The severe castigation given the Indians, by Gen. Wayne, and the treaty of Greenville, secured to the valley of the Miami, immunity from Indian ferocity, from 1795 till 1812.

Immediately after the above treaty, settlements were made on Judge Symmes' purchase, at the mouth of the Miami, and also a settlement was made by Gens. Dayton, St. Clair, Wilkinson and Col. Ludlow, between the Miamis, around the mouth of Mad River, and who, in November, laid out the town of Dayton.

Inducements were offered in the shape of "donations of lots, with other privileges to actual settlers." These lots ran as high as ten acres, some located in the town, and others, the Harmars and Gahagans, located three miles north of Dayton.

Gradually pushing farther up the river, the first to reach the present limits of our county were Samuel Morrison, David H. Morris, and several others, who had purchased lands of J. C. Symmes, not far from the mouth of Honey Creek, and early in the spring of 1797, built their cabins, and made a permanent settlement, the first in the county. As a prairie near by, since called Freeman's, had been previously tilled by the Indians, they raised a crop of corn on it that year; in the mean time, selecting a spot opposite the mouth of Honey Creek, on the land of Morrison, they laid out a town which they called Livingston. In the autumn of the same year, Jonathan Rollins, Samuel Hilliard, John Gerard, Shadrick Hudson, Daniel Cox, Thomas Rich, and two others, were induced by Symmes, through promises of lands and lots, to go to the Piqua villages and lay out a town, of which he was to be the proprietor. Arriving at the locality described to them, they found it west of the river, and not belonging to Symmes, and, not being in the market, they abandoned it, and located elsewhere. Rollins and Hudson located near the mouth of Spring Creek, where, in the following spring, they became permanent settlers.* Early in the spring of 1798, according to Dr. Coleman, John Knoop, Benjamin Knoop, Henry Gerard, Benjamin Hamlet, John Tilden, and, according to Mr. Tullis, Daniel and Christopher Knoop, established a station, for the protection

* Benjamin Iddings, in the fall of 1796 came from Tennessee to the Weymer settlement in Montgomery County remained over winter, and in the spring of 1797 located, with his family of six children, on the east side of Stillwater in Newton Township.

of their families, near the site of the present village of Staunton, which went by the name of the "Dutch Station." These stations were formed by erecting a line of log cabins, all joined together forming one side of a square, with the remaining three sides enclosed by palings eight feet high, firmly driven in the ground. All the openings of the cabins inside the square, were secured by a strong gateway. Here the settlers remained for two years, in the mean while raising their first crops of corn on Gerard's and Gahagan's Prairie, which had been previously tilled by the Indians. In the spring of 1799, the little station was joined by John Gerard, Uriah Blue, Joseph Coe, Abram Hathaway, Nathaniel Gerard, and Abner Gerard. Mr. Tullis says Blue, Coe and Hathaway came in 1800. Previous to and during this time, there had been serious apprehension of Indian troubles, and the settlements were formed in groups for mutual protection; but, as the Indians manifested no evil disposition, these fears gradually subsided, the settlers removed to their farms, and after this the tide of emigration rolled in rapidly for some years; as the beautiful and fertile valley had attracted the eyes of many, who, through fear of the Indians, were temporarily located on Mill Creek and the Little Miami, waiting for peaceable times, before venturing into the Upper Miami Valley, their destined homes.

B. Vancleve, in "American Pioneer," p. 295, Vol. II, says: "That in the spring of 1796, a settlement was made at the mouth of Honey Creek, and one at the Old Piqua, on the Miami. Mr. Tullis says that previous to the settlement at Staunton, several Frenchmen were there, viz.: Peter Felix, Simon Laudry and one Deprey; but, according to Dr. Coleman, they came in 1800. From the collateral evidence of previous French settlements, not far from here, we decide in favor of the former. It is stated that Peter Felix was an Indian trader, and carried a large stock of goods, which he exchanged for furs, etc.

We pause here to introduce a feature peculiar to this valley. Though a digression, yet, as it was an important element in the early settlement of the county, we deem it worthy of notice. The entire county at that time was covered with an almost unbroken forest, with the exception of a few small tracts of prairie land, which, having been previously cultivated by the Indians, were of inestimable value to the first settlers, and, inasmuch as they were used in common, each one farming a little patch of corn, to keep himself and family, until he could clear up his entered land, with this cursory reference, we postpone a fuller description to a future date.

HINDERANCES TO EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Up to 1799, Congress lands could not be sold in quantities less than 4,000 acres; but, through the efforts of Gen. Harrison, a law was passed, authorizing the sale of half the public lands in sections, and the other half in sections or half-sections. In 1800, land offices were established for the sale of Congress lands, in sections and half-sections, on the following terms, viz.: Two dollars per acre, applicant to deposit $6 for surveying a section, or $3 for half-section, and $5 for a patent for a section, or $4 for a half-section; also, he was obliged to deposit one-twentieth of the price, all of which to be forfeited, if within forty days, one-fourth of the purchase was not paid, another fourth within two years, another fourth within three years, and the residue within four years, with 6 per cent interest on the deferred payments from day of sale; the whole to be forfeited, if payment be not completed within five years. Subsequent acts, however, gave great relief to purchasers, by extending the time of payments; and in 1804, the fees for surveying and issuing patents, were abolished, and an act was also passed providing for the sale of lands in quarter-sections. In 1820, lands could be sold in forty-acre lots, and the price was reduced to $1.25 per acre—cash.

At the beginning of the year 1800, the population of this county did not far exceed fifty persons. In 1801, the number of voters between the two Miamis, from the south line of the township, to the sources of Mad River, and the Great

Miami, was three hundred and eighty-two; west of the Great Miami, twenty-eight; east of the Little Miami, less than twenty.

Owing to the remoteness of this territory from the Ohio, the absence, and almost total deprivation of all the conveniences of life, the difficulty of procuring land, the dense forests to be cleared away before a crop could be raised, the scarcity of money, fear of Indian depredations and various other causes, the immigration, up to 1800, was very slow. For the purpose of instituting a comparison between eighty years ago and now, we append a vivid description by Dr. Coleman. He says: "The county situated remote from navigable waters, and heavily timbered, was settled almost exclusively by agriculturists, and required years of hard toil to bring a necessary portion under cultivation; but fertility of soil, the local advantages of mill-streams, timber, stones, and clay for brick, were inducements for farmers to locate in it, without any anticipation of the improvements in store for their grandchildren, such as canals, railroads and turnpikes and their attendant advantages.

The pioneer settlers were from all the old States in the Union. Those from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia were perhaps predominant, but the Carolinas and Georgia were well represented in the southwest part of the county by the Friends and the anti-slavery emigrants from the South, and there was quite a sprinkling of New Englanders and Yorkers, with several families from Delaware. They were generally a hard-working, self-reliant set of people, yet acknowledged the necessity of mutual aid and assistance in the erection of log cabins, and at log-rollings—which were no small burthen to many of the early settlers.

New-comers generally entered their land and built a cabin before removing their families. They would cut the logs of the desired length and number, have puncheons or split plank for floors, and four-feet split clapboards for roof, and appoint a day, invite the necessary hands (who were generally prompt to attend), and the cabin would be erected and inclosed, the floor laid, and perhaps a chimney of wood to be plastered with clay, and made habitable, all in one day. They then made a comfortable tenement without sawed lumber (except for doors), without nails or other iron, glass or brick; the door and window shutter being hung with wooden hinges, and latch with string to pull in at night.

These cabins were generally from eighteen to twenty feet square. Sometimes, if the immigrant had the means to spare, he would have a cabin built by contract on his land, to be ready for his family when he returned with them in the autumn. He usually paid about $40 for building the cabin, and felling the timber within reach of the same. He would then spend the winter in clearing a few acres, and making rails to fence it in the spring.

The usual mode of clearing was to cut all timber a foot in diameter, and deaden the remainder, to stand till it fell, and then burn it, which made work of the final clearing of the ground run into eight or ten years, but, as the timber would be dry, it was readily burned after being "niggered," as they termed it, that is, burned in two, in lengths of ten or twelve feet. Sometimes, where the family was large, they would build double cabins, that is, two cabins, ten or twelve feet apart, a roof covering the whole, the space between serving as a hall, and one cabin was used for cooking and eating in, the other as a sleeping apartment, and the hall for various uses, according to the weather.

A few, possessing more means, would have the logs hewed on two sides, and the roof covered with lap shingles, and one or two small glass windows.

The matter of mills was of no small consideration to the early settlers of the county, and an individual who had the enterprise to secure a mill seat, and set about the erection of a mill for grinding and sawing, was looked up to as a person of importance; but often, for the want of means, he would require the gratuitous assistance of his neighbors, which was freely rendered, in the erection of a mill-dam, and other works pertaining to the establishment. These early-erected mills were quite primitive in their structure and material. The millstones were generally manufactured in the county, often in the immediate vicinity of the site where they were

to be used, of single stones, worked out of the large bowlders which were to be found on the surface of various parts of the county. Very little iron, except the spindles, gudgeons and a few bands, was used, wood being exclusively used for all other purposes, iron being expensive and difficult to obtain. These mills, from these circumstances, were very simple structures, calculated for grinding corn principally. The first grinding of wheat for flour was very imperfectly done. In some, at first the bolt was turned by hand, a somewhat laborious operation, but, wheat bread being a rarity, the labor was willingly performed. As for lumber, there was usually a saw-mill connected with the "corn-cracker." But, from the simplicity of the dwellings, there was little demand for lumber, and it was obtainable at comparatively low prices; log stables and barns were exclusively in use. At the time of the organization of the county (1807), there were six or seven of these milling establishments in operation. They were Mordecai Mendenhall's, on Honey Creek, Henry Gerard's, on Spring Creek, John Freeman's and John Manning's, on the Miami River, Moses Coates', on Ludlow Creek, Mast's, Weddel's and Empire's, on Stillwater.

The life of the early settlers was generally a laborious and hard one, being remote from any source of supply of some of the essentials of life in new settlements, particularly salt and iron, which were exorbitantly high, and, money being very scarce, most of the trade being by barter, salt at $2 per bushel, and poor at that, iron 15 to 20 cents per pound, and no cash market for any produce, with the exception of supplying new-comers.

In the autumn months, the settlers were much afflicted with intermittent and bilious fevers and rheumatic affections, which often disabled them for months, and made the struggle for life a hard one. But in general they were healthy and hardy, mutually assisting each other in house-raising, log-rollings and corn-huskings. Most neighborhoods had their

LITTLE COPPER DISTILLERY,

which furnished the stimulating fluid deemed essential on all these occasions, and without which no one could have obtained the required aid, and the general use of which was common, but the excessive use was not more common, and the fatal effects far less, than at the present day. There were occasional moves made at total abstinence. One of the leaders in this matter, who was, by-the-by, one of the judges of the court, it is reported, at a house-raising, at the refreshment, upon the tin cup of whisky being passed around, was urged to take a drink, but he refused, saying he was pledged to abstain from drinking whisky. After a little reflection he took a slice of light bread, and soaked it in the tin cup of whisky and ate it, and not long after was as jolly as the jolliest of the party. This affair brought a great scandal upon the teetotalers.

DRESS.

The pioneer settlers were clothed almost entirely in domestic family manufactures of flax and wool, cotton being comparatively scarce. Immigrants from the South generally came clothed in home-made cotton apparel of various hues and stripes. The family-made goods of this period were much more durable than those of the present day; a lady's linsey dress being often worn the second winter, with lighter cotton or linen worn in summer. The better class wore calico for Sunday dresses. This family manufacture gave constant employment to the females of the family, and led to habits of industry and economy not sufficiently appreciated at the present day. Linsey of a light Indigo blue was common men's wear for winter, with linen underclothes and woolen flannel to a small extent. The loom was considered an essential appendage to every family of any size. Occasionally you would see a hunter dressed in a full buckskin suit with moccasins. The uniform of the two independent rifle companies of the county consisted of light-blue linsey hunting shirt, with cape, the whole fringed and coming half-way down the thigh,

with leather belt, shot pouch and powder horn, with large knife and tomahawk or hatchet in the belt, and rifle on the shoulder. This uniform was much worn in the war of 1812. I have seen Gov. Meigs, Jeremiah Morrow, and other officials wear this hunting shirt while on the frontier during that war.

FOOD AND COOKING.

Cooking stoves and their paraphernalia were unknown in the days of the pioneers. The cooking was done before the large cabin fire, in few plain cast-iron vessels. Often one skillet would be used to cook more than one article for the same meal. The Dutch-oven was the most important article used in cooking, for the baking of corn pone or light bread, as corn bread was mostly used by the early settlers. A favorite mode of making corn-cake, sometimes called "hoe-cake," was to spread the corn dough on a clapboard, three feet long, by six or eight inches wide; the dough an inch thick, and bake it before the fire. This was sweeter and better than dodger-cake baked in an iron vessel. I have often seen this distributed to a family of urchins in sections of six inches, and with this in one hand and with a tin cup of milk in the other, they devoured it with great glee, and making a very satisfactory meal. [The writer of the history of Miami County would remark, in parenthesis, that he would like to have a section also.]

Green corn and wild fruits constituted important articles of food with many of the settlers. A cow for milk was very important, as milk was largely used by all classes, and coffee and tea but very little—and then frequently of domestic material. As to towns and merchants, there were few. The county being an interior one, with no external trade, except that of procuring salt and iron from Cincinnati, the farmer, to save the percentage, would raise what money he could, or perhaps two or three would join together, fit out a wagon (for many of the farmers were unable to keep a wagon), take their provisions and feed for the trip, go to Cincinnati, purchase the required supplies and return in eight or ten days without spending a quarter of a dollar. Settlers would exchange or sell commodities among themselves, consequently there was no central point of trade of any particular note in the county.

Prior to 1815, there were only two stores each in Troy and Washington (now Piqua) and one in Milton, of small capital each, supplying a few foreign articles, salt and iron, and a barter trade in domestic manufactures; ginseng, beeswax and feathers being most in demand for shipment. There was no marketing of any kind to send out of the county. The towns having few inhabitants, afforded no markets worth mentioning. The barter price of wheat was 50 cents, corn 25 cents and oats 20 cents; but for cash one-third or more less would be taken. The demand for money to meet the payments on Government land was the great desideratum, and often great sacrifices would have to be made to meet them, such as selling wagons and horses at a low rate, or sometimes selling their improvements for less than it cost them, and entering a new tract. Such was the condition of things in the days of 1800. The flat-boat and keel-boat propelled by a pole, have given place to the three-decked floating palace propelled by steam. Blazed paths, mud roads and ox teams have been replaced by pikes, canals and railroads. The old dandy wagon disappears before the elliptic-springed phaeton. Instead of the long-snouted rooter, we have the Berkshire, blooded cattle, and Shanghai rooster. The lug-pole, crane and trammel no longer hang in the capacious fireplace; and in their stead we have the "Early Breakfast" and base burner. The Dutch oven, skillet and pot hooks have retired also. Pennyroyal and sage tea, ginseng and slippery-elm poultices, have all disappeared before sugar-coated pills, and the surgeon's knife. The old flint-lock has been exchanged for the central fire, breech-loading, sixteen-shooter. We cannot review these transformations without a feeling of veneration for those brave spirits, through whose efforts they were effected; who changed a wilderness swarming with wild animals and savages, to waving fields and flourishing cities; from the howl of the wolf and

the war-whoop of the Indian, to the whistle of the locomotive and the chime of the church bell.

We have now endeavored to give the settlers of this county, from the earliest up to the year 1800. We have also undertaken to give a brief review of the customs, privations, etc., of those days, and touch upon the changes that have taken place from that time till the present. We shall now begin with the year 1800, and perhaps we may discover some stragglers that belonged to an earlier age, and if so, we shall place them where they belong. Yes, we are not out of sight of the old year's camp, until we see, John Hilliard and his wife, and Father Michael Williams, with a family of nine children, coming, the former three years, the latter one year behind us. John Hilliard was temporarily located at Mill Creek, and, as soon as he thought he could venture out without losing his scalp, came into Miami and entered Section 30, in Spring Creek Township, cleared a little spot, built a pole hut, and on the 4th day of April, 1797, moved in with his family. Being an aged man, the hardships of pioneer life proved too great for his shattered constitution, and he soon gave up the ghost, and was laid away in a lonely spot in the woods, the first death and burial in that part of the country. Michael Williams, with his sons,George, John, Henry, Michael, Jr., and two daughters, Fanny and Elizabeth, came from Virginia about 1797. He and his family stopped at a collection of huts on Mad River, called Dayton. Having remained about a year here, they pushed further on to Honey Creek, and hearing from Gen. Harrison of a beautiful prairie on Still-water, he and all his family removed within the present limits of Newton Township in 1800. We may place in this list, also, the names of Robert and John H. Crawford, who came from Pennsylvania and settled in Bethel Township. Philip and Jacob Sailor, Jr., bought farms on Indian Creek and spent their lives clearing and improving them.* Although we have not noticed many young women around in the year 1800, yet there must have been some, for we see by the record that in this year Mary Sailor married Joseph Stafford, and Rachel Sailor married David Morris. In these days of natural simplicity and hard work, when the hands find plenty to do, and the mind is pure and innocent. the ceremonies attendant upon marriages were very unostentatious. No broadcloth, scissor-tailed coat, no stove-pipe beaver, no Alexandre seamless, no button-hole bouquet, or patent-leather boots adorned the scene; the flash of the diamond nor the gauzy point-lace, neither silks nor satins adorned the bride; but the honest pioneer, in his home-made hunting shirt, buckskin breeches, moccasins on his feet, with dried leaves for socks, stood by the side of the innocent girl, in her linsey-woolsey frock, guiltless of magnolia balm, "Bloom of Youth," except that which nature gave her, for she is nature's child, pure and artless.

BIOGRAPHICAL REMINISCENCES.

Having now given, as far as possible, all the names of those advance-guards and forerunners of civilization, who braved the perils and hardships incident to opening a home in the wilderness, up to the year 1800, we shall now take pleasure in giving a brief sketch of those of whom we have been able to glean any reminiscences. David H. Morris and Samuel Morrison contracted with Symmes for lands near the mouth of Honey Creek, raised corn on Freeman's Prairie, and, as has been stated previously, were supposed to have been the first settlers of this county. They were both honorable men, and well respected by the later settlers, who shared their hospitality. The former came from New Jersey and served during the war of 1812, under Gen. Wayne. Samuel Morrison was a native of Pennsylvania. Robert Crawford came from Pennsylvania, was appointed by the Commissioners to superintend the laying-out of the town of Troy, and also in the sale of town lots, but after serving a year, he resigned. John H. Crawford, also from Pennsylvania, was one of the first Associate Judges of the county, and served two terms.

* It would seem also that Job Gard, who is said to have been one of Wayne's army, after the treaty of Greenville, returned, and in 1798 built a rude cabin, and lived in it without floor or window for one year, when he sold out to John Manning, who, five years subsequently, erected a grist-mill near the site of Piqua.

SCALPING OF MRS. MARTIN.

Levi Martin and family were among the earliest settlers of Staunton. Mrs. Martin was an unfortunate victim of Indian cruelty, the details of which are worthy of a place in this connection.

"In 1788, or near that time," says Stephen Dye, who was an eye-witness to the bloody affair, "the family of John Corbly, a very pious man, lived at Gerrard Station, on the Monongahela, not far from Redstone Fort, a mile and a half from a meeting-house. He was, with his family, a regular attendant on Divine worship. One pleasant morning in the spring, a party of youth had started from the Dye settlement (among whom was the narrator) to attend meeting. They had just crossed a creek branch, when they heard the report of rifles in the direction of the fort. It was an unusual sound on that day, but they supposed some strangers had come into the neighborhood, and were out hunting. The party, however, had not proceeded half a mile, when they saw several bodies lying in the path, and, on approaching them, they proved to be the mutilated remains of the Corbly family. The old gentleman had forgotten his hymn book, and left his family walking on, to go back after it. During his absence, the Indians, concealed in the woods, shot at them, killed outright Mrs. Corbly and three children. Two younger daughters were left for dead. They had been knocked down, and, with the rest of the party, scalped, but were resuscitated; one of these, Delila Corbly, late Mrs. Martin, who died in 1836, lived for many years, an esteemed and favorite member of this neighborhood." Mrs. Martin lived to rear a family of eight sons and two daughters, notwithstanding the severity of her wounds, which, her family physician says, extended over the crown of her head, as wide as the two hands. The hair grew thriftily around the edge of the scalped surface, which, by careful training, grew upward, and served as a protection to the exposed parts. At times, it caused her pain, and she frequently complained of headache, which she attributed to the loss of her scalp; but, so far as known, no serious results ever followed, for she lived to quite an old age, and performed a great amount of hard labor.

Peter Felix, a Canadian Frenchman, was supposed to have been in the neighborhood of Staunton previous to the first settlement there. He was rather a noted Indian trader, and in addition to this, kept a kind of tavern. He was shrewd, and drove many a sharp bargain with the Indians. His stock of needles once getting scarce, it is reported that he demanded of the Indians a coonskin for a needle, giving as an excuse, that the needle maker had died, and he could get no more. It is presumed he made money at his calling, for at the organization of the county, the first courts were held in his house.

Andrew Dye, Sr., was one of the oldest settlers of this county, and, with his sons, ranks among the most prominent of the same.

Had all been as Mr. Dye, the growth of this county would have increased in spite of Indian massacres, famine, pestilence and every other known calamity incident to humanity, for he had eight sons and two daughters. He died in 1837, at the age of eighty-seven; at which time his posterity amounted to about five hundred, three hundred and sixty of whom were living. What a sight for an old bachelor to contemplate; gazing upon three hundred and sixty children ranging down to the fifth generation, with one hundred and forty buried. John Gerard was one of the settlers who came to Staunton in 1799. Was one of the first Associate Judges of the county. He was a man of strict integrity, energy and a valuable citizen; and a prime mover in every enterprise looking toward the development of the infant county.

Nathaniel Gerard, also a settler of 1799, in Staunton, bought land two miles from Troy, on which was located the celebrated tea spring, a description of which is given by D. H. Morris, in "Harmar's Expedition," now owned by the Coleman family. Mr. Gerard established the first tannery in the county, which was of inestima-

ble value to the early settlers, for they either had to pay an enormous price for leather, wear buckskin moccasins, or go barefooted.

Henry Gerard, son of Nathaniel, was also one of the ninety-niners, and was one of the most useful men in the county. While his father was the first to prepare the hides of the animals for their feet, he was the first to erect machinery for preparing the grain for their stomachs, and lumber for their houses and furniture. Previous to this, he had been employed by John Cleves Symmes as his agent in superintending matters in connection with the northern part of his purchase, for which he was to be compensated in land; but as he was often heard to say that he never received anything, it is supposed Symmes failed with him, as well as with the Government.

1800–1807.

Our facilities for ascertaining the names and number of those who came into this county, from 1800 to 1805, seem to be very meager.

We learn of an Irishman, by the name of George Kerr, who settled on Section 8, in Monroe Township, about the year 1800. He cleared out a little farm, and became an industrious and permanent settler of this county. At this time, also, a few families came from South Carolina, and settled in the vicinity of Kerr, cleared lands, and raised large families; many of whom are now living on the farms of their fathers. Among those worthies we may mention Joseph Layton, Jesse, Amos, and David Jenkins; the last of whom was elected Justice of the Peace in 1818, the duties of which office he honorably discharged until his death in 1858. About this time, also, came a family of Pearsons. Samuel, was a man who could indulge his ingenuity in almost any direction, could with equal facility mend a plow, or pull a tooth, make a singletree, or cut off a finger, fix a clock, or administer worm medicines to a squalling baby; in fact make himself useful at almost anything, and therefore was indispensable to the immigrants. Enoch Pearson was one of the first preachers in the county, and held many meetings in the woods, where he preached the honest doctrine of the Friends, to which denomination he belonged.

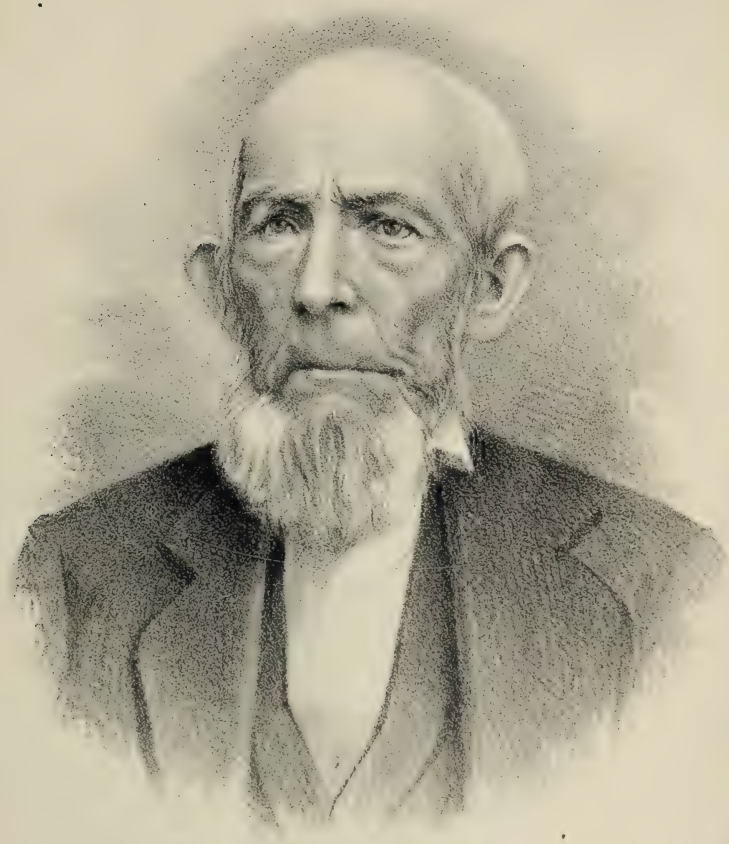
As he was one of the earliest to proclaim the Word of God, so was he one of the first taken to the fold above. His remains lie buried in the family graveyard.

Thomas Furnace came to this county from South Carolina in the year 1800 and located on the farm now owned by Newel Kerr, in Monroe Township. Mr. Furnace was a prominent man in the county and wore some of her highest honors, having been elected Sheriff, and afterward represented Miami in the State Legislature. The now flourishing county owes an everlasting debt of gratitude to those brave men who supported her in her infancy, and gave her the strength of their own heroic manhood. Not only does she owe a debt of gratitude to these men, but equally as much to the true-hearted and noble-minded women; who aided their brothers, their husbands, their fathers, with their own hands; and, by their presence and purity, rendered the house in the wilderness a place of happiness, to which their husbands, brothers and fathers, wearied by the hard day's toil, could retrace their steps, feeling each grow lighter, as they approached the abode where woman's presence made all things cheerful, and woman's sweet smile of welcome chased away all the toils of the day.

Such men were the Coppocks, Pearsons, Furnaces, Mendenhalls, Coateses, Leagues, Yountzes, Jenkinses and hosts of others, who gave color to the county, and whose descendants do honor to their ancestors.

It will be impossible for us to give the names of all the immigrants to this county after 1800, because from rapidity of immigration and the increase within themselves, we cannot keep pace with them; we will give, therefore, a few of the most prominent.

It appears that the District of Newberry, in South Carolina, furnished numerous emigrants for this county during the years 1801 to 1805. Georgia and Tennessee also furnished many, most of whom belonged to the denomination of Friends, and left their native country on account of their extreme aversion to the institu-



Brig. Gen. John Webb

LOST CREEK TP

tion of slavery, and a remarkable prophecy delivered by one of their venerated religious leaders. In the year 1801, Henry Fouts came to this county and settled while yet a young man, in Section 33, Union Township, and during the same year Leonard Eller settled in Section 35, both from the State of North Carolina. These, with their families, seemed to be the first settlers of that locality. Coming at the same time, it appears a little remarkable that one should settle on the west and the other on the east side of the river. It attests, however, the fearless spirit that reigned in those men, who did not even seek mutual protection from the dangers that so closely environed them. It appears that Fouts manifested the better judgment in his selection, for, in addition to its richer soil and superior location, a fine, ever-living spring ran through his lands, of sufficient size and fall to propel all kinds of machinery, and with these accessories his lands were greatly superior to Eller's.

Henry Fouts was a very quiet, unassuming man, splendid physical development, industrious habits, energetic and persevering, and every way adapted to the hardships and labor attending the clearing out and building up a home in the forest. Generous and liberal in his nature, he supported the feeble efforts of his neighbors, to provide the means of educating their children. Of five daughters and one son, whom, during his lifetime, he sent to school at the old West Branch Schoolhouse, but two, viz., Mary Wheelock and Rebecca Vore, are now living, both residing on the land given them by their father. Though not strictly a member of any church, Mr. Fouts was a Quaker in faith, and attended their church.

It may be said, in truth, of Henry Fouts, that the sound of his ax was the first to break the silence of the forest west of the Stillwater. By him was built the first house, by him was cleared the first land, the first seeds sown west of the river. Though he came there young, he did not live to see a turnpike passing through his lands, much less a railroad. He died in the prime of manhood in 1822, leaving behind him an unincumbered patrimony, a portion of which, if not all, is still held by his descendants. His remains lie in West Branch Burying-ground. Leonard Eller came at about the same time, and from the same State as Mr. Fouts. He was a much older man, and possessed more means, the greater portion of which he invested in lands. His five sons settled near him, and, being robust and industrious, they soon made a visible mark in the forest. In the year 1802, John Waggoner, from North Carolina, after having wintered in Waynesville, in what subsequently became Warren County, came to this county, and located in Section 33, in Union Township, about February or March. Owing to the inclemency of departing winter, his sufferings were more than ordinary, yet it was necessary to begin his clearing early, so as to put in his spring crop. Waggoner was about twenty-seven years old when he came here, and had a wife and two step-sons, Martin and Noah Davenport, both too young to render him any aid. Of his own in after life he had five children, all of whom raised large families. Jacob, the only son of John Waggoner, was remarkable for his superior ingenuity and judgment, being one of the best mechanics of his day, and so much the superior of his father that the old gentleman yielded him precedence on every occasion.

In the summer of 1802, the little settlement received valuable accessions in the persons of John Hoover, Caleb Mendenhall and Joseph Mendenhall, also from North Carolina. These with their families, clustered around the little nucleus already formed, adding to its strength and social comfort, as well as facilitating labor. Section 33 had been purchased by a speculator, and thus was sold in small quantities to settlers who did not have the means to buy in the large quantities offered by the Government. Of the four last-named families who came in 1802, John Hoover's was the oldest, and, being possessed with some means, he gave land to all of his sons, of whom there were seven, and three daughters. Though his sons were all practical farmers, they followed other occupations. Henry, the oldest, was a surveyor, and also a magistrate for many years. Abraham ran a saw-mill, and Joseph, the youngest, was a school teacher. They were all born members of the society of Friends, and intelligent thinking men. Of his ten

children, not one is now living but whose posterity extends to the fourth generation.

The old gentleman was very economical, and his wife, Sarah, being a woman of great piety, industrious, and an excellent manager, through the combined efforts of each, they succeeded in treasuring up a very handsome competency for their children. He having died nearly forty years ago, his lands are now mostly in the hands of strangers, who plow and reap, little caring for the privations and toil required to wrest the now beautiful fields from the dense forests of 1802.

CALEB MENDENHALL

settled with his family just north of Waggoner a few months later in the same year. The first night of his arrival was passed in preparing for the comfort of his little family of six children. On the morrow, he awoke and found himself the happy father of a seventh. This little forest maid was named Tamar, the significance of which—palm-tree—was in harmony with the surroundings during her advent into the world. She is now living in Montgomery County, the mother of eight children. Caleb was industrious, economical and, withal, a man of taste and refinement, and to him the credit is due of building the second brick house in Union Township, and among the first in the county. Though possessed of but a limited education, he took a deep interest in, and encouraged, all literary and educational interests. By his wife, Susannah, he had eleven children, all of whom lived to be married, but now only two are living. A rather remarkable feature of this family was, that all the eleven children were born within a period of nineteen years, and the oldest was married shortly before the birth of the youngest, while the remaining ten lived with their parents till 1819. Living adjoining the old West Branch Friends' Church, his house was a favorite resort during their quarterly meetings. When the division in the Church, caused by Elias Hicks, took place in 1828, Caleb took up with the Hicksites, but his wife remained. This severed his connection with the church at West Branch. Subsequently he sold his farm and removed to Indiana, where, about 1850, he died. In the early settlement a project was set on foot to obtain a public library. Caleb was one of five who readily responded, the others being Frederick Yount, Elisha Jones, David Mote, and John Abbott. The price per share agreed upon was three dollars, which, aggregating only fifteen dollars, was considered too little, and solicitors were sent to the nearest neighbors to increase the stock. One man went to Joseph Mendenhall, but failed to get his support, informing Caleb that he believed he would have subscribed had he not been such a *mummy.* Upon this, Caleb asked him if he knew what a mummy was; this was a poser, and Caleb chuckled over his superior scientific attainments. He had, perhaps, the largest orchard in the whole county; the trees in course of time interlocking each other, and protecting each other from frosts; he would have an abundant yield when others failed, often amounting to three or four thousand bushels.

Only two of his grand-children are living in this county, the oldest and youngest; the one sixty-five, the other five, a disparity in cousins most remarkable.

Joseph Mendenhall, who married Caleb's wife's sister, settled immediately north of him, in Section 28, but also owned land in Section 32. That portion on which he resided, had two excellent springs, but the greater part is so boggy that it has been used for nothing but pasture for seventy-five years. Though these brothers came from North Carolina here, they were born in Georgia. About the close of the American Revolution, the Creek Indians made an inroad into their country, killed their mother, and took Joseph prisoner; being a robust boy, they saved his life, and made a young warrior out of him. Adopted into a family, he became one of their nation, until the treaty of peace, when he was restored to his father. In this county he built one of the first tan-yards, which he managed successfully for many years. Nine children called him father, whom he educated, and lived to see fathers and mothers. After amassing quite a fortune, he died on his old Ohio farm at a good old age, in 1850, leaving a widow, who survived him many years. Thus were two families of twenty children, whose fathers were brothers,

whose mothers were sisters, reared in sight of each other, going to the same school, attending the same church, growing up in the same atmosphere, governed by the same surroundings, but going out into life in widely diverging paths, and lying down in their final sleep in lands far remote from each other. Thus do circumstances and peculiarities of individual character mold and direct our pathway through life.

In the year 1803, the number of immigrants augmented the settlements already formed, the forests gave way more rapidly to cultivated fields, and comfort and prosperity smiled on the adventurous spirits who courted their favors. Among the settlers in this county during 1803, we may mention Stephen Dye, son of Andrew Dye, who settled on the farm now known as the Bates farm. Mr. Dye was a prominent citizen of this county ; was her first Sheriff, serving eight years. In 1793, he enlisted under Gen. Scott, of Kentucky, and served in the expedition to Zanestown, on Mad River, against the hostile Indians in that vicinity.

Andrew Dye, father of Stephen, was also one of Miami's most prominent men. As has been before mentioned, his posterity was almost a fulfillment of the promise of God to Abraham. At or near this time Samuel Freeman purchased the prairie since known as Freeman's Prairie. Reuben Shackelford, William Barbee, Robert Mackey, and a Dutch family on the Statler farm, with a few squatters around Piqua, came to the county about this time, or possibly a little later. Little settlements were springing up, dotting the county all over with life. Along the water courses the chief attraction resided, and consequently, these localities were more thickly settled than other places. Stillwater possessed peculiar attractions from the beautiful scenery, and great water facilities, arising in great part from the numerous magnificent springs, rising in the country beyond, uniting their waters, and pouring in a pure and pellucid channel over rocky precipices into the river, supplying at once the thirst of man and beast, and turning all kinds of machinery for the gratification of his appetite, and amelioration of his privations. During this year, John Mast and his son-in-law, Frederick Yount, came from North Carolina to this county for the purpose of erecting a mill. Yount was sent over the county to select, or purchase a suitable location, who, after traveling up and down Stillwater for some time, finally made a selection ; but, while examining more closely the cardinal points of his location, he was startled by observing the letters "R. F." deeply cut on a tree. This to him was the "Mene, mene tekel," divining that R. F. had also chosen this land, and his only alternative was now for Ahimaaz to outstrip Cushi. Immediately starting on horseback for Cincinnati, and by unceasing travel day and night, he reached the land office, made his purchase, and on coming out met his rival on the steps. While traveling through the woods at night near Franklin, his hat was brushed off by a limb, and, not finding it readily, he rushed on, and in the morning, while passing a wayside tavern, beheld two plain-looking men just coming to attend to their horses ; believing in his fear that one of them was R. F., with incentives more than Tam O'Shanter's Cutty Sark, he put his horse to his mettle, and never stopped till he reached Cincinnati. The letters R. F. were the initials of Robert Furnas, a squatter from South Carolina, whose extreme precaution caused the loss of his selection.

After having secured the land, which was purchased in his name, John Mast proceeded immediately to erect a mill, being one of the first in the county. The four daughters of John Mast married respectively, Frederick Yount, Jesse Friend, Jacob Curtis and David M. Jones. Mr. Mast's wife dying in 1813, he never married again, but resided near his mill with some orphaned grandchildren, until his death in 1832, at the advanced age of seventy-nine. He was low in stature, and somewhat taciturn.

William Barbee came from Kentucky and settled in Concord Township in 1804. He was one of the most noted men in this county ; genial, whole-souled, and hospitable, he endeared himself to all whose fortune it was to be associated with him. He was the idol and sunshine of his own household. While he was

kind, he was at the same time firm in character, and inflexible in purpose. He was an inveterate talker, and relished a joke, and was never happier than when surrounded by congenial spirits. Sometimes he would so far forget himself as to cause serious concern of his friends for his safety; for when

> "The Souter tould his queerest stories;
> The landlord's laugh was ready chorus;
> The storm without might rain and rustle,
> Barbee did na mind the storm a whistle."

I shall give an anecdote in the words of Mr. Tullis, throwing in a little of Tam O'Shanter by way of illustration:

"If the Judge had any foible in his character, it was possibly, he was a little too much inclined to good company. He hardly knew how to tear himself away when surrounded by kindred spirits. As an illustration of that fact, he came into the house about the middle of the forenoon one day, and told Mrs. Barbee she need not hurry up dinner, as he had to ride over to Lexington, and would not be back for early dinner. Dinner was kept till a late hour, but Mr. Barbee did not come; he was not there at supper; breakfast over, and the second dinner on the table, but the husband and father mysteriously absent. Late in the afternoon Mrs. Barbee could stand it no longer; she 'knew that he had been thrown by the young horse, and killed.' She little knew that he had met 'his ancient, trusty, drouthy crony—whom Tam lo'ed like a vera brither.' She started on the road toward Lexington, expecting to meet messengers bearing his corpse, when lo! she met her darling husband so full of laughter that he shook in his boots. Mrs. Barbee was in a different mood. There she stood,

> 'Gathering her brows like gathering storm,
> Nursing her wrath to keep it warm.'

She turned a wrathful battery upon him with a will. 'You thought I was killed, did you,' said he. 'Yes, I knew the colt had thrown you, and broke your neck,' said she. 'And you are very mad because he did not do it,' retorted Mr. Barbee. The occasion of delay was, when Mr Barbee got to town he met Mr. Breckenbridge, and fell into a discussion on the slavery question. Mr. Breckenbridge was pro-slavery, and Mr. Barbee was an ultra Abolitionist. The discussion grew so warm that they did not note the flight of time."

Mr. Barbee was a philosopher; not a book philosopher, but a mental philosopher. If there were any works on natural philosophy published at that early day, they had not reached the far West. He could prove without the use of books to the astonishment of us boys, that if a mosquito were to light on the mantle-piece, it would bend it. It was hard to make us understand when we would burn ourselves, that there is no heat in fire. His conversation was always edifying. It was no trouble for him to prove that persons always did what they supposed would most promote their happiness. When there was no preacher present, he often "talked in meeting." He often amplified at great length the proposition that one always acts according to one's faith. Another subject that he delighted to elaborate was, that every one had just as much religion as he desired to have. In discussing these subjects, the young people sometimes thought his exhortations prolix.

On the 16th day of August, 1812, Gen. Hull surrendered the American army in Detroit, to Gen. Proctor and his Indian allies, thus exposing the whole northwestern frontier to the ravages of Indian warfare; for Great Britain, unmindful of the scorn she had incurred by employing these ruthless dogs of war, during the Revolution, did not hesitate again to let them loose upon our now defenseless frontiers.

Troops were immediately raised for the protection of the exposed territory, and the command given to Gen. Harrison, who arrived at Cincinnati on the 28th of August, and took up his line of march for Ft. Recovery, the prospective field of operations. We have the record, that, "on the 3d of September, the army arrived at Piqua, a small village on the west bank of the Miami."

The investment of Ft. Wayne, by the Indians, had caused serious apprehensions for the safety of the whole surrounding country. A company of old men was formed in this county, for the protection of the settlements, who rendezvoused at Piqua, for the purpose of organizing and determining upon a plan of operations. William Barbee was elected Captain, and it was determined to march to Ft. Recovery. On the afternoon of their departure, when all were in readiness to move, the captain was nowhere to be found. Surprise and wonder, intermingled with murmurings at his absence at so important a moment, took possession of the little band. Search was made, and still he could not be found. After much delay, however, it was ascertained that he was closeted with Gen. Harrison. The company, somewhat chagrined at this disclosure, chose a Lieutenant as their commander, and marched to Recovery, where they remained under arms till the siege of Ft. Wayne was raised. Gen. Harrison remained at Piqua until the 6th of September. While there, Capt. Barbee obtained a position in the Commissary Department, with his headquarters at Piqua, which he retained until his last sickness, when he was removed to his home, where, after a brief illness, he died.

Mr. Barbee was one of the first Associate Judges of this county, having been elected in 1807, at its organization. We place these brief reminiscences at this date, though they carry us forward to the year 1812. We shall be obliged to touch upon them again in treating of the war of 1812.

William Fischer, or Fincher, settled on Section 27, east of Stillwater, between 1803 and 1804, cleared off and opened up a farm, then removed to another State. In 1804, Georgia contributed largely to the settlers of this county. David Mote, accompanied by his five sons, Jonathan, William, John, Jeremiah and Jesse—all except William bringing families—settled in Sections 20 and 32. During this year, additional settlements were made in Lost Creek by Willis Northcut, following in the footsteps of M. Battrel, who came in 1802. In Bethel also settlements were made. Many persons came to the county during this period, whose names it is impossible for us to obtain. With the advent of every family, the social, commercial, and monetary condition was very materially improved, and a step toward the ease and comfort of those to follow was gained, which of course, caused the rapid increase of immigrants. The condition of the country was changing, the savage wildness of the pristine forest was fast giving place to cultivated fields, and altogether the country was assuming day by day a more inviting aspect. With the advent of 1805 immigration seemed to roll in withincreased vigor. We shall initiate by a little sketch of John T. Tullis, an old and worthy pioneer of this county, who came in 1805, and through the kindness of whose daughter Mary, we are enabled to glean many interesting historical facts from his pen, as well as that of Dr. Asa Coleman. He says: "In the spring of 1805, when our family came to Miami, father, mother and sister stopped at Col. Patterson's, and the wagon, stock and boys came on to a hut in a bushy prairie, half a mile west of Dayton, where we spent the night. In the morning, all the family having arrived, we pushed on. Three miles from Dayton we found a family by the name of Houzer. The next settlement was Samuel Morrison, near Honey Creek. We found the creek a little miry, but finally got through all right. The next break in the forest was Stephen Dye's improvement, Bates farm; from thence we moved on through a dense forest to Staunton; passing on, we next arrived at Joseph Coe's, where we stopped for the night, and in the morning crossed the river and 'put for the settlement,' which we found to be a cabin ten feet square and six feet high, covered with real clapboards. A Mr. Shackelford was living in our house when we arrived, but moved into a camp which he had built about eighty rods distant. And now we found ourselves at home, but some of the fixtures were missing. We had no stable into which we could put our horses, and the calf pasture was not fenced: but we could prevent their following the dam, by the use of ropes which we brought for that purpose. We had no alternative but to trust to the honesty of horses and cattle; but alas, our confidence was shamefully abused, for in a few days horses and cows, like Saul's asses, 'were

nowhere.' Firewood was plenty, and what, in our circumstances was better, it was very cheap." On the west side of the river the population was very scarce. Ten miles from Dayton, and the same from Troy, stood the solitary cabin of Samuel Freeman. On the north was Reuben Shackelford's camp, and near this, William Barbee's cabin; still further north one mile was the clearing of Robert Mackey. On the Satler farm were the old folks, and a family of healthy Dutch boys; and a few squatters in Piqua. One cold day in 1805, Mr. Tullis says he and his brother Joel had been sent to Henry Gerard's mill, on Spring creek, and on returning had to cross the river angling down stream. The ice floating down against the horse from behind, caused him to plunge, and throw Joel off into the river. He wore a great-coat which flew over his head, and, becoming saturated with water, was so heavy he could not rise to his feet. While he was in this condition, and his horse floundering by his side, Mrs. Hamlet happened to go to the door, and, seeing his precarious situation, called to her husband who was in the house. He ran to the river, and, observing the corner of Joel's coat, plunged in and rescued him from a watery grave, just as he had relinquished all hope, and made up his mind to die, and was going down the last time.

In this year, 1805, Mr. Youst, Mr. Peck, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. McJimpsey, settled near each other just below town, and Mr. Gahagan located on what was subsequently called Gahagan's Prairie. At the toll-gate below town Mr. Orbison began a clearing. These immigrants were all men of small capital, and had sold their farms in the East and come West to buy cheap lands for their children. In the spring of 1805, the tide of immigration flowed unremittingly into this county. The Miami Valley seemed to be the Mecca of their desires. Preachers and exhorters led the van; among the former, Armstrong Brandon, who is described as being a dashing young clergyman, endowed with force and energy of character. Of the latter class, we may mention Thomas B. Kyle, and a younger brother, Samuel, both licentiates. So that, in an ethical direction, the little settlement had superior advantages. To these were added at the season of germination many noble plants, such as Mathew Caldwell, Alexander McCullough, James Marshall, Alexander Telford, Henry Orbison, James Orr, Joseph McCorkle and John Johnston, all with the exception of Orbison, locating on the west side of the river. Mrs. Mary Reeves Beedle, with her family, emigrated from Kentucky to this county about this time. Having lost her husband thirteen years previous, she depended for support mainly upon her son Daniel, then only thirteen, who, by his energy and industry, proved that she did not lean upon a broken staff. Amid the privations of a life in the wilderness, he bravely encountered and overcame every obstacle. Actuated by love for his mother, and indomitable will, sustained by a robust physique, he willingly endured every hardship, undertook any labor necessary to the comfort and support of those dependent upon him. Without a murmur would he go barefooted through the midwinter snow to cut wood to keep others warm. It is recorded of him that he had a great aversion to riding, and would, though a horse and saddle were at his command, walk even to Greenville and return, a distance of fifty miles. His moral qualities seemed to be commensurate with his physical, and, in addition to *mens sana in corpore sano*, we may well say *mens sibi conscia recti*. Possessing a high sense of honor, he never condescended to things of baser stuff. He married Elizabeth Lindley, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. His wife died in December, 1855, and he, August 11, 1877, at the age of 85. Alexander Telford emigrated from Kentucky in 1805, and located in Montgomery County; remaining only one year, he came to Miami County, purchased land and became a permanent settler, rearing a large family. His son, Dr. J. G. Telford, who came with him, studied medicine with Dr. Asa Coleman, and practiced in an early day, in this county. He was very philanthropic in his views, and was of incalculable assistance to many young men struggling for an education. His sterling integrity created many warm friends, and various offices of trust were heaped upon him unsolicited, as evidences of the

implicit confidence his fellow-citizens reposed in him. For twenty-one years he was Director and President of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad Company; President of the Miami County Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and various other offices of trust and responsibility were largely represented by him.

Gen. Fielding Loury was a pioneer to this county shortly previous to 1806, and with the aid of John Smith, his father-in-law, laid out the town of Staunton, and superintended the sale of lots. Smith owned a large amount of land in this county at that time, and employed Loury as his agent. Loury was a man of note, and was the first Representative of the county to the State Legislature.

Born in Spottsilvania Co., Va., March 13, 1781, came to Cincinnati in 1802; in June 1811, married Ann only daughter of John Smith, the first United States Senator from Ohio. Gen. Loury owned great quantities of land in Ohio, and in the capacity of surveyor he spent much time in this county in laying out towns, and surveying his own and his father-in-law's lands. In character he was courageous, courteous, energetic and industrious, ever alive to the interests of the community in which he lived. He is represented as a true type of the fine old-fashioned gentleman. He was married twice, taking for his second wife the widow of Daniel C. Cooper, original proprietor of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Loury was the projector of the first ferry in this county, an account of which will be given elsewhere, a member of the early Legislature of Ohio, when it convened at Chillicothe, and subsequently at Columbus; also a general officer in the State Militia, and was stationed at Detroit, as Indian agent, during the war of 1812. His powers of physical endurance and activity remained almost unimpaired until his death, caused by falling down stairs. About the year 1807, John Peck came from Kentucky to Concord Township, in this county. Mr. Peck was born Oct. 21, 1800; his grandmother was captured during the French and Indian war by a band of savages, and was only saved from burning, through the interference of the squaws, into whose good graces she had, by her amiability, ingratiated herself.

At the age of twelve, Mr. Peck was orphaned, and from that time till his seventeenth year, he found a home with relatives after, which, he hired out at brickmaking and farming, performing the labor, and receiving the wages, of a man. In later years, he became a farmer, which honorable avocation he followed till his death. He was a man of high moral character, and shed a beneficial influence throughout the community in which he lived.

Isaac Peck, brother to the above, came to Miami County with John, when the county was an almost primitive wilderness. From the well-settled homes in Kentucky, he came to the rude pioneer hut in the woods. Left an orphan at the tender age of seven, he was bound out to learn the saddler's trade. Becoming dissatisfied with his employer, he left, and subsequently accompanied Judge Barbee, to assist in driving cattle to Green Bay, on Lake Michigan, for which he received $28.50, the first money he ever possessed.

Although of a very retiring and unobtrusive disposition, his well-known integrity, and steady business habits in later years, secured for him, unsolicited, many important local positions of trust.

OLD SETTLERS UP TO 1807.

Having now brought the settlements up to the year of 1807, at which time the county was organized, we will recapitulate, by giving a list of a few of the old settlers here, previous to and at that period, with, perhaps, mention of a few additional facts concerning the biography of some. Beginning on the east side of the river, south, we have Samuel Morrison, David H. Morris, William and Mordecai Mendenhall, Robert Crawford, John H. and Cunningham Crawford, William Ellis, Benjamin Lee, Daniel Agenbroad, Christain and Daniel Lefevre, John, Andrew, Stephen, Benjamin, William and Andrew Dye, Jr., John Christian and Benjamin Knoop, Cornelius Westfall, Fielding Loury, Thomas Sayers, Peter Felix, John Gerard, Simon Laudry, Uriah Blue, Barnabas and James Blue, Jonathan Rollins,

Shadrach Hudson, John, Samuel and Lewis Winans, Abner, Henry and Nathaniel Gerard, Richard Winans, John Orbison, Joseph, Charles and Samuel Hilliard, Benjamin Hamlet, William Knight, John, Joseph and John Webb, David and John Knight, Richard Palmer, John Wallace, William Brown, Joseph Coe, Stephen Winans, Abram Hathaway, William Carter, Bennett Langley, Caleb Hathaway, William and James L. McKinney, John and Jacob Mann, Lewis and Obadiah Winters, Philip Sailor, George Williams, Jacob Sailor, Christ Prillman, John Batterall, Peter Harmon, John Flinn, James McCambell, Ralph French, Samuel, James and Lewis Deweese.

On the west side of the Miami, on the north, we have John Johnston, Indian agent, Frank and James Johnston, Benjamin Leavel, Hugh Scott, Mr. Hendershot, Armstrong Brandon, John and Enos Manning, Alexander Ewing, Joseph McCool, Matthew Caldwell, the Statler family, Beedle family, father and several sons, James Brown and William Mitchell, Alexander McCullough, Robert Mackey, William Barbee, Sr., father of Judge Barbee, James Orr, Reuben Shackelford, Aaron Tullis and his sons, John, Aaron, William, David, Joel, John T. and Stephen, Henry and Peter Kerns, Samuel Kyle, Thomas and Samuel Kyle, Jr., William Adams, Abraham Thomas, Robert McGimsey, William, Adam and Samuel Thomas, sons of Abraham, William Gahagan, John Peck, John Orbison, James Knight, Jesse Gerard, George Kerr, James Yourt, George F. Tennery, Joseph Layton, Frederick Yourt, Jesse Jenkins, Andrew Thomson, Amos and David Jenkins, and David Jenkins, Esq., Samuel Freeman and his sons, Samuel, Daniel, John, Noah and Shrylock, Samuel and Enoch Pearson, Peter Oliver and sons William and Thomas, Arthur Stewart, Andrew Wallace, James Yourt, William Brown, Thomas W. Williams and Joseph Furnas, Joseph Evans, John Mote, Jonathan Mote, Benjamin Pearson, Robert and Joseph McCool, William, Thomas and John Coppock, Samuel, Jesse, John and Moses Coates, Thomas Hill and his sons Nathan and John, Michael and George Williams, William Long, Robert Leavel, Samuel Jones, Jacob Ember, Jonathan Mills, David Patty, Abiather Davis, Caleb Neal, John Mart, James Nayton, Samuel Davis, Jonathan Jones, Samuel Teague, Samuel Peirce, Robert McConnell.

The following were living in 1868: Christian Lefevre, aged 83; Elisha Webb, 93; John Webb, still living, 90; John T. Tullis, 74; Samuel Thomas, 73; Robert McCool, 87; Samuel Coat, 96; David Patty, 83; Samuel Davis, 84; Jonathan Jones, 87; Robert McConnell, 89.

In this connection, we beg to note a few additional facts, in regard to Gen. Fielding Loury. He was elected to the State Legislature, October, 1809, and re-elected in 1810. The number of votes cast in the county, then more extensive than now, was 393; in 1810, 250. The wife of Loury, as has been said, was a daughter of John Smith, who resided near Cincinnati, on the Ohio. Smith was a merchant, preacher and politician, and a man of great wealth, having at an early period entered about 16,000 acres of land in the eastern part of this county, for the sale of which Gen. Loury was the agent. Smith was suspected of being an accomplice in the celebrated Aaron Burr conspiracy, for which he was tried. Though acquitted, it proved his financial and political ruin in Ohio, which State he soon left, and moved to Louisiana. At the close of the war with England, in 1815, there were large arrearages due the volunteers and drafted men, who had served on the frontiers. The Government being very slow in paying them, one Jesse Hunt, of Cincinnati, who was paymaster, conceived the idea, in conjunction with Mr. Loury, then a merchant, of buying up the claims, which they accordingly did, for fifty cents on the dollar, paying for the same in merchandise, at an enormous profit. This, though perhaps legal, caused a strong impression that the brave men who risked their lives on the frontier, had been unfairly dealt with, and created a strong and settled prejudice against the principal actors in the transaction. By reason of Smith's political downfall, he failed to meet the second payment on his lands, and they reverted to the Government. At this juncture, Loury and Hunt re-entered a great portion of it, the former representing Hunt's

interest in the sale of it. Loury was elected Colonel of Militia, in April, 1815, Brigadier General in 1817; engaged in merchandising in Troy, and, in consequence of misfortune in down-river trade, failed in 1819.

Cornelius Westfall was the first Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, Clerk of the Supreme Court, County Recorder, Postmaster, and Director of the town of Troy after the first year. Offices in those days were not so remunerative as now, therefore not so much sought after, and as a consequence office-seekers were not so abundant as now. It is said that while Mr. W. was not a man of much energy, he thoroughly understood the art of wire-pulling. A cotemporary says of him: "It was very marvelous how Mr. Westfall happened to have all the offices in the county. He could not have had a certificate to teach an infant class, as may be seen by the early records. He could not spell the day of the week. In several instances Friday is spelled Fryday, and the names of the days of the week and month do not begin with a capital letter. If I were good at a picture I would contrast the systematic arrangement of Mr. Talbott's office with Mr. Westfall's. But he was not responsible for all the difference; he had no bookcase or fixtures for keeping his office in good order. A large store box was the receptacle of præcipe, subpœna, summons, declaration, pleas, rejoinder, et cetera."

We will now endeavor to discuss briefly the habits, customs, improvements, etc., from 1800 till the organization of this county in 1807.

SOCIABILITY.

It seemed to be a matter of observation that the Miami River was a well-defined dividing line between the social intercourse of the inhabitants on the east and west banks. It can only be interpreted by the fact that nearly all the early settlers who located on the west side were old acquaintances, and had been neighbors in Kentucky previous to emigration; and moreover they were nearly all members of the Christian Church. Whereas on the east side, there were none except Joseph Coe and family, and a Mr. Hathaway, who, though not a member, inclined in that direction. In this chapter we shall follow Mr. Tullis, who, being a participant, writes through inspiration. When it is remembered that most of the pioneers of this valley were men in very limited circumstances; that they had made close calculations as to how much land they could pay for, so as to have enough to form a family colony, and had left but a small margin for et ceteras, it will not be supposed that they indulged to any great excess in luxuries. But few copies of Paris fashions were called for, millinery and mantua-making were rather unpromising vocations, and music teachers on the modern style of piano-forte could hardly hope to succeed. They had a piano-forte, however, upon which all the daughters took lessons under the instructions of mother. I wish my young lady readers could see one of those instruments, but they are "out of print." I cannot undertake a description. The last one I ever saw was under circumstances I cannot easily forget. I was living in the country; Mr. —— came out one day to see if it would be convenient for me to come to town that evening and perform the marriage ceremony, at his house for his benefit. He was a widower and had two or three half-grown boys. I told him I would try to oblige him. Accordingly, about twilight I drew up at his door and was kindly received. The gentleman and his sons were sitting very cosily by a good fire, and a lady was giving them music on her piano. After we had discussed the weather and the news of the day, the lady rose, put back her instrument, took off her apron, and shook the shives out of it (the leaves lying before her, on which she was practicing, was tow). When all these preparations were made, she said to the gentleman, "I am ready;" whereupon the business for which we had met was consummated.

HOSPITALITY.

Hospitality was a leading trait. The sick and needy were as well cared for as they have been since Faith, Hope and Charity were organized. Indeed, those

Christian graces did exist at that early day, though the process of combination came at a later period. There was nothing like aristocracy, or assumed superiority, on account of owning more acres, or being better born "Fustest families of Virginny,"—nothing of caste to mar the free intercourse of all on the common platform of equality. It cannot be disguised, however, that there were certain semi-oracles, who commanded more deference on acccount of superior intelligence and culture than others whose opportunities had not been so favorable.

The intercourse among the young folks was of the most agreeable nature. Though they met on the level and parted on the square, there were some of the young men more than others "ladies' men," and some of the young ladies belles of a high order, yet there was nothing of jealousy or envy engendered.

Balls and parties of modern style had not been introduced; indeed, there was too much work to be done, both in the house and in the field, to think of amusements. There was always meeting on Sunday, and the young folks would go and come together as often as convenient. Meeting was generally held at Mr. Hathaway's, or Josey Coe's, and Mr. Barbee's was a central point at which to rendezvous, being a pleasant walk from there to meeting. Carriages and buggies, be it remembered, had not been introduced, and could not have been easily used on account of bad roads. When the distance was too far to walk, they traveled on horseback; a boy in the saddle, and a girl behind him. All parties enjoyed that mode of traveling hugely, (the idea suggested itself to us to leave off the "e"). Young gentlemen then were called boys, and young ladies girls. It was but seldom that there would be preaching before Brandon and the Kyles came out, which must have been in 1806, as Thomas B. Kyle and Lucy Barbee were married in April, 1807.

FIRST PREACHING.

Perhaps the first preaching in the county took place in Stephen Dye's barn in the summer of 1806, by Rev. Mr. Carmel, a Baptist minister. A company of twenty or more went from west of the river, among whom were James Orr and John Johnston, and Lucy Barbee, who was the acknowledged belle of the neighborhood. Jimmy and John were

RIVAL LOVERS,

and neither dare ride with Lucy in presence of his rival. Coming home, upon one occasion, just as they arrived at Coe's Ford, Johnston's nose began to bleed, and he was obliged to get off his horse and wait till it stopped. During his delay the company had all crossed the river. The river was very high to ford, but, having a large, powerful horse, he started in at a trot. In the center of the stream his horse broke down and landed him in the water. The current was strong, and the river deep, and, being encumbered with heavy velvet wrappers, while he could rise to his feet, he could not navigate. This seemed a favorable opportunity to Jimmy to get rid of his rival; but he was the first to ride in and assist him to the shore. Rather an amusing anecdote is related by Mr. Tullis, in which John and Lucy were the principal actors, especially the latter. It seems John had a very peculiar gait; stepped very short and quick, and worked his head and arms vigorously meanwhile. One day when the old folks and John—who boarded there—were from home, and some young folks there, she, guided by the spirit of fun, and, without the fear of man, slipped to John's room, put on his clothes, came down into the yard, and began a series of perambulations in imitation of John's peculiar gait; while in the midst of the entertainment she met John face to face, which caused the show to break up in consternation, and she to retire to female habiliments again.

SINGING SCHOOLS.

Pretty soon after the Marshall and McCullough families came to the county, singing schools were introduced. The neighbors east of the river did not fraternize with the other side in this enterprise. The first school organized comprised

some of the best singers, and was a success. Among its members were, Peggy Marshall, since Mrs. Barbee, and her sisters, Lucy Barbee and sisters, the Misses Mackey, Miss Caldwell, since Mrs. John Stone, mother of Stephen, and several others.

Mr. Marshall was a scientific singer, and possessed a voice so peculiarly strong that, we are informed, he could be found "among the thousands at Cane Ridge camp meeting by his voice;" and yet it was soft and musical. The arrangement was a little different then: the upper part was called treble, and sung by the highest female voices; the next, or counter, was sung by the soft female voices; the soprano was tenor then, sung by the loudest male voices, and the bass as now. Perhaps the counter was better sung by a voice so low and sweet, than to give it the modern squall it now receives, and call it operatic.

WIVES FOR THE SETTLERS.

In the settlement of a new country, as a general rule, there is a scarcity of females. We remember traveling in South America for nearly a year without seeing the face of a white woman, and the effect was not at all conducive to our moral elevation. We found our inclinations rapidly drifting towards the genesis of Darwinism. Fortunately this county did not suffer in this direction. Old Joe McCorckle, as he was familiarly called, came from North Carolina with four buxom daughters, who, on short notice, were appropriated by Rev. Armstrong Brandon, Maj. Leavel, a merchant by the name of Hearse, and the other by a man whose name is unknown to history. Miss Polly Caldwell married Stephen Johnston, killed at Fort Wayne by the Indians. Josey Coe, Mr. Hathaway and Mackey all had marriageable daughters, who were in due time disposed of. Mr. Kyle, like the fox in the fable, took Lucy Barbee from her two contending rivals, and she never got to wear John's breeches metaphorically, as she had literally. As the stock on hand was getting low, Old Robert, alias Long Bob Culbertson came in with four admirable girls, who soon entered upon a dual life with W. H. Gahagan, W. H. H. Dye, H. S. Mayo, and S. Worrel, every one an ornament to society.

WHISKY, CONSCIENCE AND MUD.

At log-rollings, corn-huskings, and other like gatherings, whisky was always an indispensible article. It could only be obtained, at a very early day, at Dayton. When a settler would go in his wagon to mill, he would take his jug, and likely several other jugs also, and return with a supply. In 1807, a man by the name of Henry Orbison, from Virginia, started a distillery at the east side of the river at Piqua. It is said that Piqua absorbed all his manufacture, and he was no relief to the valley. In 1812, he wound up business and went into the army to support his family. Some who were boys at that time say they liked to go to Manning's Mill, for while they were waiting for the grist they would go to Orbison's and drink beer. About the year 1807, Henry Gerard built a still-house on Spring Creek, in conjunction with a corn-mill. Rye whisky was made here, the settlers having their crops made up on the shares. Some of them kept it in the milk-house loft, when the boys would knock out the bung, and with a straw imbibe to their heart's content. Another was erected by Mr. Gahagan, on the bank of the river, back of Mr. Benjamin James'. Copper stills were also used as a kind of family arrangement. Mr. Caldwell had a machine of this kind with which he manufactured quite a good article of whisky for the benefit of his neighbors in Kentucky. Family cares pressing upon him, he came over to Turtle Creek, Ohio, to get a pious young man to superintend it. All things progressed finely for a time, but soon his conscience became disturbed. He could not make whisky without malt, neither could he make malt without stirring the grain on Sunday. When he would go into his malt-house on Sunday to stir his malt, conscience would whisper in his ear, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." So disturbed did he become, that he tore down his furnace, discharged the young man,

and advocated the cause of temperance. Mr. Orbison used to relate a little anecdote connected with his distillery. One evening after he had shut the fire off of the worm, and was comfortably seated at his fireside, a neighbor called with a pint flask to be filled with whisky, as he was suffering the agonies of total abstinence. Mr. Orbison expressed his sympathy, but he could not fill his flask. It was dark, raining, and very muddy; and the still-house some distance off. His customer replied: "It's a bad condition of things, I know, but my case is desperate; come, get on my back, and I'll carry you to the still-house." The task accomplished, and the flask having been filled: "Now, your health," said his customer, "Not yet," replied Orbison. "It was for your benefit that I came here, now you shall go back for mine. I'll carry your bottle, and you'll carry me." Without more ado, the customer picked him up and toted him back.

LADIES' INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

In drawing a contrast between the past and the present, we are led to inquire, What have all the refining influences of Christianity and civilization done to elevate the standard of the female sex to a higher position in society? Suppose a youth of eighty years ago should call to pass an hour or so with his lady love and find her in frizzles, spit-curls, etc., playing on the piano or reading the last novel, while her poor old mother was bending over the wash-tub; conversely, let us suppose a youth of to-day, with his fancy livery turnout, button-hole bouquet, patent-leather boots, gold-headed cane, blue silk rag dependent from his coat pocket, cigar, gold—or plated—chronometer, etc., should call to take his inamorata dulcina out driving, and should find her pulling flax, or in the barn swingling the same, dressed in linsey, her feet uncramped by side lace, her hair unconfined, "wooed by every wind." What would be the result in each case? Let the reader draw the conclusion. In pioneer times, the family had to be clothed, and the clothing manufactured from the raw material; no muslin in the first decade of the nineteenth century supplied the place of home-made linen. The men generally sowed the flax, gathered and broke it, then left to the women the succeeding steps in its transformation into wearing material, viz.: pulling, spreading to water, rolling, taking up, swingling, hackling, spinning, weaving and making into garments. With all this before them, and no hired girl, they kept themselves and their houses neat and tidy.

LOG-ROLLING.

An eye-witness says: Here in front of the cabin is an unbroken forest, ten acres of which must be cleared and fenced for corn next spring. No time to go fishing. The last of April finds it ready for rolling. There are a dozen neighbors in the same condition. The rolling time begins, and at least one hand must be furnished by each neighbor. They meet early in the morning and divide the clearing, one-half for the forenoon, and the other half for the afternoon; then they subdivide the morning half, divide the hands, hang up their hats and jackets, "kiss Black Betty," and go to work with a will. They do not wait to roll, but carry everything. The day's work being done, they return home, and any whose logs are rolled, fire and mend up log heaps until 11 o'clock, and then are up again at 3 in the morning, to right up before going to the next neighbor's rolling.

AN OLD-TIME SCHOOLHOUSE.

During the early settlement of this county, a schoolhouse was built near the farm of Mr. Mackey, which, perhaps, was the first built in the county. From the description of an eye-witness, we apprehend the facilities for literary attainments were not what they are now. We will follow our cicerone along a blazed path through the woods to the old log schoolhouse; rapping, a voice from the far interior says, "Come in;" we pull the latch-string, enter, and are requested by the schoolmaster to take a seat, which we at once proceed to do, settling down on a

puncheon-bench, the wonder and cynosure of all eyes. The first thing we see is nearly the whole end of the house converted into a fireplace, within whose capacious depths a blazing fire sends forth light, heat and cheerfulness. Our gaze being attracted to the outside, we look, not through French plate-glass, but a hole, made by sawing off a log and replacing it with paper well greased with lard; our attention is recalled by a shrill voice, "Master, may I get a drink?" The urchin goes to the bucket, setting on a bench near the door, takes the tin from its accustomed peg, dips it full, drinks a few sups, holding it over the bucket meanwhile, pours the balance back, and, after looking around awhile, goes back to his seat, and, with his dog's-eared book close to his face, is soon lost in study. We notice the benches are made out of flat rails, and puncheons with pins in them for legs; backs they have none. The master has a table, made by driving pins in the wall and placing hewed puncheons on top of them. Under each window, a similar contrivance accommodates the scholars. While examining these unique writing-desks, we are again startled by a sharp cry, apparently in agony, of, "Master, please mayn't I go out?" Consent is given, and the boy hurriedly moves toward the door, pausing to take down a crooked stick and carry it out with him. Our curiosity is excited, and, while the master's back is turned, we ask a big white-headed boy near us, what it is for; who, opening his mouth wide and staring at us in blank amazement, says, "No other boy don't *darst* go out while that stick is gone." As incentives to close application to study, we observe a rule of about a pound in weight, and a formidable-looking beechen rod, whose acquaintance every boy in school has long ago formed. Dilworth's Arithmetic, Webster's Spelling-book and the Testament were the text-books. We noticed the boys all writing, but none of the girls; turning to our friend Tullis for an explanation, he said it was not safe for girls to learn to write, as it would culminate in love-letter writing, clandestine engagements and elopements. He said women were allowed to study arithmetic, though, for Miss Polly Caldwell studied as far as long division, and Mrs. Kyle, while a widow, got as far as reduction. He says Polly Caldwell was a weaver, and required the aid of figures to make her calculation for warping. If she were putting in an 800 web, and had 15 spools, she must know how many "bouts" to run on the bars. With 15 spools, every "bout" would give 30 threads; therefore, dividing 800 by 30 would give 26 bouts and 20 remainder; so she would run on 27 bouts, and carry back what the reed would not hold.

There seems to have been a diversity of opinion among teachers in regard to the beneficial effects to the scholar arising from more or less noise; some contending that the more noise there was the better, as it would accustom one to the habit of doing business in the midst of noise and confusion; and, moreover, that a boy could get up a spirit of inspiration by stentorian competition with his fellows. Some advocated quietness, but it was agreed by all that, when the recitations were over, and the whole school were on the spelling lesson, the boy that could spell the loudest should stand head. It was interesting to see the boys at the end of the bench standing on tip-toe, with every muscle in a quiver, waiting for the master to say "noon," in order to get out first and raise the biggest yell.

From here we will go to a

TEMPERANCE TALK,

but fear it will end in a corn-husking. Mr. Tullis was the principal speaker. He says the uses and abuses of whisky have undergone as great changes as the appliances for literary purposes. What we, in this age of refinement, call auctions, were *sales* in early times, and the auctioneer was *crier*. When the sale was about to commence, the crier would mount a box, with a bottle of whisky in his hand, and invite competition, always offering a "dram" to the next bidder to inspire him. It would have been preposterous to have attempted to cut a field of wheat, or husk a crop of corn, without whisky. The wheat was cut with sickles, before cradles were introduced, and then it was cut with cradles until the reaper superseded the cradle.

CORN-HUSKING.

The modus operandi with corn was for all hands to go to the field and jerk off and throw in heaps until dinner; after dinner, to take out the wagon and haul it home. It was either thrown in one long pile, or, what was better, in two piles; and, when the crop was gathered, all the neighbors came together for a night husking; two captains would be appointed to divide the hands, and, if the corn was all on one pile, a rail was laid so as to divide it equally. One captain had first choice of hands, the other choice of heaps. Then all went to work with a will. The cry would frequently be heard, "It's a great while between drams." When one party would get done, they would put the bottle into the hand of the captain, and two stout men would take him, one by each leg, and "hoist the captain" and carry him over to the other side. The swinging of hats, and the shouts of victory, "made the welkin ring," and then all would drink. It was not always the best huskers that were the first choice, but one who could hide most corn in the husk, in the husk-house, was sought after.

John S. Williams, of the *Pioneer*, says that he and his brother went to a Friends' settlement to a husking in 1804; as usual, the heap was divided, and they were chosen on opposite sides. Peach brandy flowed freely. He thought to be a man he must drink when men drank, and the consequence was, he got most gloriously drunk. The last remembrance of the husking he had was throwing corn in the husk. Total abstinence from all remembrance overtook him till they let him fall in carrying him to the house. Again he relapsed into total forgetfulness till 3 o'clock, when he awoke with the chimney at the wrong end of the house, his brain turned topsy-turvy, and his feelings otherwise much worse than when he took the quack medicine above described. His brother had gone home; he followed him at daylight, and joined him at work. He expected the Friends would disown him, and was afraid to go to meeting or see an overseer for months.

GAME AND HUNTERS.

The rich, juicy grass, cool, sparkling springs, deep forests, pellucid streams, afforded sustenance and delightful retreats for every species of game; from fish to otter, from the squirrel to the cougar and bear. The scream of the "painter" and the squall of the wildcat, mingled with the sweet song of the thrush and the howl of the wolf, drowned the melodious notes of the mocking-bird, while stolid bruin roamed the woods, with no ear for music, except the squealing of the pioneer hog. The rifle was an inmate of every household, in the use of which our forefathers were very familiar, and who were very solicitous in keeping it in perfect working condition. Those who could afford it, kept two rifles, one for large game, carrying about forty to the pound, and a smaller, or squirrel rifle, running about 120 or 130 or 140 bullets to the pound. The powder-horn was made from the horn of the ox, boiled, and scraped so thin as to transmit the rays of light, a round block of wood neatly fitted to the bottom, and a plug inserted in the smaller end, with usually a buzzard's quill for a charger. While all were more or less familiar with the rifle, a few became experts through constant use, as a profession. Among those who followed it as a kind of profession, we may mention Charles Wolverton, "Bill" Hunter, John Rogers, John Flinn, Henry Kerns, Jacob Mann and Peter Harmon.

All kinds of larger game seem to have been abundant during the early settlement of the county, such as deer, bear, wolves, wildcats, and an occasional cougar. Turkeys, pheasants, etc., were abundant, and, with the venison-saddle, graced the table of almost every pioneer home.

While it is impossible at this late date to ascertain the number of large animals killed by hunters, we can only judge of the abundance of game by comparison with an adjoining county. It is on record that David Loury and Jonathan Danalds, among the first settlers on Mad River, killed seventeen bears in one sea-

son, and that, during the lifetime of the former, he had killed over a thousand deer. The bear were mostly killed off at an early period; yet, they have been killed in this county in considerable numbers. One was killed by Henry Kerns in the fall of 1816, whose quarters are said to have weighed 400 pounds. It was seen by Dr. Coleman, who ate a piece of its flesh, and certifies to its immense size, as well as to its extraordinarily good condition, its ribs being covered with from three to four inches of fat. While bear were comparatively scarce, deer, on the contrary, were, in an early day, very plentiful. In a journey from Stillwater to the Miami, it was not unusual to see as many as eight and sometimes more, very tame, and easily approached on horseback. Wild turkeys were abundant, and many were caught in rail pens, or killed with the rifle. The former mode was made use of when quantities were sought. A common four-square rail pen was laid up, about ten rails high, and covered, and an opening left at the bottom, along which a train of corn was sown; the turkeys, in picking up the corn, would follow it into the pen, and, as a turkey, when alarmed, always looks up, they would always fly up, and never see the opening at the bottom. Thus whole droves were taken at once. In the fall of 1817, a hunting party was organized in Licking County, which was attended by some members of Miami. An unsettled tract, five miles square, was laid off, and arrangements made for the company of about 150 men to come in from four directions, all converging toward a common center, of one mile square, before any shooting was allowed. Having driven the game within the prescribed limits, the shooting began, and the crack of rifles could be heard in every direction. The circle gradually closed in to half a mile square, and the firing re-commenced. The deer could be seen flying from side to side, turkeys running in every direction, and bear stalking in the midst. Finally the circle closed, and brought together 25 deer, 2 bear, 350 turkeys and 1 wolf. The locality was far from any house, and, darkness approaching, most of the party camped for the night on the spot. Wagons arrived with provisions, a good supply of the *aqua ardent*, and the night was passed in a regular Nimrod festival.

In early days wolves were quite plentiful, and often destroyed the few sheep the settlers had. By act of Legislature a bounty of three dollars was allowed for each wolf scalp, payable out of the county treasury. This was a powerful incentive to the professional hunters, and Lupus was in continual danger of losing his caput on every excursion after fresh mutton. One of his most inveterate enemies was one Tom Rogers, who made wolf-hunting a specialty. Tom was a very eccentric character, and appeared fitted by nature to his calling. Six feet high, with moccasins, buckskin breeches, linsey wamus, wolf-skin cap, with the tail hanging down behind, long black hair and beard, leather belt, with large knife and tomahawk, heavy rifle, pouch and horn—all conspired to render him in appearance a fit associate of wolves, bears and other denizens of the forest; and, once seen by his fellows, he was not soon forgotten.

Tom was somewhat of a hermit, often living for weeks and months in the woods near the pioneer settlements, watching his line of traps, deadfalls, and wolf-pens, depending wholly upon game for sustenance. He constructed bark huts for his own accommodation, at different stations along his line of operations, which he used as store-houses for his venison, turkeys, coon-skins, and wolf-scalps, and for the secondary purpose of sleeping in bad weather. When convenient, he would call in at a frontier cabin, and exchange venison or turkeys for bread, but the wolf was his ambition, and other game was slain simply for food. Tom generally came to town twice a year to exchange his wolf-scalps for their price in cash, bringing with him other furs, such as coon-skins, mink, and an occasional otter. He took advantage of the potency of that delightful perfume, asafœtida, in attracting the wolf, and purchased large quantities of it to use on his traps. Although records are lost in which the number of wolf-scalps were kept, with the amount paid out for the same, yet we are assured that Tom drew largely therefrom.

In the winter he would spend a few days in the settlement, at which time he was the delight of the circle of men and boys who eagerly listened to his many

tales of contests with wolves and bears while alone in the forest, none of which, unfortunately, have been preserved. Tom was exclusively a hunter, and never invested his earnings in public lands. He was known as Old Tom Rogers for forty years, during which time his domain was invaded by the settlers, his game driven off or killed, and Tom, at the age of nearly fourscore, retired from active duties and sought rest and shelter in the County Infirmary, in which he spent the few remaining years of his life, meditating upon and recounting the scenes of his many adventures, and finally, in about three years after his admission (1859), passed from earth.

Coons were very numerous, and generally hunted with dogs, at night, when the deep baying of the hound was sweet music to the pioneer boy, as well as full-grown man. The flesh of the coon was relished by the Indians, but to the white man the skin was of value as a general currency at from two to four bits, according to value.

PIGEON ROOSTS.

It was stated by the earliest settlers, that in 1803 there was a pigeon-roost back of Staunton, extending about two miles in length to Spring Creek, and half a mile in width, where the pigeons congregated by the million during the breeding season, constructing as high as a hundred nests in a single tree-top. The noise of this place, made by the continual fluttering, and breaking of limbs, could be heard for quite a distance, and each morning, it is said, the ground was strewn with dead and wounded birds, so that the pioneer in the vicinity had pigeon without gun or club.

As late as 1818 there was another pigeon-roost, twelve miles east of Troy. Dr. Coleman says he visited this roost with a party of men at night. They arrived at the locality about sunset, as the pigeons began to come in. The noise of the pigeons coming in was like the roar of a cataract, for an hour and a half, till some time after night. It being moonlight, they experienced no difficulty insecuring at full supply of the feathered game. Since the beech timber has been cut away, and thegpigeon harvest destroyed, they have become scarce.

SQUIRRELS AND SQUIRREL HUNTS.

On account of their continual inroads upon the corn-fields, the gray squirrel was a great annoyance to the early settlers. The large amount of dead timber left standing afforded them an asylum from which they could invade the corn-fields. and lay up for winter use an ample store; for they are very provident and indus. trious little animals, and always have a full "larder." Sometimes in the early spring, when their little stock of nuts was growing scarce, they would dig up the newly planted corn; but their principal ravages were committed on the growing crop, from the time it was in the milk till matured: and they were so numerous as sometimes to destroy half a crop. One or two hours' killing, seemingly served but to increase their numbers, and, as time was of great value to the settlers, they concluded to set apart a day for a general massacre of the little "varmints," and as an incentive to competitors, a subscription was set on foot among the farmers of so many bushels of corn to be given to the hunter who should present the greatest number of scalps. A few miles south of Troy, in a district the especail object of incursions, three hundred bushels of corn were subscribed, to be divided into three premiums of one hundred and fifty, one hundred, and fifty bushels, to the hunters that would bring in the most scalps during a hunt of six days in the district. None but experts competed for the prize, each killer was allowed two rifles, a loader, scalper and a driver: scalps to be put on a string, and takenas evidence of the number killed; In the hunt above described, Elias Gerard bronght in about 1,700 scalps, the greatest number killed by one man, which entitledhim to the first premium. To Charles Wolverton the second was awarded for 1,300 scalps.



Respectfully,
N. H. Albaugh.

The migratory habits of the gray squirrel are well known by those at all familiar with its history. A general emigration took place about the year 1828–29 from west to east. They congregated in a large body and moved along *en masse*, neither turning to the right nor left—towns and villages did not swerve them from their course—but, passing through fields and towns, crossing streams and even rivers in their course. The latter seemed to disconcert them somewhat. Climbing up the trees that bordered the bank, they would survey the difficulties before them, and finally each one obtained a piece of bark, and the whole fleet would launch their frail little vessels and, with many accidents and serious loss of lives, land on the other side and pass on their course. During these migrations immense numbers were slain, the boys and men knocking them in the head with clubs.

The stampede of 1828 lasted about twenty days. The non-professional hunters each fall would form companies, and go to the northern frontiers to hunt deer, turkeys and honey. In the course of a week or two they would return with a wagon-load of game, and, perhaps a barrel of honey; the latter the production of the common bee, which, at that time, literally swarmed in the woods, and nearly every hollow tree abounded with ambrosial nectar. In 1825, or later, the moth made its appearance, and nearly exterminated this useful little insect. Wolf-pens were frequently built by the early settlers, for taking this ravenous scourge of the sheep-fold. They were from eight to ten feet square, and built up like the perpendicular walls of a cabin, to the height of three or four feet, then gradually drawn in to a common center like a modern quail trap, with a hole about two feet square, left open on top. Meat was then placed inside, and the wolf would climb with ease up the sloping sides and jump in through the hole, but, when he had eaten the meat and his thoughts turned to the outside world, he found that he was a prisoner for life, and that life very brief, for soon the pioneer put an end to his existence; and, it is said, Tom Rogers used to leap right down amongst them and kill them like so many hogs; for the wolf, though savage when free, when confined is a whining coward. It is said that turkeys could be seen by the acre, in the fall, eating beech nuts.

MAILS.

The manner in which mail matter was conveyed to and from Miami, in the days of its early settlement, as compared with the present mode of transmitting tidings, presents a striking contrast. Letters were by no means insignificant affairs in those days, and to be made the happy recipient of one on mail day was to become envied by the disappointed crowd who had not been so fortunate. The stamped envelope had not been invented, and such a thing as delicately tinted, finely scented note paper had not been conceived of by the most fastidious youth of the day. The letter was simply folded, and the superscription written on a blank page; the necessity of mucilage was not known, inasmuch as a wafer or red sealing-wax answered every purpose; and, in order to transmit this primitive document through the country, it was necessary to pay the United States a revenue of 25 cents. Once every two weeks, the blowing of a horn announced to the people in the neighborhood the arrival of the horseman with the semi-monthly news. The mail-bag, by no means overflowing, was extricated from the saddle, where it had served as a cushion, by the mail-carrier, who, giving the crowd of anxious lookers-on a look of haughty indifference, waited till its contents were exchanged, then, with the few additional letters, moved on his round. Such, then, were the first mails in the country. Now a three-cent stamp will send a letter, if need be, from ocean to ocean, or the telegraph a message, with lightning speed, far across the waters.

CAPTURE OF THE MOFFITT BOYS.

Nearly one hundred years ago, one bright spring morning, late in March, that gave promise of a good "sugar day," a man by the name of Moffitt, in Greenbrier County, Va., started his two little boys to watch the stock from the sugar camp.

They started with bright anticipations of fine sport in killing squirrels. As the older was quite proficient in the use of the rifle, he was allowed to take his father's gun, and the little nine-year old boy, with a good rest, could bag his squirrel at nearly every shot. The little fellows, full of youthful buoyancy, started for the camp. The loving mother, following them to the cabin door, called to the older, "Johnny, take care how you handle that gun, and be sure and don't hurt your brother George with it." These loving words were the last ever addressed to her sons by that mother in Greenbrier County. As her longing gaze followed their receding little forms until they faded out in the distance, she little dreamed of the future before them. When they arrived at the sugar-camp they observed two or three men approaching them, whom they at first took to be neighbors, but, as they approached nearer, they soon discovered them to be Indians. John, the older, presented his gun and stood on the defensive, but the Indian said, in pretty good English, "No shoot me; good friend; no want to hurt you!" Retreat was impossible, and he and his brother were made captives. We have no account of them until the Indians brought them to their village in Miami County.

John, being a robust, healthy boy of 11, was at once adopted by an Indian family; but George, being young and rather delicate, was about to be slain, when he awoke the sympathy of a squaw, who claimed him for her child. John was taken by his Indian parents to Gerty's Town (St. Mary's), where he was duly initiated into aboriginal life. George was brought to their village, on the present site of Piqua, known then as Chillicothe, where he was made to run the gauntlet; after which, his adopted mother procured a lot of dry ashes, and placing it on a piece of bark, and dipping her fingers in this, she proceeded to extract the hairs from his head in a manner not at all pleasant to George's cranial comfort, until none were left but the scalp-lock; then he was taken into the Miami River by two or three muscular squaws, and every drop of white blood—in their estimation—washed out of him. After this he received the kindest treatment, during the period of two and one-half years, the time of his captivity in this village. A year or two after he had been with the Indians, the alarm spread through the village that an army of "long knives" (Kentuckians) was advancing upon the town from the south. The old men, women and children fled westward, in the direction of Stillwater, and the captive boy, George, fled with them, leaving his white friends behind. The cause of alarm was the army of Gen. G. R. Clarke, who invaded the Miami country in 1782 and set fire to the Indian villages and carried general consternation and destruction wherever he went. Camping near the present site of Piqua, he kept up a continual skirmish with the Indians during the night, and in the morning he burnt the village, destroyed their corn and returned. The marks of a six-pound shot used against the Indians on this occasion, were plainly visible in a red-oak tree that stood near the spot in which the family of Col. John Johnston now lies buried, in Upper Piqua Cemetery, forty-five years after the battle. During the night of this battle the captive, George, was dodging through the brush in the direction of Stillwater, with no exalted opinion of soldiers who would expel defenseless women and children from their homes to wander, hungry and half naked, in the woods. Severe as this was to George, it was the indirect means of his restitution to his parents. Through other prisoners, who were either recaptured or escaped during Clarke's expedition, Mr. Moffitt obtained knowledge of the whereabouts of his lost boy, and soon after effected his release. Let us go back to the bereaved parents when they learned that their children were captured. The father sold his possessions in Virginia, and moved to Blackford Co., Ky., hoping thereby to be nearer, and more easily learn the fate of his lost ones. John Moffitt's captivity continued more than two years after his brother was restored, the details of which we are unable to give. He was ransomed, it appears, at Detroit by French traders, who had been employed by the father ever since their capture to search for and ransom his lost children.

When the boys grew to manhood, married and had families, they emigrated to the land of their previous captivity, and located in Miami County, and to them

Washington and Spring Creek Townships owe some of their most enterprising and influential citizens.

George Moffitt, who was called by the Indians Kiterhoo, with his brothers John and Alexander, and brother-in-law Hugh Scott, came to Piqua as early as 1808. George purchased land at the south end of Piqua, known in after years as the Fry farm, and it is now covered by habitations and intersected by streets. He soon sold the first farm, and purchased two miles northwest of Piqua, on which he resided until his death in 1831. John located west of Piqua, where he remained until his death, some years later than his brother George. Of the descendants of these early pioneers of Miami, only two great-grandchildren of George are now living in the county. Numerous posterity are, however, scattered throughout the Western States. Mr. George Moffitt was a kind and obliging neighbor, but, pioneer-like, he cared but little for the luxuries of life, its necessities satisfying him. He enjoyed hunting and trapping much more than the ax of civilized life. Fifty years ago his farm was surrounded by heavy forests, which afforded abundance of game, upon which he could practice the arts of trapping and hunting. He once came to the house of old Mr. Purdy, father of James Purdy, of Covington, saying he had killed a fine buck not far off, and it was too heavy for him to carry. Mr. Purdy hitched up his sled, and hauled it home, where Moffitt hung it up, skinned and dressed it, tied up the skin, cut off a saddle, gave the remainder to P., shouldered his venison, and rifle, and, bidding him good morning, started home. George used to tell how he once killed an Indian while a captive. Before the Indian hair had grown on his bare head, he and an Indian boy older than himself were playing along the banks of the Miami, at the north end of, where Main street, Piqua, now terminates; and while so engaged, the young red-skin persisted in pecking him on his bare skull with pebbles until it became quite sore. Moffitt grew very angry, but, knowing he was a captive, and, what was a more powerful sedative, the young savage was much larger and stronger than he. Smothering his anger, and watching his opportunity, he waited till the Indian was stooping down near the water's edge for more instruments of torment, when he threw a large stone with all his might, hitting him fair, and sending him sprawling into the deep water fifteen feet below, never to rise again. No one saw the transaction, and George was silent on the subject. The body was found, and his death was supposed to have been the result of accident, and, fortunately, George was never questioned concerning it. George Moffitt and his wife reared two sons and seven daughters to the age of maturity, who, with one exception, are all dead, and resting in four different States. While we pay a tribute to the memory of these pioneer fathers, we think equal praise and honor is due to the noble women, who shared all the privations of pioneer life as wife and mother. We cannot, in justice, close this sketch without a brief notice, however imperfect, of a woman possessing, in an eminent degree, those innate qualities that, under all circumstances, marks the true lady, noble woman and devoted wife. Though her life was passed in the rude log-cabin of the pioneer, that humble abode, in its surroundings and adornments, evidenced the neat mistress that made its rude walls radiant with cheer, and the seven fair daughters, modest, intelligent and industrious blessed the pure mother whose second self they were.

During the year 1808, Thomas Coppock with his family came from the sunny fields of South Carolina, and cleared out a forest home in the woods of Newton Township. About this time two more families strengthened the feeble colony, whose names were Nathan and John Hill, also from Carolina, settling near the present site of Pleasant Hill. Joseph Culbertson located in Troy in 1808. Receiving a present of a lot in the woods from Mr. Gahagan, he cut logs. Peter Sewell hauled them to his lot, and, with the assistance of his neighbors, soon erected a cabin, in which he made hats for the settlers; also paying for his house in this commodity. Silk superseding coon and rabbit-skins, he lost his trade, and wound up business. About this time Mr. Overfield came to Troy and started a tavern. His biographer says of him, that he was an excellent hotel keeper; he had none of that hauteur that would repel a rustic traveler; no pomposity or ostentation,

When he was addressed, either by a near neighbor or Gen. Harrison, with "How do you do, Mr. O?" his answer invariably was, "O do' n'ow—jest midlin'—how is't yourself?" Like Andy Johnson, he rose from humble life to an honorable position.

When Staunton was in her glory, he held an honorable position among the yeomanry. A man of leisure, though not inactive, he spent his nights in a bark canoe, hunting deer in the Miami. Placing a bright light in the bow of the canoe, and secreting himself behind a screen, when he would see a deer in the water, he would noiselessly approach, and the deer, totally absorbed in looking at the light, would remain motionless until shot by the unerring rifle of the hunter. This afforded but a meager support for his wife and two children, John and Suze. When Troy became the county seat, embryo politicians sprang up like mushrooms, and citizens increased rapidly. Mr. Overfield caught the fever, and resolved to improve it by his hotel. He bought a lot of Loury & Westfall, for $95, and gave a mortgage on the premises, fifteen bushels of corn, one barrel of whisky, one mare and colt, one cow and calf, one yearling bull, seventy-eight hogs, three beds and bedclothes, four bedsteads, two tables, one chest, one spinning-wheel, one corner cupboard, ten splint bottom chairs, three kettles, two Dutch ovens, one tea kettle, one pot, one frying-pan, and all the queensware and glassware, and, not "coming to time" on the payment, his mortgage was renewed, and a few more articles added, which he finally redeemed.

Mr. Overfield was a political economist, and, learning that tea was coming up, he came over to the store one day, and stepping up to the proprietor said, "Have you any good tea?" Being answered in the affirmative, and asked how much he wanted, he replied, "O do' n'oow, it's no use to be comen every day for a quarter, gimme three pounds," received his tea, and as he left remarked to a friend, "he don't know tea's gone up."

From 1808 till 1811, the immigration was so rapid, and improvements so many and the changes so various, that we are compelled to leave the field of specific minutiæ and ascend to broad generalities. We shall therefore, to a great extent, leave henceforth the individual settlements to be discussed under the Township History, and deal with subjects of general application. Rumors of Indian troubles came trembling through the distant settlements during the year 1809 and succeeding years, and, as they increased, the pioneers began to take precautionary measures for the protection of their families and themselves. By this time towns had sprung up all over the county. Piqua, laid out June 29, 1807, was rapidly advancing in population and wealth. In September, 1807, the Commissioners appointed to select a spot for the location of the

COUNTY SEAT

fixed upon a part of Section 21, and northeast quarter of Section 28, Township 5, Range 6, east of a meridian line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami. The report, dated June 25, 1807, was signed by Jesse Newport, Daniel Wilson and Joseph Lamb, as Commissioners. The site contained about 120 acres, which was purchased of Aaron Tullis, William Barbee and Alexander McCullough. The former deeding 40 acres to C. Westfall, Town Director, July 31, 1813, for which he received $120.30; the eastern portion was deeded by Barbee and McCullough, same date, for $421.50.

The Seat of Justice was located at Troy, June 25, 1807, and from that until the present, there has been a good deal of rivalry between the cities of Piqua and Troy, but not quite equal to the Greek Trojan war, of which old Homer sang. Staunton, the oldest town in the county, was laid out early in the nineteenth century, and first known as the Dutch Station, and, in 1807, became the first Seat of Justice. The town of Milton, on Stillwater, was laid out May 6, 1807, by Joseph Evans.

In every direction the tide of immigration was creeping along, up the rivers and shooting out along their tributaries, yet checked to some extent by the increas-

ing apprehension of trouble from the Indians, under the fiery eloquence of Tecumseh, and the coming of the Prophet, who were traveling night and day, sowing the seeds of dissension, war and bloodshed among their red brethren; the effects of which were soon to burst upon the unprotected frontiers, first, in the shape of Indian murders, scalping and burning, followed by military complications with Great Britain.

MIAMI IN THE WAR OF 1812.

TECUMSEH.

General Harrison, in a letter to the War Department, speaks thus of Tecumseh, the instigator of the Indians during the war: If it were not for the vicinity of the United States, he would perhaps be the founder of an empire that would rival in glory either Mexico or Peru. No difficulties deter him. For four years he has been in constant motion. You see him to-day on the Wabash, and in a short time hear of him on the shores of Lake Erie, or Michigan, or on the banks of the Mississippi, and wherever he goes he makes an impression favorable to his purpose. He is now upon the last round, to put a finishing stroke to his work. I hope, however, before his return, that that part of the work which he considered complete will be demolished, and even its foundation rooted up. Tecumseh, in every sense of the word, was a remarkable man.

His biographer says of him, that he was nearly six feet in stature, with a compact muscular frame, of more than usual stoutness; possessing all the agility and perseverance of Indian character; capable of great physical endurance. His head was of moderate size, with a forehead full and high, his nose slightly aquiline, teeth large and regular, eyes black, penetrating and overhung with heavy, arched brows, which increased the uniformly grave and severe expression of his countenance. He is represented by those who knew him to have been a remarkably fine-looking man, always plain, but neat in his dress, and of a commanding personal presence. The Indians, in general, are very fond of gaudy and high-colored decorations of their persons, but Tecumseh was an exception. Although the spoils of war were often his, he always wore a deerskin coat and pantaloons. He even gave away the military sash tied around his person by Gen. Brock. His great aim was neither wealth nor vain show, but glory. He was married at 28, to a woman named Manate, older than himself, who, it appears, was, both physically and mentally greatly his inferior. His only child, a son, was named Pugeshashenwa —"A panther-seizing-its-prey."

One of his own nation says of him: He was kind and attentive to the aged and infirm, looking personally to their comfort, repairing their frail wigwams when winter approached, giving them skins for moccasins and clothing, and sharing with them the choicest game which the woods and the seasons afforded. Nor were these acts of kindness bestowed exclusively on those of rank or reputation, but, on the contrary, he made it his business to search out the humblest objects of charity, and, in a quiet, unostentatious manner, relieve their wants. Tecumseh never used intoxicating liquor, and was opposed to the torture of prisoners, as was his illustrious predecessor, Blackhoof.

Tecumseh was certainly one of nature's noble men, whether seated at the table of Generals and English officers of the highest rank, or around his own camp-fire, his manner always indicated true dignity, ease and grace, devoid of coarseness and vulgarity.

As illustrative of his humanity and dignity, we beg leave to subjoin an incident of the siege of Fort Meigs. It is invested with double interest also, as there is a strong probability that it was participated in by some of the Miami County volunteers.

Soon after active operations began around the Fort, Gen. Harrison received word that Gen. Green Clay was near at hand with a re-enforcement of 1,200 men.

The plan was for Clay to descend the river in flats; Clay was to detach 800 men, who should be landed on the left bank of the river, where they were to attack the English batteries, spike the cannons and destroy the carriages, then retreat to the fort, while the remainder of the troops were to land on the side next to the fort and cut their way to it through the Indians. When Clay approached the fort, he detached Col. Dudley to attack the batteries. To divert the attention of the English and Indians, Gen. Harrison ordered Col. Miller, with his famous Four Regulars, to make a sortie on the side of the river on which the fort stood. He attacked the batteries, spiked the cannon, and, though the English outnumbered him, he took about forty prisoners and completely routed them. Col. Dudley raised the Indian yell, and captured the batteries on the opposite side of the river, but, neglecting to spike the cannon, and lingering on the spot, his scouts were fired upon by Indians in ambush. Indians began to swarm around him; Tecumseh swam the river and rushed with his savage hordes upon his rear; Col. Dudley fell by the tomahawk, and scarcely 200 out of the 800 men reached the fort. The American prisoners were taken to the old Fort Miami, in which they were confined. Here the infamous Proctor allowed the Indians to butcher the Americans with the tomahawk and scalping-knife, and torture them as their fancy suggested; he is said to have witnessed the massacre of over twenty prisoners in this place. Tecumseh now made his appearance, ignorant of what was going on inside of the fort. A British officer described his conduct, on this occasion, to an American. He said that suddenly a thundering voice was heard, speaking in the Indian tongue: he looked around and saw Tecumseh, riding as fast as his horse could carry him, to a spot where two Indians had an American killing him; Tecumseh sprang from his horse, and, catching one Indian by the throat and the other by the breast, threw them to the ground. The Chief then drew his tomahawk and scalping-knife, and, running between the prisoners and the Indians, brandished the weapons madly and dared any of the hundreds of Indians around him to touch another prisoner. His people seemed much confounded. Tecumseh exclaimed, passionately, "Oh, what will become of my Indians!"

He then inquired where Gen. Proctor was, when, suddenly seeing him at a short distance, he demanded of the commander why he had allowed this massacre.

"Sir," said Proctor, "your Indians cannot be commanded." "Begone!" Answered the Chief, sneeringly: "You are unfit to command; go and put on petticoats."

Through the eloquence, energy and skill of this wonderful Indian, combined with the efforts of his crafty brother, the Prophet, the most of the tribes were induced to join the English against the Americans in the war of 1812. The Miamis, and part of the Shawanoes, remained friendly to the Americans through the influence of Little Turtle and Black Hoof, but, on the death of the former, the Miamis yielded to the fiery eloquence of Tecumseh and joined his band, and thus the frontiers were again plunged in an Indian war. In October, 1811, Gen. Harrison led his army, consisting of the Fourth United States Infantry, under Col. Miller, and three or four mounted regiments of Kentucky Volunteers, through Troy, to meet the combined armies of the Indians under Tecumseh and the Prophet, at Tippecanoe. On the 17th of November following, the decisive battle of Tippecanoe was fought, which resulted in the defeat of the Indians and the loss of the Prophet's control over the superstitious minds of his red brethren, he having, previous to the battle, solemnly assured them that the Great Spirit had promised them certain victory. The Prophet's town was destroyed, and several forts were built for the protection of the frontier, which quieted the Indians for a time; but, in the meantime, our complications with Great Britain were assuming alarming shape, and war was inevitable. She had fired on our vessels, impressed our seamen, and treated us insolently in every manner, until a spirit of military retaliation took possession of our people. An act declaring war against Great Britain was passed by Congress and approved by the President on the 18th of June, 1812; on the 19th, war was formally declared, and the President was authorized to raise a force of 25,000

regulars, 50,000 volunteers, and to call out 100,000 militia for garrison duty. The Indians joined the British standard, and the frontier was exposed again to the merciless scalping-knife, sanctioned and supported by Great Britain.

The infamous conduct of Proctor in permitting the butchery of Gen. Winchester's command, and a repetition of the same at Fort Meigs, and his severe rebuke by Tecumseh, who was more humane than he, are too well known to all Americans, and served to excite in the breasts of our forefathers a bitter spirit of revenge, which was manifested on several subsequent occasions.

Having cursorily set out the causes of the Indian and British war, we shall enter into that part which more nearly concerns Miami County. In order to a better understanding, having thought it best to premise somewhat, we shall insert an article from Dr. Coleman, Sr., who, we have reason to believe, is good authority. He says: "Rumors were in circulation of combinations among the various tribes of the Northwest and South, under the leadership of Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, backed up by British influence. Our Government wanted more of their lands, but they refused to treat or sell. With a view to bring them to terms, an expedition was fitted out in the fall of 1811. It was organized at the Falls of the Ohio, and consisted of the Fourth United States infantry and some two or three regiments of mounted Kentucky volunteers, all under the command of Gov. Harrison, of Indiana Territory. They proceeded into the Indian country in a northwesterly direction, striking the Wabash River near the present site of La Fayette, the Indians falling back and accumulating their forces, and still declining to treat.

"While in camp six miles north of La Fayette, the Indians made a night attack, attempting to storm the camp, but were finally repulsed, after a most desperate hand-to-hand fight with tomahawk and bayonet. This was late in the fall, and it was deemed expedient to withdraw the expedition without any further demonstrations against the Indians."

This will show the condition of our relations with the Indians at the commencement of the war with the British the following summer, with whom they were generally allied, corresponding and receiving supplies of arms and ammunition through Canada. These circumstances were calculated to keep frontier settlers in a somewhat uneasy condition. They, however, felt assured of safety, as the Government had, in the spring before the declaration of war, on June 15, 1812, organized a military force at Dayton, consisting of three regiments of infantry, under Cols. Finley, McArthur and Cass, in addition to the Fourth Regiment of Regulars, under Col. Miller. These troops were under the command of Brigadier General Hull, then Governor of Michigan Territory. They left Dayton and proceeded north as far as the vicinity of Troy, with a view of taking the route north by St. Mary's and Defiance. After two or three days' consultation, they turned east to Urbana, and took the Black Swamp route to the Maumee. It was the intention of the Government to have this force at Detroit at the time of the declaration of war, but from the dilatory movements and difficulties encountered, they did not arrive as expected. The consequence was, the British and Indians became informed of the expedition and prepared to meet it. The British, having command of the lake, captured a large portion of the army supplies, which had been sent by water from the Maumee, and assembled a considerable force of British and Indians, to resist any attack upon this quarter from Canada, as intended. It is not my intention to write the events of this campaign, further than to state that it proved most disastrous. The whole force was surrendered to the British in August following; and with it the whole of Michigan Territory, and Northwestern Ohio, as far east as the Reserve, fell into the hands of the British and their Indian allies. The British were not inactive after this success, but took immediate possession of all the settlements, from Detroit to the Maumee Rapids, where they fortified on the site of the old British fort. The news of Gen. Hull's disaster produced great gloom and excitement in the Miami Valley. Fort Wayne was the only military fort north of Miami County, and there was but one company of Regulars

stationed there, under Capt. Ray, an old, worn-out Revolutionary officer, with little energy, and with difficulty restrained from surrendering. There was at this time a regularly organized regiment of militia, with two small independent companies of riflemen, in Miami County. The whole country north and west of the present limits of Miami County was open to every depredation the Indians might attempt. Immediately preparations for the defense of the frontier were made. The two companies of riflemen of Miami were stationed at Greenville to form a military fort. Soon word came that the British and Indians, under Tecumseh, were penetrating the country by the Maumee River, and next that Fort Wayne was besieged by the allies. This increased and extended the excitement, and several regiments of militia from counties below were assembled at Piqua, Gen. Meigs and other principal State officers being present. After a day's consultation, a regiment of 700 or 800 volunteers from the various regiments was organized, equipped and started for the relief of Fort Wayne, military stations being established at Loraimie, old Fort St. Mary's and Shanesville. A slight correspondence was maintained by an adventurer running the blockade. Stephen Johnston, brother of Col. Johnston, father of Maj. Stephen Johnston, of Piqua, who had been acting as subagent at Fort Wayne, was killed by the Indians in attempting to run this blockade.

A line of military posts was established along the frontier, consisting of blockhouses and stockade inclosures. The principal of these stations were: Greenville, one at the mouth of Greenville Creek (now Covington), one at Piqua, one at the mouth of Turtle Creek, and one on the Miami River. The two companies of riflemen of the Miami regiment were stationed at Greenville, under the command of Major Charles Wolverton, Greenville being considered an important fort at this time, though there were but a few families within what are the present limits of Darke County. Upon the approach of the forces sent to the relief of Fort Wayne, the British and Indians retired from the siege of the fort down the Maumee River. It is not my intention to make further allusions to the war operations in the north which followed the disaster of Hull's surrender, of the large force sent north, nor of the alternate victories and defeats for the next two years, and which only ended with Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie on September 10, 1814, and soon after the re-capture of Detroit, and the defeat of the British and Indians at the River Thames. I will merely state some matters of interest relating to Miami County during the war. Much credit is due to Col. John Johnston, Indian Agent, for his influence with a portion of the tribes of his agency. By direction of the Government, as many of the tribes or parts of tribes as could be induced to maintain peaceable relations were, in the spring of 1813, called in and assembled near the agency, at Upper Piqua, to the number of some five or six thousand men, women and children, and fed by the Government, with a view, in part, to their protection, and to keep them from the influence of the more hostile tribes. During the first year of the war many councils were held with such Indian chiefs as could be induced to come into the agency, in order to secure friendly relations with as many of the tribes as could be induced to remain at peace; but, notwithstanding the influence brought to bear upon the Indian tribes of the Northwest, the greater part of them remained hostile during the war. These councils were of exciting interest at the time. Gov. Meigs, and United States Senator Jeremiah Morrow, and Thomas Worthington, were present at some of them, in the autumn of 1812. These councils were generally held at the village of Washington, now Piqua. The writer was present at some of them, and also several times visited the Indian encampment referred to. There was usually some amusement going on of an afternoon, such as wrestling, foot-races, etc., between the red-skins and white boys. The Indians were generally the fleetest on foot, but in wrestling the pale-face was oftenest uppermost. There were frequently Indian dances in the afternoon; a few plugs of tobacco would procure an interesting entertainment in this line. Some fifteen or twenty Indians, in a half-nude state, would assemble in a circle on the dance ground, made smooth for the purpose, and perform a dance of an hour or so, under the direction of a master of ceremonies, as dances are

managed by the more refined of the present day. Their music consisted of the Indian drum, shaking of bells and singing.

But few whites visited the encampment, owing to the excitement of the times. The Government had, during the first year of the war, declined any offer of the services of the friendly Indian warriors; but a state of inactivity did not suit the Indian character, and there was great danger, if our Government did not employ them in the great contest going on, that the young men would go to the British party. Finally, after much counseling, and Government conference, authority was given to employ Indian warriors. Soon some two or three companies were raised and equipped as riflemen, officered in part by whites, and sent to the command in front, and were reported to have performed very important service during the remainder of the war.

There were two companies of United States Rangers stationed, in 1813, four miles north of Piqua, on the St. Mary's road. They were partly mounted; keeping up regular daily communication with the line of frontier posts. Most of the militia of Miami County were employed as volunteers or drafted men during the war, and generally had a six-months tour of duty at the frontier posts. The frontier line of posts prevented any very serious irruption of the Indians. The following small affairs produced some excitement: The first was soon after Major Wolverton was stationed at Greenville, September, 1812. An Indian camp was discovered a few miles from the post, and, without attempting to ascertain their character, they were attacked by a party under the Major in command, and several killed, among them two or three females, and several were captured. They made no resistance. This, unfortunately, proved to be a hunting party of friendly Indians—the family of an Indian by the name of Killbuck. The remainder of the family were taken to the fort, kept for some time, and sent under guard to the Indian Agent, Col. Johnston, who promptly returned them personally to Greenville, and ordered the restoration of their property, made them some reparation, and then sent them to their tribe.

KILLING OF DILBONE AND WIFE.

The second and principal alarm was from the killing by the Indians of three persons on Spring Creek, about the middle of August, 1813. The first was David Gerard, about four miles north from Troy. Gerard and a man by the name of Ross were hewing timber about one hundred yards from the former's house, when Gerard was shot. Ross fled and gave the alarm. This was 4 o'clock P. M. The Indians scalped Gerard, and fled without disturbing his family. Two miles further north, a man and his wife by the name of Dilbone, at work in a flax and corn patch, pulling flax, were attacked. Dilbone was shot through the breast, but ran through the corn, a short distance, to the fence. He saw the Indians attack and tomahawk and scalp his wife, but, being mortally wounded, could give no aid. He secreted himself partially, and the Indians did not find him. The Indian in this attack lost his rifle, which was picked up the next day. These Indians, upon obtaining this additional scalp, fled. It appears that in this foray there were two Indians, one a lad half grown, and they only had one rifle. These murders being just before night, Dilbone was not found till next morning. He lived till the afternoon, and the writer saw him previous to his death. It was ascertained that these parties passed privately through this Indian camp at the agency, and immediately went on north to the British to receive their reward for the scalps. The Indians who committed these murders, it was supposed, came down the river in a canoe from the Indian encampment, under the guise of a fishing party, as a party of three or four Indians were seen by the writer of this article, among others, on the river, near the mouth of Spring Creek, the evening previous, and they disappeared rather mysteriously.

Upon the killing of these persons, great alarm took place along the frontier. Rumors of extensive forays by the Indians were circulated, and a general attack

upon the frontier settlers was apprehended. Quite a number of block-houses were erected by settlers, as places of retreat in case of an attack, a few families associating in the erection of each. There was much excitement, and apprehension of Indian troubles during the remainder of the year 1813, and men in considerable numbers were kept in the line of the frontier for its protection. Three or four persons were killed by the Indians in the vicinity of Greenville, but no further outbreaks of consequence occurred during the war.

Difficulties being arranged with the tribes immediately on the north and a large force in the northwest the assemblage of Indians at the agency was removed to their own homes, thus relieving this portion of our great cause of apprehended danger. During these troubles the greater number of the friendly Indians, who had not been influenced by Tecumseh and the Prophet, were assembled in the vicinity of Piqua, under the control of Col. John Johnston, Indian agent. The tribes which claimed and received protection from the United States, were the Shawanoes, Delawares, Wyandots in part, Ottawas in part, a portion of the Senecas, the Munseys and Mohicans. A few remained at Zanesfield, Toledo, and Upper Sandusky, under the control of Maj. B. F. Stickney. The number at Piqua perhaps amounted to not less than 6,000. These, so long as they remained friendly, were a bulwark to the frontiers. But the sagacious Tecumseh, urged on by his noble British coadjutors, sent his emissaries into their camps and sought every means to win them over; but there was an insurmountable barrier in the presence of Col. John Johnston, whose influence more than counterbalanced all Tecumseh's specious arguments and the high price offered by the British for American scalps. Knowing that so long as Johnston was alive they could not effect their object, therefore various plots for his assassination were devised. Surrounded by Indians, a price upon his head, rising in the morning with no assurance of living till night, retiring at night expecting to be murdered in his bed, he remained at his post, though often warned by the friendly chiefs of certain death, and by them advised to seek safety elsewhere. The Government had placed him there, his duty required his presence; and honor and his country, and the safety of his companions on the frontier, forbade his leaving the post. His wife, with true womanly devotion, and heroism characteristic of the women in those days, remained with him, while his family papers and valuable effects were removed to a place of greater safety. On several occasions his life seemed to have been under the special care of Divine Providence.

Once, while he was passing near a cluster of plum trees, on his way to the Indian camp, he was accosted by a friendly Delaware woman, who told him that hostile Indians were there secreted to murder him. The alarm soon spread, and the would-be murderers fled.

Shortly prior to this, the Indians had made an unsuccessful attack on Fort Harrison, after having attempted to gain admission by sending their women and children to the fort under pretense of begging food. Failing in this, they set fire to it, and endeavored to storm it, but met a bloody repulse from Capt. Zachary Taylor, of Mexican fame. Burning with revenge, and stung by defeat, a large portion of them, partly under the lead of Pashetowa, a chief noted for his cold-blooded cruelty, made a descent upon a little settlement called Pigeon Roost, killing twenty-three men, women and children. The taste of blood had excited them into a frenzy, and it is supposed that the Chief Pashetowa, with two or three followers, came down the Miami [see supra] as far as the Indian camps around Piqua, with the express purpose of killing Col. Johnston, but, failing in this, they determined to satiate their thirst for blood, and, accordingly, after fleeing from the Indian camp, they went up the river, crossed to the east bank, and hovered around his residence, then, passing on down, they killed Dilbone and his wife, the children only escaping by secreting themselves in the weeds and high grass. It is said that three miles further down the same party killed and scalped David Gerard.

Subsidiary to this, we add a brief extract from McAffee, which may throw additional light on this question and expose the diabolical expediencies to which the cowardly myrmidons of the British Government stooped: At Dayton, Col.

Johnston received word that the Indians had recently killed two men and a woman, some distance within the frontiers, near Piqua, and that the citizens, much alarmed and enraged, had assembled in considerable numbers, with a determination to take revenge on the friendly Shawanoes and Delawares residing near that place, whom they accused of committing the murders. Col. Johnson (not John Johnston) immediately pushed forward in advance of the regiment, with Captain Coleman's company, and, on arriving at Piqua, was informed by Johnston, Esq., the Indian agent, that he had called on the chiefs for an explanation, and had been assured by them, with much candor and promptitude, that the British were attempting to embroil them with their white brethren by sending hostile Indians to commit depredations in their vicinity, in the expectation that the whites would charge it to them. Two murders had also been committed near Manary's block-house, and the Shawanoes at Wopoghconata had informed the agent that a hostile party had previously passed that place, by whom it was evident the murders must have been committed. It was with great difficulty, however, that the citizens could be pacified. The circumstances being made known to Gen. Harrison, he published an address to the frontier inhabitants, assuring them that he had received satisfactory evidence that the murders were committed by the hostile Indians, and entreating the people not to take redress into their own hands, but to rely on the Government, which would certainly inflict exemplary punishment for any aggression committed by the friendly Indians. This address, with the arrival of the mounted regiment, quieted the minds of the people, and reconciled them to trust for safety and satisfaction to the army and the Government. The Indians around the agency were a source of continual anxiety to the Government. From a spirit more humane than politic, President Monroe refused to enlist them in the army. With their families in our possession, we could have relied on their fidelity. Though they were supplied with white flags to pass them through the lines, Howe says that, on one occasion, the militia basely fired on them, though bearing a white flag, killed two Indians, wounded a third, took the survivors prisoners, and, after robbing them of all they possessed, conveyed them to the garrison at Greenville, to which post the party belonged. They brought them to Col. Johnston, at Upper Piqua, who decided to take them back to Greenville and restore them to their people and property. Application was made to the officer in command at Piqua for a guard on the journey, but he could not obtain a soldier to accompany him. He then told the commander if he would go with him, he would go, but, as the distance was twenty-five miles, through the forest infested with Indians, who had shortly prior to this killed two girls near Greenville, he likewise refused. Col. Johnston, viewing the evil impression it would create among the friendly Indians, decided to go alone. Mounting his horse, bidding his wife adieu, it appeared for the last time, with his charge he started on his lonely and perilous journey to Greenville, which, despite many dangers, he reached in safety, restored the Indians to their homes, procured their property, made them a speech, dismissed them, and, mounting his horse, started alone for his home, reaching it in safety.

The Indians frequently gave evidences of their fidelity during the war. At the surrender of Detroit the frontier was laid bare to the incursions of hostile Indians. Fort Wayne was threatened, many women and children were there who would be in danger and also a hindrance to its defense, and Col. Johnston requested them to be brought to the agency. Logan, the famous Mingo chief, immediately offered his services, and with a party of volunteers, all mounted Indians, started to the fort, received their charge and returned with them in safety through a country swarming with painted foes, Logan and his party exercising a gallantry that elicited the highest commendations from the ladies.

These acts of bravery on the part of the Indians showed that some of them could be trusted. Difficulties began to thicken along the frontier; the British, under the infamous Proctor, were offering large rewards for American scalps, and holding out other inducements to the Indians under our protection. Murders were committed, Col. Johnston was each moment in danger of assassination, Dilbone and

his wife were killed and scalped, Gerard was slaughtered, the excitement was intense, all the men capable of bearing arms were scouting or in the army, the women and children were huddled together in the house of a Mr. Hart, defended by only twelve men, the entire male population at home at that time. It is said the heroic women ran tears and bullets into the same mold. Six of the twelve men did picket duty, while the other six acted as a garrison. Something must be done with the Indians around the agency. About the 20th of June, Gen. Harrison held a council with the chiefs of the friendly Delaware, Shawanoes, Wyandot and Seneca tribes; informing them that a crisis had arrived which required all the tribes who remained neutral, and who were willing to engage in the war, to take a decided stand either for the Americans or against them; that the President wanted no false friends; that the proposal of Gen. Proctor to exchange the Kentucky militia for the tribes in our friendship indicated that he had received some hint of their willingness to take up the tomahawk against the Americans; and to give the United States a proof of their disposition; they must either remove with their families into the interior, or the warriors must accompany him in the ensuing campaign and fight for the United States. To the latter condition the chiefs and warriors unanimously agreed; and said they had long been anxious for an invitation to fight for the Americans. Gen. Harrison exacted a promise from them to fight as white men, and not slay women and children, old men or defenseless prisoners, for by their conduct he could tell whether the British could restrain Indians; for if he could restrain them, the British could restrain theirs. Gen. Harrison humorously told them that he had been informed that Gen. Proctor had promised to deliver him (Harrison) into the hands of Tecumseh if he succeeded against Fort Meigs, to be treated as that warrior might think proper. "Now," continued he, "if I can succeed in taking Proctor, you shall have him for your prisoner, provided you will agree to treat him as a squaw, and only put petticoats upon him; for he must be a coward who would kill a defenseless prisoner." The subject being brought before the Government, authority was given to enlist them, and the sequel proved that, "a strong corps of Indians fought under the American standard, and were uniformly distinguished for their orderly and humane conduct." Thus was the agency at Piqua relieved of a wearisome burden, and the indolent warriors utilized, who, by their orderly military discipline, proved the contemptible perfidy and cowardice of Proctor. Previous to the open attack upon Fort Wayne, but while it was closely watched by hostile Pottawatomies, Stephen Johnston, father of Maj. Stephen Johnston, of Piqua, who was a clerk in the United States factory store erected near the fort for the purpose of supplying the Indians with agricultural implements, feeling apprehensive as to the safety of his wife, whom he had sent to the frontier in delicate health, in company with Peter Oliver and a discharged militiaman, attempted to run the Indian blockade and visit her. Leaving at 10 o'clock at night, they had not proceeded far before Johnston was fired upon by six Indians and instantly killed; while the other two retreated to the fort before the Indians could reload their guns. An Indian was hired for $20 to bring in the body of Mr. Johnston. After this, the Indians disclosed their hostile designs by open acts of hostility. At a subsequent parley, Winnemac, a noted Pottawatomie Chief, denied the killing of Johnston by his tribe, but exhibited his base treachery by his efforts to massacre the garrison while denying any hostility. We subjoin an exhibition of personal bravery, which, inasmuch as being partly enacted in this county, deserves a place in this connection: "About the 1st of September [History of Fort Wayne], a most interesting occurrence took place. A white man and four Indians arrived at the fort on horseback 'in full yell.' It was the Indian yell of triumph. The white man, who was foremost, proved to be William Oliver. He was accompanied by four friendly Shawanoe Indians, the brave Logan among the number. The garrison had been for more than a fortnight in a state of suspense, not knowing whether the express to Gen. Harrison had got through or not, and every day in expectation that the British force would arrive. All were on tiptoe to hear the news. William Oliver had arrived in defiance of five hundred Indians, had broken through their ranks

and reached the fort in safety." Harrison was at Cincinnati, waiting to know if Fort Wayne still held out, but no man was found brave enough to undertake the perilous journey. Oliver came to Cincinnati on business, learned of the condition of things, and offered his services. Harrison thought the danger too great, and endeavored to dissuade him from making the attempt; but he had determined to accomplish it, or lose his life in the effort. When Gov. Harrison shook hands with him he observed that he 'should not see him again.'

A man by the name of Worthington, an Indian Commissioner, embarked with Oliver in this adventurous undertaking. Placing themselves at the head of eighty whites, forty of whom, so perilous seemed the task before them, after a march of about three days, returned home—the balance continued to the Indian village of Waupaukonetta, where Oliver met friends and acquaintances among some friendly Shawanoes, where he selected four of the bravest Indians, Logan among the number, to accompany him to Fort Wayne. Having cautiously pursued their course to within twenty-four miles of the fort, a council was called, to debate the expediency of a further advance. Leaving all behind, except Logan and the other Indians, the next morning they mounted their horses, and pursued their journey, with the common wariness of Indians, and without any remarkable occurrence, until they came within some four miles of the fort. Oliver had determined to enter the fort in broad daylight. They now began a cautious examination of the ground, with a view of determining, if possible, what changes had been made, and the exact locality of the Indians.

The keen eye of Logan soon discovered that the enemy was concealed along the road, for the purpose of cutting off any re-enforcements that might attempt to reach the beleaguered fort. Leaving the main road, they cautiously moved across to the Maumee River, tied their horses in a thicket, and advanced on foot toward the fort, in order to get a view of it, and ascertain, if possible, whether it still held out against the Indians.

Fully satisfying themselves on this point, they retraced their steps, mounted their horses, and proceeded toward the fort again, on the main road. The critical moment had now arrived; the fort was to be gained, it might be, through a leaden hail, but it was a case of life or death, and putting whip and spurs to their horses, the faithful Shawanoes, led by the intrepid Oliver, started full speed for the fort. It is remarkable that this moment chosen by Oliver was the only safe one that had for days occurred, seemingly ordered by a kind Providence for the safe arrival of cheer and encouragement to the imperiled garrison. They first approached the gate of the esplanade, and, finding it inaccessible, they went down the river bank, and were admitted at the northern gate.

Said one of the Lieutenants of the fort, "The safe arrival of Oliver at that particular juncture may be considered miraculous. One hour sooner, or one hour later, would, no doubt, have been inevitable destruction both to himself and to his escort. It is generally believed by those acquainted with the circumstances, that not one hour for eight days and nights, preceding or following the hour at which Mr. Oliver arrived, would have afforded an opportunity for any safety."

So close, indeed, were they to the Indians, that, in passing, they saw the beds on which they had lain while on guard. Oliver learned that the "commanding officer had been drunk nearly all the time, and the two Lieutenants, inefficient men, entirely unfit to hold commissions of any grade." Oliver immediately prepared a letter, announcing to Gen. Harrison his safe arrival at the fort, and the perilous situation of the garrison, and started the Shawanoes with it to Worthington, while he remained at the fort. At a favorable moment, Logan and his companions stole out from the fort in safety, but the watchful eye of the Indians soon detected them, and they were hotly pursued. The garrison waited with bated breath, but soon the exultant yell of triumph set up by Logan announced to the inmates, that they had passed harmless through the lines. The Indians now began a furious attack upon the fort, but were repulsed by the little garrison, buoyed up by the knowledge of approaching aid. When Harrison

received word, at Cincinnati, of the condition of the fort, he took his line of march for its relief.

The faithful Shawanoes met the advancing army at Piqua, Ohio, and the message of Oliver was delivered to Harrison, who, upon reading it, assembled his men, and, addressing them, said, in part; "If there is a man under my command who lacks the patriotism to rush to the rescue, he, by paying back the money received from the Government, shall receive a discharge, as I do not wish to command such." A man by the name of Miller, of the Kentucky militia, responded to the proposition. The narrator says that as he received his discharge, on the morning of the 6th, "his comrades, not willing to let him return without some special manifestation of their appreciation of his course, put him on a rail, carried him around the lines to the music of the Rogue's March, and down to the Miami, where they took him off the rail, led him into the water, and baptized him in the name of King George, Aaron Burr, and the devil." As he came out of the water, the men stood on the bank and threw handfuls of mud on him; then, forming into two lines in an adjacent lane, made him run the gauntlet, each one throwing a handful of dirt on him, and then let him go."

The army left the same day and camped in the woods about twelve miles from Piqua. When in the vicinity of Fort Wayne, the Indians endeavored to surprise them in the night, but finding them prepared, reported to the main body that the "Kentucks were coming as thick as the trees." The Indians soon raised the siege, and the army entered the fort amid the shouts of welcome from the beleaguered garrison to Gen. Harrison and the brave boys of Ohio and Kentucky. As a resume of the war of 1812, in which our county was concerned, we append an interesting letter, written by James Harvey Buchanan, and handed to us. Mr. Buchanan says that in the spring of 1812, Indian murders, burnings and thefts were common occurrences near Greenville, Piqua and Troy.

Gen. Munger, Col. Ewing and Maj. McCorkle called for a company of volunteers. The citizens readily responded to the call. On the 3d of May, at Staunton, fifty names were put on the roll, volunteers to be armed and ready to march for Camp Wayne by sunrise the 6th of May, 1812. An election forthwith, by the officers in command, was held, and, on counting the ballots, George Buchanan was elected Captain of the volunteers, John Bobo, First Lieutenant, and John McLary, Second Lieutenant, or standard bearer. Men that could not go sent their arms or substitutes. Many of the early citizens were wild with affright, and were fleeing from their homes.

This company of volunteers was on the march twelve days before war was declared at Washington.

Wives and friends knew no Sabbath that week, but stitched and sewed in tears and silence.

Money was scarce, but patriots could rally forward to the charge without it. All arrived at Camp Wayne, a little before midnight, May 6, and in a few days rebuilt and fortified old Camp Wayne, at Greenville, Ohio—scouting the thickets and the swamps, daily taking prisoners, mostly old men, squaws and papooses, and sending them to Upper Piqua, to the Indian agent, John Johnston, residing there.

Guard and military operations were vigorously pushed until the first of September. The sickly season approaching, and Capt. Nesbit, Capt. Brier, McCormic and Van Cleve arriving, Capt. Buchanan and his company asked Gen. Munger to be relieved from their old position, and sent to some new place, with the privilege of making new defenses. Whereupon Gen. Munger and the War Department ordered that Capt. George Buchanan and his command remove near Fort Rowdy (Covington), make defenses, place pickets and build a block-house.

In June, 1793, Gen. Wayne moved his army from Fort Washington (now Cincinnati) to Dayton, there to be furnished with small boats, rafts, skiffs and canoes, to carry his cannon and military stores up the West Branch of the Great

Miami River (now Stillwater), forty miles by water, both sides of the river to be well guarded by spies and pickets; axmen and soldiers cutting drifts and removing obstructions. It raining almost incessantly, the voyage was performed in thirteen days to Fort Rowdy, one mile west of the mouth of Greenville Creek, and south of the falls. About two miles east of this, at the Lehman Big Spring, on the ridge a few rods north, where the Pan Handle depot is built, and extending west to the high bank of Stillwater, by Government order, in September, 1812, the new fort was built, dedicated and christened Fort Buchanan, by pouring whisky and water on it from large canteens and buckets. All returns, pay-rolls, etc., were reported from here to the City of Washington. Fort Buchanan was eighteen miles east of Camp Wayne, at Greenville, Ohio; eight miles south of Fort Brier, Webster, Ohio; nine miles south of Fort Loraimie; nine miles southwest of Camp Washington, Upper Piqua, Ohio.

About the middle of October, 1812, a delegation, composed of Drs. Coleman and Telford, of Troy, officers, soldiers and citizens—a squad—in cavalcade, arrived at Fort Buchanan (the ragged, dirty soldiers were under arms, and in review), and passing the guards, asked an escort and pilots to point out the big Indian's grave, killed by Trader Price in 1809, near the entrance of the big cave, south of Covington, Ohio.

The citizens fell into procession, and, with banners flying, fixed bayonets and martial music, assembled around the Indian's grave. The soldiers, standing firm in their shoes, looked on while the delegation proceeded to remove the many big logs and stones piled round the place, tearing up the stakes and grape-vines, strips of blankets, etc., that marked the sacred place.

A very large oak had blown out by the roots, the top very large, one limb splitting off from the tree, upper side, showed it was decayed and hollow; here the Indians had hacked out a vault, into which they laid the big Indian; then cut the limb off near the trunk, placed it back on the tree again, making it neat and secure. Drs. Coleman and Telford brought a neat box, put the Indian in it, and took it to Troy for students to practice upon.

Price's account of how he killed the Indian with his own gun, is thus related: "While I was stooping and crouching through thickets, over logs and rough rocks, a horrible big Indian rose up suddenly before me and commanded me to walk in the path right on before him." Price's budget hung on his back, over his heavy, large cane. After a few moments, Price thought he heard a gun snap; looking back, he saw the Indian bring his gun down to his side. Price walked on carelessly; again, a gun snapped; he looked back, and the Indian was taking his gun down from his face. Stopping almost still, Price drew his cane suddenly out from his pack; it quickly fell at the Indian's feet, claiming his sight and attention. Price turned in an instant, knocked the Indian down, seized his snapping gun, now ready to fire, and shot him; confiscated his shot-bag, powder-horn and tomahawk, leaving his peddler's sack to explain the act of the death angel.

The loud roar of the shot resounded through the forest, and in a moment Indian yells and startling screams rang through all the desert round. Price hastened his escape, not fearing the ghost of the dead Indian would pursue him, but knowing the blood-thirsty warriors would. They prowled around through all the country, pursued him to Kentucky, and then to Missouri, but never succeeded in catching him. No one knows the name of the big Indian to this day. Finally, at the close of the war, treaties were made with the several tribes of Indians. At Upper Piqua, Ohio, the middle of November, 1812, thousands were there assembled under their agent, John Johnston.

Thus, a treaty of peace and an alliance was entered into by and between these wild red-men of the forest and the pale-faces, their new neighbors, the Indians moving westward like shadows, and the whites disbanding their defenses and returning to their homes, rejoicing in the sunshine of peace. We shall close our brief and imperfect history of the war of 1812 by giving the names of the officers and a few privates. We should take much pleasure in giving a complete list of

all the honored names who went from this county, but space forbids. In giving names, we wish it understood that we have made no choice, manifested no partiality, but simply have given those names within our knowledge, honoring those left out as much as those inserted; their absence is owing to necessity, not choice.

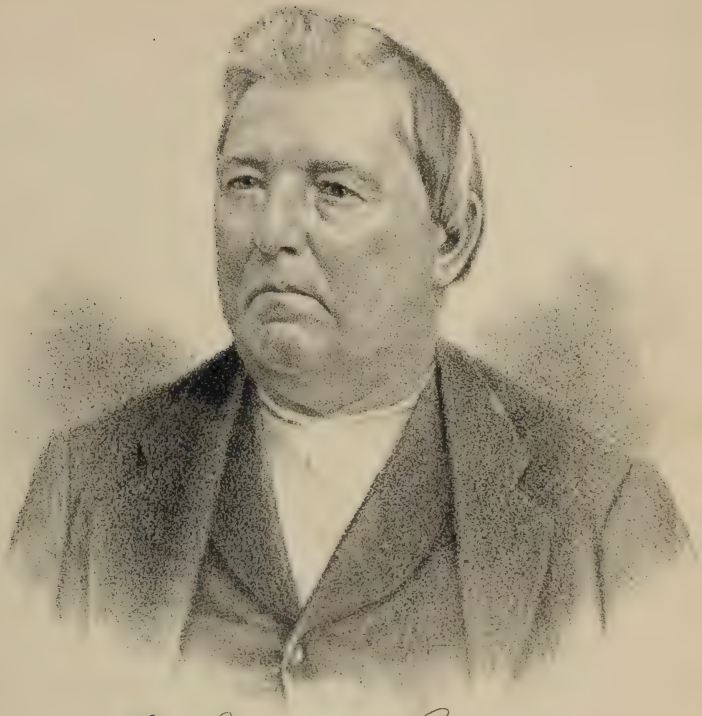
It appears that James Blue was the first Captain from Miami County who went from the east of the Miami, and Charles Wolverton was the first from the west side. Capt. Blue was not promoted, but afterward became Judge. Capt. Wolverton was promoted to Major. In the early part of the war a Mr. Rush was killed by the Indians, near Greenville, which so alarmed the inhabitants that they all rushed for the block-houses. Maj. Wolverton took a squad, commanded by Capt. Westfall, and started for Greenville; within four miles of the place they came upon a large camp of Indians. The whites rushed upon them, killing about a dozen men and squaws. After scalping them, they learned that they were friendly Indians, and knew nothing of the murder of Rush. On August 13, 1813, a company went to Covington, and from there up Stillwater, about twelve miles, and camped for the night. The next day they marched toward Piqua, and there learned of the murder of Gerard and Dilbone; arriving near Troy, they found much alarm. Old Mr. Tullis and wife started for Troy, by way of Peter Sewells', who lived on the McKaig farm; Mrs. Sewells was so low with consumption as not to be able to travel. She asked to be left alone, as she would soon die anyway, but they resolved to remain with her, and if need be perish together. Mr. McClung was in the army, and his wife and children were at home; they started for town, but lost their way in the neighborhood of what is now Shilling's Foundry. She was afraid to make her situation known until she heard the voice of Mr. James Brown, when she was taken to town and cared for.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Culbertson, of Troy, we gained access to the records during 1812–13. We found the rolls of all the companies raised for the defense of Fort Wayne and the frontiers. Three rolls of Capt. Reuben Westfall, called out by Maj. Wolverton for the defense of the frontier: from May 1 to 15, 1812; from October 24 to November 13, 1812; from December 1, 1812, to April 25, 1813. Capt. E. Kirtly, from May 28 to November 27, 1812; Capt. William Barbee, Sr., for the relief of Fort Wayne, August 12, 1812; Capt. Charles Wolverton, for the relief of Fort Wayne, from August 24, to September 23, 1812; Capt. Jacob Mann, from November 15, 1812, to March 15, 1813; Capt. Buchanan, from May 5 to August, 1812; Capt. William Luce, from August 20, 1812, to February 22, 1813; Lieut. Gardner Bobo, from September 26, 1812, to March 26, 1813; Capt. Charles Hillard, from February 22 to August 22, 1813. In addition to these, we have Lieut. J. Orr, Capts. John Williams, Conrad Flesher, Robert Reed, Moses Patterson, James Patterson, John and Francis Patterson, Timothy Titus, and John Johnson. We can only mention a few names of privates who volunteered for their country's defense, referring the reader to the rolls of Mr. Culbertson for the other honored names. We would gladly publish all, but space forbids, and we put in a few indiscriminately, viz.: Joseph Marshall, Joseph Culbertson, William and James Shackelford, Andrew and John G. Telford, William Barbee, Jr., David McClung, James Yowart, Aaron Tullis, Andrew Thomson, James Brown, Samuel Mackey, and a host of others, who hazarded their lives to defend their dear ones from the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the savage, and uphold the freedom and dignity of their country, and to secure peace and immunity henceforth, in this beautiful valley of the Miami, for themselves and those who might follow after them, and enjoy the blessings for which they so valiantly fought.

While we are dwelling upon the military, we may as well introduce an old-time practice required of all male youth, previous to and after the war of 1812:

THE OLD MUSTER.

As it may be a matter of interest to many to know the military discipline to which the youths of early days were subjected, we devote a page to its explana-



John H. Ramsey

MIAMI CITY

tion. On the 25th of July, 1788, a law was published at Marietta, for "regulating and establishing the militia," which was confirmed by the Territorial Legislature and approved by the Governor (St Clair). This law provided that all male citizens between the ages of sixteen and fifty should perform military duty, be armed with a musket and bayonet, cartridge-box and pouch, or powder-horn and bullet-pouch, with one pound of powder and four pounds of lead, priming-wire, brush, and six flints. For the promotion of health, civilization and morality, they were required to drill on the first day of the week, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped, adjacent to the place of public worship, and at all other times and places as the Commander-in-Chief should direct. For failing so to appear on the first of the week they were fined 25 cents, and for failure on the day designated by the Commander-in-Chief, 50 cents; or refusing to do guard duty, 100 cents, and for refusing to serve in case of invasion they were considered guilty of desertion and court-martialed.

On the 23d of November, 1788, the Governor and Judges published a law, providing that all who were subject to military duty should furnish arms and accouterments according to law, and for neglecting the same for thirty days, for a musket and bayonet, 5 dimes; for every pound of powder and four pounds of lead not furnished in fifteen days, 2 dimes and 5 cents; for every powder-horn and bullet-pouch, 2 dimes; for every six flints not provided within ten days, 1 dime and 5 cents; and brush not provided in thirty days, 1 dime. They were also to be inspected by the Commandant of Companies on the first Sabbath of each month.

By a law passed July 2, 1791, all commandants of companies were to drill their men two hours on each last day of the week, and examine their arms, ammunition, etc. All who attended the drill on Saturday were excused from attending church or drill on Sunday; provided they attend church armed and equipped, they were not compelled to drill on Saturday. This remained unchanged until December 13, 1799, when the whole was revised by the Territorial Legislature, by which the age was fixed at eighteen and forty-five; men were to be armed and equipped in six months, officers to have sword or hanger and espoutoon (spoutoon or pike). Arms exempt from execution. It also provides for districting and officering the militia; the commissioned and non-commissioned officers to be drilled by the Brigadier six days, five hours each, during the year. Company musters once in every two months, except December, January, February and March. Each battalion to muster in the month of April every year, and a muster of the regiment in October. For non-attendance at company muster, fine not more than $3, nor less than $1; regimental or battalion, not more than $6 nor less than $1.50.

By act of December 30, 1803, Quakers, Mennonites and Tunkers were exempt from military duty, on payment of $3 each year. By the same act, privates were allowed twelve months to arm and equip, and fine reduced to $1 and $1.50.

February 14, 1809, all laws for organizing, etc., were repealed. Only two company musters a year, one in April and one in September. Battalion muster once in April, regimental in September of each year. Commissioned officers to meet by regiments, in August of each year, for two days' exercise, according to Steuben tactics.

February 2, 1813, a bounty of $12 per month was allowed to soldiers whose term of service had expired, and who would continue until their place could be supplied. We pass over all the intermediate laws, continually changing the mode of organization, times of drilling, fines, etc., until we come to the act of 1844, which declares military duty a failure, in so far as the improvement of morals is concerned, and excuses the rank and file from military duty during peace. From our understanding of the exercises, we are inclined to think its tendencies were in the opposite direction. It seemed to be a gala day. At the command of the Captain to stand at ease, the Sergeants would pass along the line with a bucketful of whisky, tin cups in hand, to which every private helped himself liberally. But, says an eye witness and participant, this was not to be compared with the privileges of the officers. Days of battalion and regimental muster were high days, but

officer muster a two-days' real fruition. Sometimes, going to Germantown and Eaton, there would be four days. Battalion and regimental courts of inquiry were all days when they expected to have a good time ; a good dinner and supper were always provided, and the by-laws of discipline would be invaded at the expense of a fine, in order to have "something to take" when business was over. Days of regimental and battalion musters were longed for, also. The pomp and splendor on such occasions were truly exhilarating. To be sure, there was a class of subalterns, who gave no evidence of having associated with the "upper ten," and could not be regarded as an ornament to the profession, yet there was another larger class, who seemed adapted to the calling, and were a pride and honor to the military station. These men, on such occasions, swelled out with war-like pride, and, we may say, they "set the teeth and stretched the nostrils wide, and gave the eye a terrible aspect," and, as sable knights of old—only they wore blue coats and brass buttons—they pranced upon their pampered steeds, with the glitter of the polished saber, the waving white plume, the brilliant sash and flashing epaulet, the proud recipients of many admiring smiles from fair ladies, whose sparkling eyes rivaled their own gay uniforms in brilliancy ; while the stolid, anti-bellum Quaker, looking on, exclaimed, with the sentiment of the frogs, This may be fun to you, but it is death to us.

Among the officers who figured conspicuously in these muster exercises, we may mention a few : The first Major General resident of the county, seems to have been Robert Young ; next, Hiram Bell and J. W. Frizzell ; Brigadier Generals, James Fergus, Fielding Loury, —— Morris, John Webb (now living), Dr. Keifer, S. J. Hensley ; Colonels Alexander Ewing, John Mann, George Mitchell, John L. Winans, William Mendenhall, Thomas Shidler, Daniel Grosenor, D. W. Wallace, Joseph Defrees, Thomas W. Mansfield, Thomas J. S. Smith, Moses H. Barton ; Lieutenant Colonels, H. W. Culbertson, Dr. Asa Coleman, D. H. Morris, Jacob Counts, —— Denman, Lewis Humbert, J. D. Brant, James W. Murry, Josias Westlake ; Majors, Jacob Mann, George Mitchel, John C. Winans, Samuel Winters, S. S. McKinney, David Jenkins, Chesley Simms.

CUT MONEY OR SHARP-SHINS.

From the abundance of her agricultural products, Miami County was eminently fitted to supply the army with all necessary provisions in that direction in its operations in the Northwest during the war. The almost impassable condition of the roads rendered transportation toward the north very expensive and difficult, and required all the assistance that could be obtained for that purpose. While the snow was on the ground, sleds were used in preference to wagons for the transportation of supplies to St. Mary's, thence to be forwarded north by water. A good deal of money was put into circulation in this county by the sale of supplies to the Government for army purposes. In these transactions, the Government paid partly in specie, but mainly through the banks at Cincinnati, principally the Miami Exporting Company, Bank of Cincinnati, and John H. Piatt's bank. Piatt was a heavy army contractor, and his notes obtained an extensive circulation, and continued to be an accepted medium of circulation during the war. A noted peculiarity of the money put in circulation in the Miami Valley, previous to and during the war, was what they denominated cut money. This is said to have originated in Kentucky, the object being to keep silver in home circulation. While it was current at par at home, in ordinary business transactions, it was not receivable in exchange for public lands, nor for merchandise outside of the county. The Spanish milled dollar or quarter was taken to the blacksmith, who, placing it on his anvil, with a cold chisel cut it into two, four, and sometimes five pieces, keeping the fifth for toll, and yet having four quarters left ; sometimes it was cut still smaller, its vernacular names being quarters, bits and fips. Occasionally you would hear the term 11-penny bit, and 5-penny bit ; hence, "11 pence, fip and a bit," undoubtedly taken from the English and brought into this

county by Pennsylvanians. The name "sharp-shins" arose from the sharp edges exposed after cutting, not unlike the tibial angle of that unfortunate class who cannot boast of adipose tissues, otherwise known as sheep-shanks. "Sharp-shins" could not be carried in the pocket, but a stout leather bag was provided, which confined it until spent for a hunting shirt or some other useful article. Though metallic in its nature, it did not seem to possess that tendency to burn through the pocket of the youth of 1802, as we now often observe in the modern greenback.

At or shortly after the beginning of the war of 1812, State banks were instituted, shinplasters became the medium of circulation, and sharp-shins took their departure.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

Previous to the war of 1812, the country was in a very unsettled condition; none but the more daring had advanced into the deep forests of the wild country. The inhospitable woods were inhabited by wolves, wild Indians and panthers, who roamed undisturbed throughout the vast solitudes. But the beauty of this valley was not long hidden. The watchful eye of the daring hunter observed her rich and fertile valleys, sparkling streams, delicious summers and fruitful autumns, and game and range for all.

We introduce the following apostrophe to the Indian hunter, by Hon. R. S. Hart. "The daring Indian hunter, the pioneer of the pioneer settlers, had gone in advance of the immigration whilst yet the grand old woods shook their green boughs in the breeze, and lifted their emerald-crowned summits toward the blue heavens, unconscious that there was any such thing as the woodman's ax. But the sublimest terrors, and the most imminent and menacing dangers of the dark woods, were to the Indian hunter only so many charms. Rifle in hand and knife in belt, the solitary hero dived into the dark and awe-inspiring forest, where captivity, torture, death at the stake or the gauntlet were to be the reward, perhaps, of his first unguarded moment. Under his protection the frontier was settled; under his protecting rifle the first immigrants reared their humble cabins and dwelt in watchful, though hopeful, security. But immigration came rapidly on; the highest hills of the Alleghanies were climbed, and streams of emigrants followed. They came also from Kentucky, the dark and bloody ground, and even from the further and sunnier south.

"The sound of the ax was heard on every hand, from the Ohio River to the prairies that border the far-off Mississippi. Look now abroad, and lo! the mighty forest, the Indian and the Indian hamlet, the light canoe, the brown otter and the moccasined Indian hunter have disappeared. The ax of civilization and the ordinance of 1787 have done their work. There is not a parallel progress in the history of the world."

We may add, that, auxiliary to this, some of the most potential elements in the civilization of the world, are, first, the Christian religion, the handmaid of civilization and bulwark of civil liberty. The love of labor, noble and honest labor, is an offspring of sober thought, immunity from evil propensities, superinduced by the first. To the combined effects of these two potent agents, therefore, are we to ascribe the great progress and the many changes that have been effected in our noble county since the first lonely pioneer cleared away a spot for his solitary cabin.

Although the energy of the country was paralyzed for a time by the war and the reduced circumstances of the people, especially those whom it more immediately concerned, we see almost supernatural recuperation and progression in all directions. It is said, that, at the commencement of the war, not more than one-half of the lands in the county were taken up by settlement, and, being a frontier county, and exposed to all the hazardous fluctuations of war, very few immigrants came in at that time; but the assemblage of so many men on her soil published her beauties all abroad and made the general character of the country favorably

known; the consequence of which was that when the country was entirely free from Indians, and all danger removed by the treaty of Ghent, the hardy and enterprising Pennsylvanians, and the unique Yankee, whose inventive and mechanical genius has rendered his name almost a synonym for these terms, made their appearance in this county. A better combination for the development of a new country could not have been found. The sturdy, iron constitution, combined with naturally industrious habits and agricultural proclivities, set in motion and impelled forward by the indomitable energy and perseverance of the one, levels the forests, converts the barren wilderness into blooming and fruitful fields, and sheds the light of civilization where darkness and gloom had hitherto reigned supreme, while the ever-active, almost ubiquitous-mind of the other soon gives birth to the spinning, carding, fulling, grist and saw mills, and, we may say, comprehensively, that mechanical industries follow by natural sequence in the wake of the Yankee. To them we owe some of the first carding-machines, the first fulling-mills, the first cotton manufactory, and the first scythe manufactory of the county, while to the industrious South Carolinians and Marylanders we award the building of one of the first grist and saw mills in this county; all of which will be treated of at length in the townships in which they were located.

All apprehensions of Indian troubles being now removed, the influx of immigration was so rapid as to defy all attempts to particularize. from a population in 1800 of only 50, it increased, in 1810, then comprehending Darke and Shelby, to 4,200; in 1820, 8,850; in 1830, 12,807; in 1840, 19,688; in 1850, 25,000; in 1860, 29,958; in 1870, 32,740.

The Black Hawk war of 1832 being local in its nature, caused no sanguinary perturbations in this county. The Mexican war was participated in by some of the citizens of this county, but its transitory nature left no visible imprint here. In the progress of the county from the war of 1812, no changes stand out with prominent significance until the war of 1861 to 1865. We shall, therefore, leave the details to the township histories, and notice some important features in the direction of important improvements and other miscellaneous matter of interest.

Her development was rapid, and, with the lapse of years, her commercial, agricultural and manufacturing importance began to take rank with her older sisters.

IMPROVEMENTS, CUSTOMS, ETC.

The Ferry.—When this county was covered by a vast forest, and the whole course of the river ran through a densely-timbered country, its volume was much greater than at present, and its channel deeper. As the town of Troy grew in size and the surrounding country became settled, the crossing and re-crossing of the river became a matter of grave importance. At an early day there was a ferry between Market street and the opposite shore, the wharf extending up to Felix's tavern, the rates for which were: Foot passengers, 6¼ cents; man and horse, 12 cents; loaded wagon and team, 75 cents; carriage or empty wagon, 50 cents. In order to charge at all, every person engaging in the business was expected by law to pay $5 for license. In 1814, Fielding Loury, undertook to convey boats across by means of a rope and pulley. To facilitate matters, he built a pier some distance into the river, from which to launch his boats. In the first experiment the boat broke loose, and went down the river. It was tried a second time with partial success, but, ultimately proving a failure, the enterprise was abandoned.

River Enterprise.—In the spring of 1819, a project was set on foot by Fielding Loury to open a commercial trade between Miami County and the Southern cities. Three boats were loaded and made ready, as soon as the spring rains filled the river, to start on the long and hazardous voyage. The first boat, under the command of Capt. Gahagan, proceeded down the channel, and, after a short voyage, whose beginning spoke unpropitiously of the successful issue of the enterprise, she grounded among the 99 islands. A few minutes later the second boat, under the

command of Capt. Hunter, appeared upon the scene, and, notwithstanding every effort to steer her clear, ran into Capt. G.'s boat, receiving such a shock thereby, as to cause her to sink, with all her cargo, in a very few minutes. The third boat, under the command of Capt. Hamlet, safely lands. In the mean time, the first boat rapidly fills with water, and, amid the screams of women and the shouts of men soon goes down. Several days were spent in rescuing from the wrecks the cargo, which was taken to the neighboring barns, where it was spread out and dried.

Capt G.'s boat was raised, and, after undergoing repairs, was again loaded with part of the freight which had been saved, the remainder being put on Capt. Hamlet's boat, and, thus equipped, about the middle of July, they again launched and started down the river at a very low stage of water. Mrs. Loury, who was going to visit her parents at St. Francisville, was on one of the boats with her two little daughters, also Samuel Culbertson and John McKaig, the former of whom says that, after making the best headway they could, at the expiration of two days they were still within sight of the smoke from the fire where they had stopped two nights before. While on the Mississippi, Mrs. Loury fell sick, and, after suffering all the deprivations incident to such surroundings for two or three weeks, she died. No delicacies for her nourishment; no female companion to soothe her in her last hours; no sister to perform the last preparations for obsequies; alone so far as female society was concerned, on the inhospitable Mississippi, with no redemption from the necessity of two strange young men performing the solemn duty of preparing the body of that highly-cultivated, delicate lady for interment. In a rough box for a coffin, she was left to rest on the lonely bank of the Mississippi. The principal portion of the freight, being kiln-dried cornmeal, remained uninjured; as to the remainder of the cargo, the beans were moldy, the pork was sour, hickory-nuts spoiled, potatoes rotten, and flour much injured; nothing, indeed, escaped the ravages of time and water but the whisky. The whole shipment proved a disastrous failure, and by it Mr. Loury was completely ruined. Mr. Loury, not arriving at St. Francisville till the following December, learned for the first time that his little daughters were motherless. Upon his return North, he brought the remains of his wife, and his two little girls. After he had somewhat recovered from the loss of his wife, he married Mrs. Cooper, the relict of D. C. Cooper, who also died a few months after their marriage. He afterward turned his mind to religious matters, and united with the Presbyterian Church.

Canal.—What is now called the Miami and Erie Canal, formerly Miami Canal, was completed from Cincinnati to Dayton in 1831, which remained as the head of navigation until 1837, when it was completed to Piqua, Miami County. Meantime, other canals were constructing in the State, and, for the first time, a State debt was rapidly growing in consequence of public works. The citizens of Dayton, desiring to retain the head of navigation, sought every means to prevent the extension of the canal north, but their object was defeated by a bill in the United States Congress, passed May 24, 1828, granting certain lands to the State of Ohio, equal to one-half of five sections in width, on each side of the contemplated line of the canal between Dayton and the Miami River, at the mouth of the Auglaize, securing to itself each alternate section of the same. When this bill passed, securing its extension, the people of Troy and Piqua were highly elated, and had a grand jollification. On the 31st of December, 1831, the State Legislature authorized the Canal Commissioners to put the work under contract, beginning at Dayton, and, from time to time, apply the proceeds from the sale of those lands to its construction. March 7, 1835, the Canal Fund Commissioners were authorized to loan to the Miami Canal Fund, for the term of one year, not exceeding $60,000, to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the Miami Canal lands.

March 18, 1836, the Legislature provided for the extension of the canal north of Dayton, appropriating $200,000 to be borrowed in 1836, $200,000 in 1837, the same in 1838, $300,000 in 1839, the same in 1840, and 1841; 6 per cent interest, redeemable between 1850 and 1860.

In 1837, the canal was completed through Miami County, thus affording facilities for cheap transportation to Cincinnati, the remembrance of which, to those now living who then enjoyed those advantages, are, by association of ideas, remembered with pleasure. The "packet boat" then plying on the canal ran at the rate of four miles an hour, leaving Piqua in the morning at 8, and landing in Cincinnati for breakfast, and was regarded by the Miamis as a wonderful feat. That portion running through this county intersects the richest portion of her lands, and to this is attributable, in an eminent degree, the development of our county and the rapid advance in the price of lands.

By affording cheap transportation and permanent hydraulic power throughout the whole extent of the county, various manufacturing interests have been promoted, and, in addition to this, the shipment of ice has become an extensive business, which has assumed proportions that will be of great benefit to the county.

Railroads and Pikes.—Through the northern tier of townships passes the Pan Handle Railroad to Piqua (with which Maj. Stephen Johnston, of Piqua, was early identified, in 1849 having drafted, upon a saddler's bench, its first charter, and, for more than twenty years, acted as its attorney), which, deflecting south, passes through Covington, then on to Bradford. Cutting this at nearly right angles, and following the general course of the Miami through the center of the county, runs the Dayton & Michigan Railroad. Again, connecting with the Pan Handle at Covington, the Narrow Gauge, running from Dayton prospectively to Toledo, affords great shipping facilities for all the western tier of townships.

In addition to these, there have been filed with the Secretary of State, March 20, 1878, a certificate for the construction of a railroad from Springfield via Troy to Piqua, capital stock, $200,000; also, May 28, 1878, a certificate to construct a road from Springfield via New Carlisle to Troy, capital stock, $150,000; and still another road is agitating. The number of miles of railroad already built and running is nearly sixty, thus giving to Miami ample shipping facilities. She is intersected with a perfect network of nearly 100 pikes of nearly 400 miles, most of them free. Plenty of timber, rich soil, good pikes, numerous railroads, Miami Canal, good climate, all conduce to make this county one of the most desirable localities in the State.

MIAMI COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The Infirmary and farm are situated about one and one-half miles north of Troy. In 1853, the farm consisted of 130 acres, of which eighty were under cultivation. It was purchased in 1838, and cost $20 per acre. In 1853, its value had advanced to $60 per acre, exclusive of the buildings. The first buildings for public use were erected in 1839, and opened for the reception of inmates in 1840. Of these buildings we have a very meager description; they were built of brick, consisting of a one-story main building, to which were attached several small additions. This institution soon proved inadequate for the accommodation of the Superintendent, Matron, assistants and inmates. The main building, having been let by contract to inferior workmen, was very defective in every particular; and was, literally speaking, a "poor house."

In March, 1852, the attention of the County Commissioners was called to the unfit and unsafe condition of the buildings, and the Directors urged upon them the immediate construction of new and suitable buildings. The former, after a full investigation of the existing state of affairs, concurred with the latter, and at once entered upon the necessary arrangements for the erection of a new structure. To avoid the errors made by their predecessors, and obtain the requisite information regarding their construction, the Commissioners appointed one of the Directors to visit some of the most prominent Infirmaries in the State. Mr. Butterfield was appointed architect of the proposed buildings, and drew the plans and specifications for the same. Commissioner Rose, being a mechanic, was assigned the position of General Superintendent. The new building was 116 feet long, and forty-six feet wide, with a hall extending the entire length, through the center of

each floor. It consisted of an elevated basement, two principal stories, and an attic eight feet in height, which gave it the appearance of a four-story building. The first (principal) story was designed for males, the second for females; with sufficient room for the insane; was warmed by a furnace, and well ventilated; water was supplied by a tank in the attic, where it was forced from the well; on each floor were sufficient water-closets and bath-rooms. The working department, ovens, furnaces, store-rooms, etc., were arranged in the basement; food was conveyed to the dining-rooms above in sliding cupboards. On the east side of the building was a large porch, fifty feet long, which was connected with a small yard, designed for a certain class of inmates.

Unfortunately, the apprehension of the Directors regarding the unsafe condition of the old house was verified. In August, 1853, a violent storm, accompanied by hail and rain, struck the main apartment with such force as to tumble it in ruins upon the heads of the inmates; a number being injured, some seriously, none fatally, and all thoroughly drenched by the rain. Shanties were erected for the temporary accommodation of the inmates, many of whom were sick from the exposure. In 1854, the new buildings were completed and occupied by the inmates. On the 8th day of June, 1859, the Directors met with the Commissioners to discuss the policy of building an addition in which to confine the insane. The Commissioners declared that it was impossible to erect the proposed wing, on account of a lack of funds in the county treasury. It was finally agreed to prepare four rooms in the attic for the use of the insane.

At a joint meeting of the two boards, held at the Infirmary on September 3, 1872, the Commissioners were advised of the necessity of a more ample building for the insane. At a subsequent meeting, at the Auditor's office, the plans and specifications for an additional structure were adopted, and contracts for the immediate erection of the building made. April 29, 1873, the foundation was laid, after which time the work progressed rapidly until the completion of the new structure. The wing is eighty feet in length, and forty feet in width, containing four floors. The first is used as an engine and ware room. In the second is the hospital for the males, through which we pass and enter the insane department for the men. The third floor is occupied by sick and insane females.

At a recent visit to the institution we met the present Directors (in session) and the Superintendent, who received us with courtesy, and, upon stating the object of our visit, were conducted through the building. The halls and wards were in a clean and inviting condition, which speaks volumes for the careful management of the Superintendent and his worthy wife and daughter. While passing through the male department, our attention was called to Samuel Myers, an inmate since 1853, who claims to be 106 years of age. As he was an *old man* when he first entered the institution, we have no reason for doubting him.

In the female wards, we saw Sallie Anthony, an inmate since 1842. At present, 154 acres of land are connected with the Infirmary, the most of which is under cultivation. Surrounding the building, are the necessary out-houses, the pump-house, barn and wash-house, the latter having just been completed. A cistern, with a capacity of 500 barrels, furnishes the water for laundry purposes. We have no records of the officers prior to 1853. The following gentlemen have held the several offices since that time:

1853—James C. McKaig, Jacob Counts, Asa Coleman, Directors; George A. Murray, Superintendent.

1854—Jacob Counts, Asa Coleman, George Throgmorton, Directors; George A. Murray, Superintendent.

1855—Jacob Counts, David Huston, George Throgmorton, Directors; George A. Murray, Superintendent.

1856—Jacob Counts, David Huston, George Throgmorton, Directors; Jonathan Ratson, Superintendent.

1857-58—Jacob Counts, David Huston, S. M. Dickson, Directors; Jonathan Ratson, Superintendent.

1859—David Huston, S. M. Dickson, William H. Gahagan, Directors ; same Superintendent.

1860—W. H. Gahagan, David Huston, James H. Pea, Directors ; Samuel Robinson, Superintendent.

1861—James H. Pea, John D. Deweese, W. H. Gahagan, Directors ; Samuel Robinson, Superintendent.

1862-64—John D. Deweese, George B. Fry, W. H. Gahagan, Directors ; Samuel Robinson, Superintendent.

1865—George B. Fry, Jacob Knoop, John D. Deweese, Directors ; same Superintendent.

1866—John D. Deweese, William Hamilton, Jacob Knoop, Directors ; same Superintendent.

1867—John D. Deweese, William Hamilton, S. A. Cairns, Directors ; same Superintendent.

1868—Same Directors ; same Superintendent.

1869—Same Directors ; James Foster, Superintendent.

1870—Same Directors ; same Superintendent.

1871—Same Directors ; same Superintendent.

1872—Same Directors ; same Superintendent.

1873—Same Directors ; same Superintendent.

1874—Same Directors ; same Superintendent.

1875—John D. Deweese, Stephen Genslinger, S. A. Cairns, Directors ; same Superintendent.

1876—Same Directors ; same Superintendent.

1877—John D. Deweese, Joseph Bains, Stephen Genslinger, Directors ; same Superintendent.

1878—Same Directors ; same Superintendent.

1879—Stephen Genslinger, B. N. Langston, Joseph Bains, Directors ; same Superintendent (present incumbents).

EXHIBIT.

YEAR.	Number of Inmates.	Number Received.	Discharged.	Births.	Deaths.
1854	30	35	25	.....	5
1855	36	58	40	.....	5
1856	49	59	44	.....	15
1857	49	83	66	.....	11
1858	55	68	43	.....	6
1859	74	70	66	.....	2
1860	92	113	125	1	5
1861	43	43	32	.....	9
1862	40	33	35	3	1
1863	40	57	55	1	5
1864	44	40	36	4	2
1865	47	28	28	1	6
1866	52	44	38	3	7
1867	67	51	29	1	7
1868	50	37	24	2	8
1869	57	73	66	3	6
1870	61	89	76	3	5
1871	72	90	88	2	5
1872	71	105	100	1	4
1873	81	63	45	2	2
1874	90	44	39	3	7
1875	91	52	31	.....	7
1876	80	42	25	1	.....
1877	102	100	55	1	12
1878	105	63	35	1	5
1879	116	73	29	3	6

MIAMI COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On the 12th day of September, 1846, pursuant to a call in the Troy *Times*, a meeting of the citizens of Miami County was held at the office of John G. Telford, Esq., for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of organizing a County Agricultural Society. At this time it was resolved to organize such a society, and a committee, consisting of the following names, viz., William Giffen, David H. Morris, William I. Thomas and William B. McLung, was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-laws, for said society. On the 26th of September, 1846, this committee reported a Constitution and By-laws, which were at that time adopted, and the society, thus organized, proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, with the following result, viz.: President, William I. Thomas; Vice-Presidents, William C. Knight, Cyrus Haywood, David Jenkins; Corresponding Secretary, D. H. Morris; Recording Secretary, G. D. Burgess; Treasurer, Jacob Knoop; Librarian H. D. Stout; Committee on Agriculture, John Hamilton, Chairman; Daniel Brown, James McCain, Zimri Heald, William Giffen.

The following is the Constitution of the Miami County Agricultural Society:

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be called, The Miami County Agricultural Society.

ART. II. The object of the society shall be the circulation of general intelligence and practical instruction in all the branches of agriculture. 1. By the establishment of a permanent library of the best books and periodicals, illustrative of the principles and practice of the sciences. 2. By the establishment of a correspondence with other bodies seeking the same object. 3. By procuring the most rare and valuable kinds of seeds, plants, shrubs, and trees. 4. By the establishment of exhibitions at which premiums shall be awarded for the improvements of soil, tillage, crops, manures, implements of husbandry, stocks, articles of domestic industry, and such other articles, productions and improvements as may be deemed worthy of encouragement; and the adoption of other means for the general circulation of knowledge on the subjects embraced by the society.

ART. III. The officers of the society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, Standing Committee of five persons on Agriculture, and a Board of Directors to be composed of the President, Vice-Presidents, and Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, which board shall have the charge and general management of the property and business of the society, subject, however, to the order and direction thereof.

ART. IV. All the officers shall be chosen by ballot, at the annual meeting of the society, which shall be held on the first Saturday in September in each year, at such hour and place as the Directors shall order.

ART. V. All special meetings of the society shall be called by the Recording Secretary on the requisition of a majority of the Directors, or of any five members made in writing therefor; a notice thereof, as well as of all general meetings, shall be published in one or more of the newspapers of the county fifteen days at least before such meeting.

ART. VI. Any person may become a life member of the society by the payment of $10 into the treasury at any one time.

ART. VII. This Constitution may be altered or amended by the votes of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting, providing the same shall have been proposed in writing, at a previous regular meeting.

The following are the subscribers to the Constitution of the Miami County Agricultural Society:

Z. Heald, Cyrus Haywood, Wesley Haywood, Daniel Bates, James M. Dye, Daniel Brown, L. H. Booher, William J. Thomas, John Hamilton, William B. McLung, George Cloyd, Joshua Peck, James McCain, G. A. Pierce, W. Sayres, D. H. Morris, David A. McLung, James Fordyce, J. McKaig, John C. Winans, H. S. Mayo, G. D. Burgess, John B. Fith, E. Parsons, B. F. Brown, John Knoop,

Jacob Knoop, John H. Knoop, George Knoop, James Hoit, John C. Dye, Jacob Rhorer, John McLung, Minor L. Dye, Samuel R. Yourt, James McCorde, William Barton, Andrew D. Sayres, Moses H. Branson, Joseph Brown, Isaac T. Rollins, James Brown, J. M. McCampbell, James T. Orbison, H. Smead, S. K. Orr, George A. Murray, F. N. Marley, Philip Trabing, William Cottingham, C. B. Clarke, Isaac Peck, Joseph Pearson, William K. Cromer, Findley Telford, M. Dye, John D. Fowler, Jacob Knoop, Jr., William Giffen, L. Riley, D. Jenkins, D. R. Tullis, D. A. Tullis, James Telford, A. Morris, B. F. Tullis, James Murphy, A. W. McNabb, Isaac Pearson, John Syp, Mr. Correy, John McCullough, Thomas Pearson, Robert Pearson, Jr., David Gibbs, Daniel Rice, William Tullis, John Peck, Samuel Pearce, J. W. Hart, Martin Kessler, A. Fenner, William C. Knight, John H. Wolcott, H. D. Stout, Thomas Jay, Henry Cecil, Israel Kessler, Daniel Collins, Phillip A. Smith, H. Chase, Thomas Wilmington, R. W. Smith, S. J. Green, J. G. Hart, Moses E. Long, Clark Sutton, Daniel F. Sutton, H. P. Dye, Charles Felix, J. H. Deweese, Thomas Orbison, Asa Coleman, David Frazer, Henry Kessler, Joseph C. Stockton, J. D. Harter, James H. Telford, William Snailes, John Wilson, John Clark, Henry Teneick, James Fenner, James Seffel, Richard McIntire, William Telford, B. N. Moore, Sol Jones, Robert Ramsey, O. S. Thomas, E. V. Corault, George Ramsey, L. J. Abbott, N. Sherman, E Vaugant, Nathaniel Fish, Jerry Fenner, S. R. Drury, Henry Dibra, John Cecil. William Stewart, Murray Telford, S. Leapley, Henry Garard, James McCandless, William Cottingham, B. B. Reid, A. Gaskill, D. C. Hathaway, William Dunlap, M., M. Munson, John M. Harker, J. Leffel, A. F. Munger and D. D. Odaffer.

The By-laws of the Miami County Agricultural Society are as follows :—

I. Each member shall pay annually into the treasury, the sum of $1 ; any member who shall fail to pay his annual assessment, or any fine or forfeiture on account of books taken from the library for the space of ninety days after the annual meeting, shall then cease to be a member of the society, and forfeit all his rights and privileges as such, and to the library and other property belonging to the society.

II. All books, save such as the Board of Directors may except, may be taken from the library on Saturday of each week. No book shall be detained from the library longer than two weeks, under a penalty of 5 cents for each day it shall be detained beyond that period ; and any member lending a book belonging to the society, shall pay as a penalty therefor the sum of $1.

III. Any member who shall lose a book belonging to the society shall pay for the volume or set as assessed by the Librarian.

IV. No money shall be paid by the Treasurer unless upon a written order of a majority of the Directors.

V. A record of payment of assessment or subscription shall be the evidence of proprietorship for the year it is so paid.

VI. The Treasurer, at each annuul meeting, and so often as he may be required, shall render an account of all receipts and disbursements of the society for the year then passed.

VII. The recording Secretary shall keep the records of the meetings and their proceedings and at each annual meeting, report a list of the members of the society, and also of those who may have forfeited their right as members.

VIII. The Librarian shall keep a catalogue of all the books in the library, and shall assess all fines for loss, damage or detention of any book therein ; also, keep an account of all books taken out by members.

IX. The society shall, in addition to annual meetings, hold three other meetings, on the first Thursday of the months of December, March and June in each year, for the purpose of hearing addresses, discussing questions, and receiving reports on the several subjects embraced by the society.

X. No alteration shall be made in any of these by-laws, except at one of the regular meetings, written notice thereof having been given at a previous regular meeting.

The first quarterly meeting of the Miami County Agricultural Society was held December 5, 1846, at which, an appropriation was made for the purchase of a library, after which, Mr. Thomas, President of the society, addressed the meeting on the subject of "Scientific Husbandry," which was discussed in a masterly manner, and listened to with rapt attention, by an appreciative audience. That his remarks had a practical bearing, may be inferred from the fact, that the board immediately resolved that the circulation of the *Ohio Cultivator* among the members, would be highly conducive to their interests, and the same was therefore recommended to the farmers for their patronage. The library was purchased in the winter of 1846, about $70 having been previously appropriated for that purpose. The second annual election of officers took place September 9, 1847, with the following results:

William J. Thomas, President; David Jenkins, William C. Knight, and Cyrus Haywood, Vice Presidents; D. H. Morris, Corresponding Secretary; G. D. Burgess, Recording Secretary and Librarian; Jacob Knoop, Treasurer.

The Agricultural Committee, was John Hamilton, Chairman; Daniel Brown, Zimri Heald, William Giffen, William B. McLung. The first annual fair of the society was held on the 24th of September, 1847.

Officers for 1849—William B. McLung, President; Daniel Brown, Israel Kessler, and William Burton, Vice Presidents; M. M. Munson, Corresponding and Recording Secretary; George D. Burgess, Treasurer and Librarian. Agricultural Committee: William J. Thomas, Chairman; Z. Heald, John Hamilton, James Hart, Thomas J. Orbison. The highest premium awarded in 1849 was $3, the smallest, 50 cents.

Officers for 1850—William B. McLung, President; Daniel Brown, William Burton, and Stephen Widney, Vice Presidents; M. M. Munson, Corresponding and Recording Secretary; George D. Burgess, Treasurer and Librarian. Agricultural Committee: B. F. Brown, Z. Heald, John Hamilton, James Hart, and Thomas Orbison.

Officers 1850–51—Dr. Asa Coleman, President; William J. Thomas, Jacob Knoop, William H. Gahagan, Vice Presidents; George D. Burgess, Treasurer and Librarian; M. M. Munson, Corresponding Secretary; M. M. Munson, Recording Secretary. Agricultural Committee, John Barbee (Chairman), J. D. Fowler, Josias Westlake, William B. McLung. The first delegate to the State Pomological Society Exhibition, from here, was Jacob Knoop, who attended that exhibition, which was held in Cincinnati, in conjunction with the State Fair. Dr. Asa Coleman was the first delegate from here, who met the State Board of Agriculture, which convened on the first Monday of December, 1850.

Officers 1851–52—Dr. Asa Coleman, President; William J. Thomas, William H. Gahagan and Jacob Knoop, Vice Presidents; George D. Burgess, Treasurer and Librarian; M. M. Munson, Corresponding and Recording Secretary. Agricultural Committee: John Barbee (Chairman), J. D. Fowler, J. McKaig, Josias Westlake, W. B. McLung.

Officers 1852–53—William B. McLung, President; Phillip A. Smith, George D. Burgess, Treasurers; M. M. Munson, Secretary; Board of Managers: B. F. McLung, William H. Gahagan, J. McKaig, William Knoop, J. Fenner.

Officers 1854–55—W. H. Gahagan, President; J. Westlake, Vice President; R. W. Furnas, Secretary; S. K. Harter, Treasurer; Board of Managers: W. B. McLung, J. J. Robinson, John Wiggan, J. M. Dye, T. H. Vandegriff.

In the fall of 1856, the President of the society purchased ground for the use of said society, from William Senior, the board confirmed the contract made, and gave Mr. Senior notes to the amount of $1,520.80 made payable in three installments.

Officers 1856—W. H. Gahagan, President; John Wiggan, Vice President; George Morris, Secretary; B. S. Kyle, Treasurer. Board of Managers: William B. McLung, J. J. Robinson, Isaac Peck, Daniel French, James Hart. At a meeting of the society held on the 18th of June, 1857, it was resolved to build a house on

the Fair Grounds, for exhibition purposes; the size of which was to be 36x72 feet, and to defray the expenses of this building, a funded debt was created, and a permanent lien on the grounds of the society was given. A committee of two was then appointed to negotiate a loan of $500 which amount was obtained from William Brown, and a note given for the same, payable in one year from July 9, 1857.

Officers 1857—William H. Gahagan, President; James M. Dye, Vice President; B. S. Kyle, Treasurer and Librarian; C. W. Morris, Secretary. Board of Managers; Isaac Peck, William B. McLung, James Hart, Daniel French, J. J. Robinson.

Officers 1858—William H. Gahagan, President; James M. Dye, Vice President; B. S. Kyle, Treasurer and Librarian; C. W. Morris, Secretary. Board of Managers: William B. McLung, James Hart, J. J. Robinson, W. H. H. Dye, Stephen Widney. At a meeting of the society held March 19, 1859, it was resolved to open for competition to all the counties adjoining Miami all premiums on every grade of stock, and to "invite them to compete with us," giving them previous notice of the amount and kinds of stock to be provided. It was further resolved, that, in consequence of the great increase of visitors, it was necessary to purchase more ground for the better accommodation of persons attending subsequent fairs. Accordingly, the old grounds were increased by an addition of the ground purchased of the railroad company, for which the society agreed to pay the sum of $100 per acre, the whole to be paid in two equal installments.

Officers 1859–60—William H. Gahagan, President; James M. Dye, Vice President; B. S. Kyle, Treasurer; C. W. Morris, Secretary. Board of Managers: S. Widney, J. J. Robinson, William B. McLung, W. H. H. Dye and James Hart. The receipts of the fair this year were $1,652,13, which were $96.75 less than in 1858.

Officers 1861—W. H. H. Dye, President; Ralph Peterson, Vice President; B. S. Kyle, Treasurer; C. W. Morris, Secretary. The number of managers was increased this year to twelve and election of officers held in January instead of September. Board of Managers: Daniel French, A. Gaskill, Jarvis S. Rogers, John Pearce, J. C. Coat, I. S. Sheets, J. M. McKinney, Nathan Jackson, W. G. Bryant, William B. McLung, Josiah Westlake, S. Widney. The society met, upon the death of Daniel French, and passed a resolution expressing the loss experienced by the society in the death of one of its most efficient members, whose example as a citizen and agriculturist was well worthy of general imitation. The society tendered their sympathy to the family and friends in their unexpected bereavement, and caused a copy of their resolution to be presented to them; also to be inserted in the county papers and entered on the minutes of the society. After which, Isaac Sheets was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

Officers 1862—Isaac S. Sheets, President; William H. Gahagan, Vice President; Charles H. Culbertson, Treasurer; C. S. Baer, Secretary. Board of Directors, W. B. McLung, A. Gaskill, John Pearce, James Hamilton, John Lefevre, J. Westlake, J. Wiggan, J. M. McKinney, N. Jackson, Charles Gross, Daniel Knoop.

Officers 1863—W. B. McLung, President; William H. Gahagan, Vice President; C. W. Morris, Secretary; Charles H. Culbertson, Treasurer. Board of Directors: I. S. Sheets, J. Hall, John Pearce, B. F. Brown, J. N. Kyle, George Knoop, Isaac Brown, Joseph Rollins, Nathan Jackson, A. Gaskill, S. L. Chaffee, Lewis Haynor. At a meeting held May 9, 1863, the President was ordered to seal and execute, to Abram H. Groff, a deed for the tract of land purchased by the society of the railroad company, the amount to be paid for the same by Abram H. Groff in two equal payments, being $200 cash in hand, and $200 payable on the first of November, 1863.

Officers 1864—W. B. McLung, President; W. H. Gahagan, Vice President; C. H. Culbertson, Treasurer; C. W. Morris, Secretary. Board of Directors: A. Gaskill, J. L. Meredith, Isaac S. Sheets, J. Hall, Louis Haynor, William Swain, S. L. Chaffee, B. F. Brown, John Wiggan, Isaac Brown, N. Jackson, S. Dye.

Officers 1865—W. B. McLung, President; W. H. Gahagan, Vice President;

David Kelly, Treasurer and Librarian; C. W. Morris, Secretary. Board of Managers: Isaac S. Sheets, William Thomas, B. P. Bond, N. Smithers, John B. Woodward, John Pearce, John Hart, John A. Peck, James Foster, Nathan Jackson, H. Brooks, Joseph Barnes.

Officers 1866—W. B. McLung, President; George Smith, Vice President; David Kelly, Treasurer; W. H. Gahagan, Secretary. Board of Managers: John W. Woodward, Daniel Rowser, Jefferson Sayers, Robert Shannon, Jonathan Coate, Nathan Jackson, William Thomas, John S. Peck, N. Smithers, J. Julean, John Hart. At this meeting the Treasurer was ordered to procure the *Ohio Farmer*, the *American Agriculturist* and the *Horticulturist* for the use of the Society, having decided that the most rapid mode of promoting agricultural interests is in becoming versed in the experiments and opinions of our leading agriculturists, as set forth and discussed in the leading journals entirely devoted to that purpose. A stock-breeders' fair was held on the fair grounds the 26th day of May, 1866, which was open to all comers, and at which premiums were awarded as before agreed upon.

Officers 1867—B. F. Brown, President; William Thomas, Vice President; C. H. Culbertson, Treasurer; William H. Gahagan, Secretary. Board of Managers: Loury Barbour, C. A. Fowler, David Deweese, William Knoop, Esq., Newton Smithers, J. Rollins, W. H. H. Dye, Joseph Pearson, William B. McLung, John R. Woodman, N. Kerr, George Buckles.

Officers 1868—W. H. H. Dye, President; W. J. Thomas, Vice President; C. H. Culbertson, Treasurer; W. H. Gahagan, Secretary. Board of Directors: First year, B. F. Brown, Mr. Carpenter; second year, Isaac Sheets, D. Adams, Joseph Rollins, W. B. McLung, Nathan Jackson, A. T. Jaques.

Officers 1869—W. B. McLung, President; Jacob Rohrer, Vice President. Board of Managers: First year, Alexander Heywood; second year, B. F. Brown, George Buckles, David Simpson, Loury Barbour, Zimri Heald. A committee, consisting of three members, viz., B. F. McLung, N. Smithers and Loury Barbour, was appointed the 16th of October, 1869, to take into consideration the selling of the old fair grounds and purchasing new.

Officers 1870—William B. McLung, President; N. Smithers, Vice President; C. H. Culbertson, Treasurer; J. W. Ross, Secretary. Board of Managers for two years: Isaac Sheets, A. W. Simpson, T. Elwood Coate, William Lefevre, James Hamilton. Directors for one year: Dr. W. W. Crane, L. Barbour, B. F. Brown, George Buckles, A. M. Heywood, Z. M. French. A spring fair was held this year for a single day, which was Saturday, the 28th of May, at which the highest premium, being $25, was awarded Mr. J. W. Johnson, and the second, of $20, to H. M. Reed. At the close of the fair, in the fall of 1870, after all debts were paid the society found themselves in possession of $1,323.44.

Officers 1871—W. B. McLung, President; N. Smithers, Vice President. Board of Managers: A. Jaques, D. W. Simpson, Alexander M. Heywood, Loury Barbour, B. F. Brown, Zimri H. French, Dr. W. W. Crane, J. Hamilton, Isaac S. Sheets and T. E. Coate. Frank Harter, Treasurer; S. R. Drury, Secretary. At a meeting held in June of this year, it was resolved that horse-racing would not be allowed on the fair grounds. Quite an attractive feature of the entertainment this year was the ascension of a balloon (which was furnished by Davis & Co., of Cincinnati), with a man, who received $200 for his services. The new County Fair Grounds were purchased of Mrs. E. McKaig, in December, 1871. The grounds contained thirty-eight and one-half acres, for which they agreed to pay her at the rate of $200 per acre. The old grounds were then divided into lots containing one acre, when it was found that there were seventeen lots in all, which were sold at auction the 17th of April, 1872, the total receipts for the same being $4,655, after which the dwelling-house and other buildings on the ground were sold for the sum of $223, making a grand total of $4,878 for the old ground and its appurtenances.

Officers 1872—Newton Smithers, President; Dr. W. W. Crane, Vice President. Board of Directors: For two years—Andrew Knoop, A. T. Jaques, E.

Shaeffer, D. W. Simpson, Thomas E. Coate, James Hamilton; for one year—W. B. McLung, Loury Barbour, A. Robbins, Z. H. French, A. M. Heywood, Conrad Licklider. S. A. Drury, Secretary; F. L. Harter, Treasurer. The new grounds were used first on September 25, by the colored people, for the purpose of celebrating their emancipation jubilee. The first fair held on the new premises was upon the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of October, 1872, and, at the close of that year, the society found themselves in debt to the amount of $8,596.95.

Officers 1873—N. Smithers, President; Dr. W. W. Crane, Vice President. Board of Directors: For two years, D. A. McLung, Loury Barbour, Z. H. French, A. M. Heywood, Conrad Licklider, A. Robbins; for one year, Andrew Knoop, A. T. Jaques, E. Shaefer, D. W. Simpson, Thomas E. Coate, James Hamilton, S. Drury, Secretary. Upon the death of President Smithers, the society adopted suitable resolutions, expressing regret at the great loss they had sustained, a copy of which was given to the bereaved family of the deceased.

Officers 1874—J. W. Ross, President; Dr. W. W. Crane, Vice President; S. D. Frank, Treasurer; George C. Clyde, Recording Secretary; S. R. Drury, Corresponding Secretary. Board of Directors for two years, W. J. Clyde, Col. J. R. Woodward, Charles Gross, James Wilgus, James Hamilton, James Foster.

Officers 1875—L. Hayner, President; B. P. Bond, Vice President; F. M. Sterrett, Secretary; Theodore Sullivan, Treasurer. Board of Managers for two years: A. Robbins, W. K. Dunlap, W. H. H. Gahagan, C. R. C. Dye, S. D. Green and John Wilson. At the close of this year the society had diminished their debt to $6,310.36.

Officers 1876—Lewis Hayner, President; B. P. Bond, Vice President. Board of Directors: James Foster, Charles Gross, John Fergus, W. J. Clyde, David Deweese, W. J. Kisor. W. A. R. Tenney, Secretary; Thomas Sullivan, Treasurer.

Officers 1877—Lewis Hayner, President; B. P. Bond, Vice President; W. A. R. Tenney, Secretary; Theodore Sullivan, Treasurer. Board of Managers: A. Robbins, W. H. H. Gahagan, C. R. C. Dye, S. D. Green, John Wilson, Zimri H. French. The board this year issued complimentary tickets to all school teachers in the county, also to all scholars fifteen years old and under, as well as to the Agricultural Boards of adjoining counties, members of the press, ministers of the Gospel, and to committees selected to assist in decorating Fine-Art Hall.

Officers 1878—M. W. Hays, President; B. P. Bond, Vice President; W. A. R. Tenney, Secretary; Theodore Sullivan, Treasurer. Board of Directors: David Deweese, Charles Gross, W. B. Cox, J. C. Chamberlain, Dr. W. W. Crane, J. S. Fergus.

Officers 1879—M. W. Hays, President; B. P. Bond, Vice President; A. M. Heywood, Secretary; J. N. Price, Treasurer. Board of Directors: A. Robbins, W. A. R. Tenney, Z. H. French, Cyrus McCurdy, F. D. Skinner, N. H. Albaugh, S. D. Green, John Wilson, C. R. C. Dye, H. Alexander, J. H. Young. The highest premium awarded this year was $40, for farm products; the least was $1.

Officers 1880—M. W. Hays, President; B. P. Bond, Vice President; A. M. Heywood, Secretary; Mr. Price, Treasurer; David Deweese, W. B. Cox, John Wilson, C. R. C. Dye, Lewis Hayner, Board of Directors for two years; J. W. Widney for one year. The vote for Jeff Snyder and William Ashworth being a tie, it was decided to settle the matter by drawing cuts, which resulted in the election of Ashworth for two years.

JUDICIAL AND OFFICIAL.

The first session of court was held June, 1807, at the house of Peter Felix, in Staunton; in November, 1808, at Mr. Overfield's, in Troy; in February, 1809, at Crawford's; March 12, 1811, at Westfall's; May, 1811, at George F. Fennery's.

Court House.—In August, 1811, court was removed to the first court house, which consisted of a double house of hewed logs; one end for prisoners, the other for the accommodation of the jailor, with court-room in the upper story. In 1816, a brick court house was built in the square by William Barbee and Fielding Young,

at a cost of $2,475. About 1830, Joseph Skinner built a stronger jail, and large brick house for the jailor. In 1839, A. E. Turnbull contracted to build the present court house, at a cost of $20,000, which was ready for the August term of court, in 1841. The present probate building and jail were erected in 1854; the latter, a fine structure of Dayton stone, defies all attempts at egress.

Courts and Court Officers.—The following is an extract of the proceedings of the court, taken from the records:

"*Be it Remembered*, The house of Mr. Peter Felix, being the temporary place of holding courts, on the twenty-third day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seven (1807). Two commissions were produced, signed by Edward Tiffin, Esquire, Governor of the State of Ohio, sealed with the great seal of the State of Ohio, and countersigned by Secretary of the State. The one bearing date the fourth day of February, eighteen hundred and seven, appointing John Gerard an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Miami; and the other appointing John Crawford Associate Judge as aforesaid, and bearing date the fifth day of February, eighteen hundred and seven. Whereupon the said John Gerard and John H. Crawford took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the State of Ohio, and also the oath of office, and constituted a court.

"The court proceeded to prepare notifications to be set up in six public places in the county for the election of a Sheriff and a Coroner and three County Commissioners, and signed the same.

"*Ordered*, That the Electors of this county meet on Friday, the third day of July next, in Elizabeth Township, at the house of Peter Felix, in Staunton, and the electors of Randolph Township at the house of Mr. Joseph Evans, in the town of Milton, for the purpose of electing a Sheriff, Coroner, and three County Commissioners.

"*Ordered*, That the Listers of each township be notified to proceed to take the list of the taxable property in their respective townships, also to take in the enumeration of the white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age.

"Adjourned until Tuesday, the fourteenth day of July, at this house, and appoint a Clerk pro tempore to our Courts."

At a court held at Staunton, on Thursday, the 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1807.

Present, the Honorable Francis Dunlavy, Esq., President of our Courts, and John Gerard, and John H. Crawford, Esquires, Associate Judges. Cornelius Westfall was appointed Clerk pro tempore of the Court of Common Pleas for Miami County, whereupon Judge Dunlavy administered the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Ohio and also the oath of office prescribed by law.

A certificate was produced in the court, certifying that Thomas B. Kyle was a regularly ordained minister of the Gospel, and on application, license was granted to the said Thomas B. Kyle to solemnize marriages according to law.

September Term for 1807.

The State of Ohio, Miami County, Common Pleas, September term, 1807.

Before the Honorables Francis Dunlavy, Esq., President, John Gerard, Thomas H. Crawford, Associate Judges; Cornelius Westfall, Clerk, pro tem.; Stephen Dye, Sheriff; Arthur St. Clair, Esq., Prosecutor for the State.

Grand Jurors impaneled and sworn, to wit:

James Blue, Foreman; James L. McKinney, Henry Orbison, Joseph McKorkle, Henry Robinson, Daniel Knoop, Theodore Sanders, Michael Blue, John Huston, William Miller, Andrew Dye, Jr., Mathew Caldwell, John Wallace, John Jenkins, James Youart; and Isaac Holt, Constable.

Common Pleas, May term, 1808.

The State of Ohio, Miami County, SS.

Common Pleas, May term, 1808.

Before the Honorable Francis Dunlavy, Esq., President; John Gerard. John H. Crawford, and William Barbee, Esqs., Associate Judges. Present, Cornelius Westfall, Clerk; Stephen Dye, Esq., Sheriff; Isaac G. Burnet, Esq., Prosecutor for the State.

Grand Jurors impaneled and sworn, to-wit:

Arthur Stewart, Foreman; James Marshall, William Ellis, Charles Hilliard, Alexander Ewing, Joseph Bedle, Robert Mackey, Jesse Gerard, Albia Martin, Joseph Case. Samuel Freeman, Jacob Kinser, John Manning, Patrick Laferty, Abraham Hathaway. John Smith, Constable.

The Grand Jurors, after receiving their charge, went out of court, and after some time, returned back into court, and made presentments as follows, viz.:

We present George Overpeck for an assault and battery, and Alanson Shaw for assault and battery. And then the Grand Jurors, having nothing further to present, were discharged.

June 6, 1808.

Present, John Gerard and William Parker, Esqs., Associate Judges; Cornelius Westfall, Clerk.

The Commissioners for the county of Miami, made application for the appointment of a Commissioner, in the place of Joseph McCorkle, resigned, who was one of said board.

Arthur Stewart is duly appointed to fill said vacancy.

Common Pleas, September term, 1808.

The State of Ohio, Miami County, SS.

Before the Honorable Francis Dunlavy, Esq., President; John Gerard, John H. Crawford, William Barbee, Esqs., Associate Judges. Present, Cornelius Westfall, Clerk; Stephen Dye, Esq., Sheriff; Isaac G. Burnet, Esq., Prosecutor for the State.

Grand Jurors impaneled and sworn, to wit:

David H. Morris, Foreman; Reuben Shackelford, Bennet B. Langley, Joseph B. Robinson, Thomas W. Furnace, Moses Coate, Andrew Dye, Sr., Isaac Embree, John Knoop, Michael Fair, Benjamin Knoop, Thomas Coppock, Joseph Evens, Shadrach Hudson and Levi Martin.

September term, 1808—September 17.

It is ordered by the Court, and is hereby understood, that Lots No. 134, 135, 145 and 146 are appropriated for the purpose of building a schoolhouse and academy, for public utility, on said lot.

Session of the Associate Judges.

The State of Ohio, Miami County, SS.

Sessions of November, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

Be it remembered, that on the fifth day of November, being the next judicial day after our Court of Common Pleas, at the house of Benjamin Overfield, in Troy.

Before John Gerard, John H. Crawford and William Barbee, Esquires, Associate Judges. Present, Cornelius Westfall, Clerk.

This term of court was held upstairs in the house of Benjamin Overfield. The lower floor was used as a bar-room attachment to the tavern, and through this all the court attendants were obliged to pass. This, it seems, occasionally created a little friction in the court machinery. On one occasion ex-Governor Arthur St. John and Mr. George Kerr were below stairs discussing the qualities of Mr. Overfield's stimulants, when, pitching their voices somewhat higher than a conversational tone, the noise penetrated the court-room and greatly annoyed the Judge, who finally sent Mr. Dye with his compliments to the gentlemen, and requested an immediate audience with them in the court-room. Upon their appearing, the Judge said: "Gentlemen, the court fines you $2 each for contempt," to which Mr. Kerr rejoined, "It bears me in mind you might as well say $10." "Well, I say $10,



Dorothy Ramsey

ELIZABETH TP

what do you say, Brother Barbee?" "I say $10 for Mr. Kerr," said Judge B. Having paid their fines, Mr. Kerr, who had grown somewhat excited during the proceedings, turned to the court and said, "Judge Dunlavy, I knew you when you were so poor you had to lie in bed until your wife washed your breeches."

January term, 1809—Grand Jurors:

John Norths, Foreman; Carman Winans, William Miller, Phillip Sailor, Samuel Tague, Christian Schroyer, Joseph Stafford, John Jenkins, Andrew Wallace, Benjamin Level, John Hathaway, John Knoop, William Daugherty, James Flinn and Ralph French.

January term, 1809—Grand Jurors.

(No record.)

May term, 1809—Grand Jurors:

James Youart, John Mast, John Coppock, James William Ellis, James Orr, Abraham Thomas, Andrew Sheets, Jonathan Rollins, Christley Statler, William Frost, William Mendenhall, James Knight, William Gahagan, David Jenkins and Mathew Caldwell. Isaac Holt, Constable.

September term, 1809—Grand Jurors:

James Blue, Foreman; James Youart, James Furgus, Lewis Deweese, Ezekiel Kirtty, William Steward, William Thomas, David Kinworthy, Uriah Blue, Sr., James McClure, James Brown, James L. McKinney, William Gahagan, Joseph B. Robinson, Samuel Freeman. John Smith, Constable. Two days each.

January term, 1810—Grand Jurors:

Charles Mortimer, James Marshall, Samuel Freeman, Christley Knoop, John Houston, Robert Mackey, Alexander McCullough, Levi Martin, James L. McKinney, John Peck, John Johnston, Jacob Prillerman, Alexander Ewing, Samuel Morrison and Nathaniel Gerard. Isaac Holt, Constable. *Three days' attendance.*

May term, 1810—Grand Jurors:

Arthur Stewart, Ralph French, John Freeman, James Knight, James Flinn, Hugh Scott, James Naylor, Joseph Stafford, Jacob Price, Alexander Telford, James Orr, Aaron Tullis, David Hendershot, Benjamin Knoop, William Stewart. Joseph Smith, Constable; three days each.

September term, 1810—Grand Jurors:

Henry Gerard, foreman; Jesse Gerard, Samuel Marshall, Henry Coats, Casper Hendershott, Benjamin Dye, George Moffett, Henry Robinson, Frederick Yount, Joseph Bedle, Samuel Kimble, William Thomas, Jonathan Rollins, William Miller, Shadrach Hudson; John Smith, Constable; three days each.

January term, 1811—Grand Jurors:

Daniel Cory, foreman; William Fincher, Jonathan Smith, John Wallace, Michael Blue, William Knight, Joseph Mellender, Jesse Jenkins, John Montgomery. On the venire there were only the above regular jurors answered to their names, whereupon the court ordered the Sheriff to take talesmen to make up the number of fifteen; thereupon the following were summoned and answered unto the— (The records, from this date to 1814, are lost.)

January term, 1814—Grand Jurors:

James Fergus, foreman; William Berry, Daniel Cory, Samuel Winans, James Deweese, Parker Atkins, William Snodgrass, David H. Morris, Jacob Curtis, James Knight, Hugh Scott, John Clingan, Thomas Hill. Patrick Laferty, Constable; two days.

May term, 1814—Grand Jurors:

Thomas W. Furnas, foreman; Benjamin Brandson, William Furnas, William Fincher, William Concannon, Samuel Jones, Sr., George W. Caven, Joseph Mendenhall, Samuel Marshall, Uriah Blue, Peter Sewell, Ralph Stafford. Only the above jurors on the venire answered to their names. The court ordered the Sheriff to take talesmen to make up the number of fifteen, whereupon the following answered to their names, to wit: Samuel Freeman, Christley Statler, Abraham Studabaker. Tegal Trader, Constable; three days.

September term, 1814—Grand Jurors:

Levi Martin, foreman; Lewis Winters, Andrew Wilson, Willis Northcutt. Ezekiel Kirtley, William Campbell, Benjamin Knoop, Joseph Stafford, Jonathan Ballenger, Jonathan Miles. Only the above jurors on the venire answered to their names. The court ordered the Sheriff to take talesmen to make up the number of fifteen, whereupon the following answered to their names, to wit: Moses Scott, John North, William Gahagan, Adam Thomas, James Youart. David Arnold, Constable; two days.

January term, 1815—Grand Jurors:

George W. Green, foreman; John Coppock, Thomas Cory, William Knight, Henry Freeman, Jonathan Mote, Aaron Tullis, John Moffett, Joseph Bedle, Eli Jenkins, William Gahagan, Alexander Telford, John Wilson, John Knight. Michael Cox, Constable.

May Term, 1815—Grand Jurors:

John Johnston, foreman; John Simmons, Daniel Shryrock; William Barbee, John M. Freeman, John Wiley, Joseph Coe, John Gearhart, John Mast. Michael Mitchel, Uriah Blue, Sr., Armstrong Brandon, Robert D. Brier, James Hawarth. Michael Cox, Constable; two days each.

September term, 1815—Grand Jurors:

Joseph Cropley, George Recharon (uncertain), Joseph Culbertson, James Brown, R. Morrison, David M. Conanhay, George Westfall, William M. Cecil, James Brown, Capt. Foreman, Thomas Hile, Abia B. Martin, John North, Sr., Henry Hoover, James Knight, John Foda, Philip Sailor. Patrick Laferty Constable; three days.

January term, 1816—Grand Jurors:

William McCampbell, Foreman, John Underwood, Robert Hinton, David Jenkins, Sr., Alexander McCullough, Sr., Edward Jackson, James Orr, Richard Lenox, William Fischer, William Frost, Daniel Lefevre, Samuel Teague, John Campbell, Samuel Freeman, John F. Tullis. Michael Cox, Constable.

April term, 1816—Grand Jurors:

James Brown, Foreman, Joseph Layton, Samuel Teague, Barnabas Burns, Ralph Stafford, Alexander Telford, Robert Morrison, Jesse Edwards, Benjamin Ledwell, Joseph Defrees, Benjamin Dye, Hugh Scott, Thomas Coppock, Archibald Byron, Jacob Williams. Michael Cox, Constable.

September term, 1816—Grand Jurors:

Jonathan Ballenger, Foreman, Thomas McKinney, William Tullis, Phillip Sailor, Hezekiah Hubble, John M. Dye, William Coate, John Jeffries, John Williams, Daniel Egenbroad, Robert Montgomery, Samuel Freeman, Isaac Embin, Daniel Ferrel, John Shidacker. Tegal Trader, Constable.

December term, 1816—Grand Jurors:

Robert Barnes, Foreman, George Brier, Isaac Garard, Nathan Hill. John Williams, Barnabas Blue, Sr., Joseph Elmore, Aaron Thomas, Thomas McCool, George Williams, Benjamin S. Cox, Sr., William Tullis, Robert C. Crawford, Ralph Stafford, John North, Sr. Michael Cox, Constable.

May term, 1817—Grand Jurors:

Alexander Moffett, Foreman, John John ston, John Francis, Esq., Christian Lefevre, Andrew Wiatt, Cephas Cary, Joseph Mellenger, William Huston. David Jenkins, John Jay, Sr., John Gilmore, William Mitchell, John Carson, Tedas Hart, Henry Mann. Jonathan Couch, Constable.

October term, 1817—Grand Jurors:

Eli Jenkins, Foreman, John Underwood, James Knight, Robert McClure, John Reed, John Knoop, Uriah Blue, George Cavern, Joseph Mendenhall, James Stafford, James Scudder, William Gahagan, Joseph Miller, James Youart, Andrew Dye, Jr. Tegal Trader, Constable.

COUNTY OEFICERS.

Treasurers.—Andrew Wallace, appointed 1807, served four years; William Brown, appointed 1811, served thirty-one years; John G. Telford, elected 1842, served one year; Jacob Knoop, elected 1843, served eight years; William C. Knight, elected 1852, served one year; Andrew Patterson, elected 1853, served one year; George S. Murray, elected 1854; George C. Clyde, elected 1855, served eight years; M. D. Mitchell, elected 1863, served two years; A. L. McKinney, elected 1865, served five years; Samuel D. Frank, elected 1870, served two years; Theodore Sullivan, elected 1872, served four years; John A. McCurdy, elected, 1876, present incumbent.

Auditors.—H. W. Culbertson, elected October, ——, resigned December, 1822; David Grosvenor, appointed December, 1822, served seven years; Thomas S. Barrett, elected October, 1829, served six years; Jacob Knoop, elected October, 1835, served seven years; Benjamin F. Powers, elected October, 1842, served seven years; Thomas B. Kyle, elected October, 1849, served five years; James Nesbitt, elected October, 1854, served two years; C. N. Hoagland, elected October, 1856, served two years; J. W. Defreese, elected October, 1858, served four years; Robert J. Douglass, elected October, 1862, served four years; George C. Clyde, elected October, 1866, resigned October, 1871; Newton C. Clyde, appointed October, 1871, served till election; Eli Tenney, elected October, 1871, deceased in September, 1873; W. I. Tenney, appointed September, 1873, served four years; Charles C. Barnet, elected October, 1877, present incumbent.

Recorders.—Cornelius Westfall, appointed August, 1807, served sixteen years; William Barbee, elected August, 1823, served eight years; Z. Riley, elected August, 1831, served seven years; George D. Burgess, elected January, 1848, served three years; J. Widener, elected January, 1851, served six years; J. P. Williamson, elected January, 1857, served six years; H. M. Lukens, elected January, 1863, served three years; George Green, elected January, 1869, present incumbent.

Sheriffs.—Stephen Dye, elected October, 1807, served four years; Thomas W. Furnas, elected October, 1811, served two years; Stephen Dye, elected October, 1813, served four years; Levi Hart, elected October, 1817, served four years; Leander Munsell, elected October, 1821, served two years; Robert Culbertson, elected October, 1823, served four years; Thomas W. Furnas, elected October, 1827, served four years; John Shidler, elected October, 1831, served four years; Thomas W. Furnas, elected October, 1835, served four years; Joseph Defreese, elected October, 1839, served four years; Stephen Johnston, elected October, 1843, served four years; Thomas Jay, elected October, 1847, served four years; Joseph Pearson, elected October, 1851, served two years; James M. Roe, elected October, 1853, resigned 1854; Daniel Ellis, appointed August, 1854, served five years; John Hart, elected October, 1859, served four years; C. T. Baer, elected October, 1863, served two years; Samuel D. Frank, elected October, 1865, served four years; William Evans elected October, 1869, served four years; David L. Lee, elected October, 1873, served four years; D. C. Miller, elected October, 1877, present incumbent.

Presiding Judges.—Francis Dunlavy, elected September, 1807, served ten years; Joseph H. Crane, elected May, 1817, served twelve years; George B. Holt, elected March 1829, served seven years; William L. Helfenstein, elected April, 1836, served fourteen years; John Beers, elected March, 1850, served — years.

Associate Judges.—John Gerard, elected September, 1807, served eight years; John H. Crawford, elected September 1807, served ten years; William Barbee, elected May, 1808, served six years; William Parker, elected June, 1808, served — years; James Blue, elected January, 1814, served five years; John Widney, elected May, 1817, served five years; John Wilson, elected November, 1819, served fifteen years; Thomas Adams, elected 1820, served — years; Asa Coleman, elected 1822, served five years; James Fenner, elected 1827, served seven years; Benojah Ayres, elected 1834, served seven years; Francis Johnston,

elected 1834, served seven years; John Wilson, elected 1841, served — years; Moses G. Mitchell, elected 1841, served — years; John C. Winans, elected 1841, served — years; John Smeltzer, elected 1842, served — years; David H. Morris, elected 1848, served two years; William Barbee, elected 1850, served two years; Abner Haines, elected 1852, served one term; R. S. Hart, elected 1852, served three years; James Clark, elected 1855, served one term; R. S. Hart, elected 1855, served three years; William White, elected 1857, served one year; Ebenezer Parsons, elected 1859, served five years; Alexander F. Hume, elected 1863, served two terms; William Allen, elected 1866, served one year; Ichabod Corwin, elected 1867, served two terms; George J. Smith, elected 1867, served five years; W. J. Gilmore, elected 1872, served one year; Robert C. Fulton, elected 1873, served one year; David L. Meeker, elected 1874, served — years.

Clerks of the Court.—Cornelius Westfall, elected 1807, served twenty years; John G. Telford, elected 1827, served twelve years; Thomas J. S. Smith, elected 1839, served thirteen years; Benjamin W. Leavill, elected 1852, served seven years; Barton S. Kyle, elected 1859, served three years; Charles V. Royce, elected 1862, served one year; Smith Talbott, elected 1863, served eleven years; John W. Cruikshank, elected 1874, served six years; John B. Latchford, elected 1880; E. Adams, elected 1818, served four years; William J. Thomas, elected 1822, served thirteen years; Thomas S. Barrett, elected 1835, served five years; R. S. Hart, elected 1840, served three years; Ebenezer Parsons, elected 1843, served seven years; H. G. Sellers, elected 1850, served one year; M. H. Jones, elected 1851, served eight years; James T. Ianvier, elected 1859, served seven years; Walter S. Thomas, elected 1866, served four years; William F. Ross, elected 1870, served two years; Henry H. Williams, elected 1872, served four years; Calvin D. Wright, elected 1876, served four years; M. B. Earnheart, elected 1880, present incumbent.

Surveyors.—It appears from the records that Surveyors were not regularly elected, but, as occasion demanded, were appointed for surveying roads, ditches, etc. The following is a list of the same, with the date of appointment, as nearly as can be ascertained:

Armstrong Brandon, appointed February 1, 1808; Fielding Loury, April 1, 1808; Andrew Wallace, June 6, 1808; Armstrong Brandon, December 4, 1809; David Hoover, November 1, 1813; Benjamin S. Cox, September 28, 1814; John Devor, March 6, 1815; James Cregan, June 6, 1815; Robert Finney, December 3, 1816; Henry Hoover, May 26, 1817; James Cregan, August 4, 1818; William R. Finn, November 29, 1819; J. T. Tullis, March 6, 1826; Simon Loop, March 2, 1835; James Hanks, January 23, 1836; John H. Wolcott, December 5, 1836; James Hanks, 1837; John H. Wolcott, 1838; Jacob Knoop, 1839; William Giffin, elected 1844, served seven years; John B. Fish, 1851, served one year; Charles Gibbs, 1852, served two years; Benjamin Field, 1854, served seven years; John E. Alexander, 1861, served six years; John N. Rouzer, 1867, served four years; A. R. Byrkitt, 1871, resigned 1872; John Rouzer, appointed 1872, served one year; A. C. Buchanan, 1873, served two years; E. P. Kellog, 1875, served one year; N. O. Evans, 1876, present incumbent.

Tax Collectors.—John Smith, appointed 1808; Henry Orbison, 1808; Isaac Holt, 1809; John Smith, 1810; Robert C. Crawford, 1811; William Barbee, Sr., 1812; Robert Barns, 1813; James L. McKinney, 1814; Jesse Gerard, 1815; Corbly Martin, 1816; Andrew Wiatt, 1817; James Kincannon, 1818; Levi Martin, Jr., 1819; G. W. Green, 1821; John Young, 1822; Joseph M. Skinner, 1825; Joseph M. Skinner, 1826. Abolished in 1827.

County Commissioners.—At the first session of the Court of Common Pleas held in this county, it was ordered by the court, that the electors of Miami County meet on Friday, 3d day of July, for the purpose of electing a Sheriff, Coroner, and three County Commissioners. At this meeting, it appears that Samuel Jones, William Barbee, and Henry Gerard were appointed to serve till the regular election, held the 13th of October, following, at which election Joseph McCorkle was

elected Commissioner by 109 votes; Henry Gerard, 195, and James Naylor, 108. Joseph McCorkle resigning in June, 1808, Arthur Stewart was appointed to fill the vacancy till the election, in October, 1808. Henry Gerard served from his appointment, in July, 1807, till October, 1824; William Barbee served from his appointment, in July, 1807, till October, 1808; Alexander Ewing, from October, 1808, till October, 1810; Thomas Coppock, from October, 1808, till October, 1811; James Naylor, from October, 1810, to October, 1813; Alexander McNutt, from 1811, to March, 1814; James Fergus, from March 1814, to October, 1818; John Wilson, from October, 1818, to October 1819; William Mendenhall, from October, 1819, to October, 1822; James Orr, from October, 1820, to October, 1826; James Johnston, from October, 1822, to October, 1826; William Barbee, re-elected October, 1824, served till October, 1829; Oliver Benton, from October, 1826, to October, 1829; Hugh Scott, from October, 1826, to October, 1827; Henry Gerard, from October, 1827, to October, 1828; William Wiley, from October, 1828, to June, 1831; Robert Morrison, from October, 1829, to October, 1838; Michael Williams, from October, 1829, to October, 1842; James Brown, from September, 1831, to October, 1834; Ephraim P. Davis, from October, 1834, to October, 1835; William Wiley, from October, 1835, to October, 1837; Samuel Pierce, from October, 1836, to October, 1839; Richard Morrow, from October, 1837, to October, 1843; James Fergus, re-elected October, 1838, served till October, 1842; Jacob Knoop, Sr., from October, 1842, to October, 1844; Samuel Kelly, from October, 1842, to October, 1851; William C. Knight, from October, 1843, to October, 1846; William Elliott, from October, 1844, to October, 1847; D. H. Morris, from October, 1846, to October, 1848; Isaac Sheets, from October, 1847, to October, 1850; William Scott, from October, 1847, to October, 1849; J. N. Wolcott, from October 1849, to October, 1852; Jacob Knoop, from October, 1850, to October, 1853; Thomas B. Rose, from October, 1851, to October, 1855; Abner Jones, from October, 1852, to October, 1854; Ralph Peterson, from October, 1853, to October, 1856; B. F. Brown, from October, 1854, to October, 1860; Howard Mitchell, from October, 1855, to October, 1861; Jeremiah Fenner, from October, 1856 to October, 1859; Jacob Rohrer, from October, 1859, to November, 1865; Jonathan C. Coate, from October, 1860, to his death in 1872; James Sims, Jr. from October, 1861, to October, 1867; D. M. Rowzer, from December, 1865, to October, 1871; Nathan Jackson, from October, 1867, to October, 1870; B. F. Brown, re-elected October, 1870, served till November 1876; James Saylor, from October, 1871, to October, 1874; D. M. Coate, from October, 1872, to October, 1875; Isaac Clyne, elected October, 1874, serves at the present time; William H. Norcutt, elected, October, 1875, serves at present time; D. C. Branson, served from December, 1876, to October, 1879; William Johnston, elected in October, 1879, serves at present time.

MIAMI COUNTY IN THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The first Representative in the Legislature for Miami County, session commencing December 8, 1808, was Arthur Stewart; first Senator for Montgomery, Miami and Preble Counties, same session, was Daniel Cooper, of Montgomery County. In the vote for Governor in 1808, Miami County cast 270 votes. 1809—Representative for Miami County, Fielding Loury; Senator, Daniel C. Cooper. 1810—Representative, Fielding Loury; Senator, David Purviance. 1811—Representative, Joseph Evans; Senator, David Purviance. 1812—Representative, James Blue; Senator, David Purviance. 1813—Representative, Thomas W. Furnas; Senator, David Purviance. 1814—Representative, Samuel Kyle; Senator, David Purviance. 1815—Representative, Robert Montgomery; Senator, David Purviance. 1816—Representative, Asa Coleman; Senator, Thomas W. Furnas. 1817—Senator, Thomas W. Furnas; Representative, Darke and Miami Counties, Asa Coleman. 1818—Senator, Thomas W. Furnas; Representative, Miami and Darke Counties, James Furgus. 1819—Senator, Thomas W. Furnas; Representative, Miami and Allen Counties, James Furgus. 1820—Senator, William L. Henderson; Representative, John P. Finley. 1821—Senator, Walter Buell; Representative, Thomas

W. Furnas. 1822—Senator, Thomas W. Furnas; Representative, William Mendenhall. 1823—Senator, Thomas W. Furnas; Representative, Leander Munsell. 1824—Senator, Miami, Shelby, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood Counties, Robert Young; Senator, Miami, Shelby, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Allen Counties, J. W. McCorkle. 1825—Senator, Miami, Shelby, Allen, Logan, Hardin, Wood and Hancock Counties, Robert Young; Representative, Miami, Shelby and Allen Counties, James Furgus. 1826—Senator, Miami, Shelby and Wood Counties, James Furgus; Representative, Miami, Shelby and Allen Counties, James Furgus. 1827—Senator, same Senator from same district; Representative, Miami and Shelby Counties, William Fielding. 1828—Senator, Montgomery and Miami Counties, G. B. Holt; Representative, Miami and Shelby Counties, John McCorkle. 1829—Senator, Montgomery and Miami Counties, Morris Seeley; Representative, Miami and Shelby Counties, William Barbee. 1830—Senator, Montgomery and Miami Counties, Morris Seeley; Representative, Miami and Shelby Counties, William Barbee. 1831—Senator, Montgomery and Miami Counties, Robert Young; Representative, Miami and Shelby Counties, William Barbee. 1832—Senator, Miami and Shelby Counties, Robert Young; Representative, Miami County, Amos Perry. 1833—Senator, Miami, Darke and Shelby Counties, James Johnston; Representative, James Furgus. 1834—Senator, Miami, Allen and Darke Counties, James Johnston; Representative, John Wilson. 1835—Senator, Miami, Allen, Darke and Shelby Counties, John E. Hunt; Representative, Thomas J. Smith. 1836—Senator, Miami, Darke and Mercer Counties, William I. Thomas; Representatives, Darke and Miami, Stacy Taylor, and Hiram Bell. 1837—Senator, Montgomery, Darke and Shelby Counties, William I. Thomas; Representative, Montgomery, Darke and Miami Counties, Hiram Bell. 1838—Senator, Montgomery, Darke and Miami Counties, William I. Thomas; Representatives, same District, John Briggs and Justin Hamilton. 1839—Senator, Montgomery, Darke and Miami Counties, William I. Thomas; Miami, Darke and Mercer Counties, Thomas Shidler, and Marshall J. Purviance. 1840—Senator, Montgomery, Darke, Miami and Shelby Counties, William I. Thomas; Representatives, Montgomery, Darke, Miami and Shelby Counties, Hiram Bell, Justin Hamilton and John Brown. 1841—Senator, Montgomery, Darke, Miami and Shelby Counties, Justin Hamilton, Joseph S. Updegraff, I. N. Gard. 1842—Senator, Montgomery, Darke, Miami and Shelby Counties, Joseph S. Updegraff; Representatives, Montgomery, Darke, Miami and Shelby Counties, Jacob Counts and John McClure. 1843—Senator, Joseph S. Updegraff; Representatives, Miami, Darke, Mercer and Shelby Counties, David Alexander, James Bryson and J. W. Riley. 1844—Senator, John O'Ferrall; Representative, David H. Morris. 1845—Senator, John O'Ferrall; Representative, Stephen Johnston. 1846—Senator, William M. Wilson; Representative, Joseph Potter. 1847—Senator, William M. Wilson; Representative, W. A. Weston. 1848—Senator, J. S. Conklin; Representative, Tanzy Julian. 1849—Senator, J. S. Conklin; Representative, Joshua Worley. 1850—Senator, J. H. Hart; Representative, H. S. Mayo. Adoption of New Constitution changed the term to two years. 1852—Senator, Rankin Walkup; Representative, Augustus Fenner. 1854—Senator, John McClure; Representative, Levi N. Booher. 1856—Senator, W. H. Lawder; Representative, Eli Tenney. 1858—Senator, Isaac N. Gard; Representative, M. H. Jones. 1860—Senator, Hardesty Walker; Representatives, W. B. McLung and S. E. Brown. 1862—Senator, W. B. McLung; Representative, J. H. Randall. 1864—Senator, D. J. Mauzy; Representative, J. H. Randall. 1866—Senator, J. E. Cummins; Representative, David Alexander. 1868—Senator, J. L. Winner; Representative, J. C. Ullery. 1870.—Senator, J. L. Winner; Representative, J. P. Williamson. 1872—Senator, J. W. Morris; Representative, G. C. Clyde. 1874—Senator, J. W. Morris; Representative, Joseph E. Pearson. 1876—Senator, N. R. Burress; Represntative, J. C. Ullery.

MIAMI IN THE GREAT REBELLION.

When, on that memorable day in April, 1861, the old flag was struck by traitor hands, and a semi-circle of hostile batteries converged their fire on Sumter, compelling its surrender, a thrill of martial ardor, a firing of souls to revenge the deed, brought Miami to the front. In a single day the Covington Blues had enrolled and responded to the President's call. A second day saw them at Columbus. Swiftly organized as Co. I, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, they pushed on to Washington.

The number of soldiers raised by Miami, under the calls for 75,000 and 300,000 men, can only be approximately stated at 1,405. The Ninety-fourth Ohio, rendezvousing at Piqua, and raised in Greene, Clark, Darke and Miami, was filled on August 14. The One Hundred and Tenth Ohio was recruited full by October 3. The county filled her quota, and had a surplus on October 1, 1862. From an enrollment of 5,814 men, 2,120 had volunteered by September 1. All honor to the county where such patriotism dwells, and to the brave men who feared not, for their country, to quench life's gushing tide in the fore-front of many a desperate battle-field! Fears, later justified, of armed invasion, caused an enrollment of the National Guard. To this enrollment Miami furnished 4,485 men.

While the soldiers contested the question of secession in the field, the heroic women acted a noble part at home. Box after box of clothing and edibles was packed and forwarded. Letters came to the camps by the hundreds; even the rough was ennobled by his uniform, and unknown hands penned him cheering missives. Sanitary supplies for the absent, and relief funds for those at home, were offered by no laggard hands. There was a board of men in Miami who gave their time and labor gratuitously as a military committee. It is just that this humble record should do its part to give them honorable mention. Their names are Hon. M. G. Mitchell, Chairman; Dr. Harrison, Robert L. Douglass, James W. Rowe, Charles Morris, William W. Crane and John Wiggin.

How well Miami stood at the close of the war may be gained by the following final statement. Miami's quota in February, July and December of 1864, was 440. Four hundred and twenty-nine men were recruited to fill this quota, and *seven only* raised by draft. The total number furnished was 436—a surplus of four—a deficit, without a draft, of three men. These figures tell the story of that strong, unwavering and devoted impulse which never faltered, from Sumter's fall till Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

The soldiers from Miami enlisted in various organizations, but chiefly in the Eleventh, Forty-Fourth, Seventy-First, Ninety-Fourth, One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry.

The Eleventh Regiment was raised for three months, and mustered into the service in April, 1861, at Camp Dennison. Prominent and promising, from his brief but glorious record, the name of Augustus H. Coleman is associated with the career of the battle-worn Eleventh. He was born in Troy, Miami County, on October 29, 1829. He was the son of Dr. Asa Coleman, an early settler and prominent citizen of the county. He was sent in June, 1847, as a cadet to West Point. Responding promptly to the call of the imperiled Nation, he enlisted as a private; recruited Company D of the Eleventh, 100 men in forty-eight hours. On April 26, 1861, he was chosen Captain at Columbus. April 29, on the regimental organization, he was commissioned Major. Re-enlisting, he was advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel on January 9, 1862, and a commission as Colonel issued on September 17, 1862, the day upon which he fell. Colonel Coleman was an officer well qualified by nature and training for soldierly duties; firm in discipline, fearless and cool in action, he never hesitated in the performance of duty, whether in the bold charge of the Eleventh at Monocacy, the fierce contest at South Mountain, or, as leader of the forlorn hope, to advance upon the bridge across the Antietam Creek. It was while resolutely moving upon this cannon-swept position

that he fell, struck by a hostile shot, which pierced his arm and side. The Eleventh wavered at his fall, and then swept down upon and over the bridge, up the hill beyond, and gained the rebel position. Thus fell a gallant officer, his last words telling how his thoughts were not of self, but of his men and country.

As a three-years' regiment, the Eleventh was mustered into the service on June 20, 1861. Five full companies went from Miami County, viz.: B and F from Piqua, and D, H, and E from Troy. July 7, they were sent to the Kanawha Valley, and placed in the Kanawha division, officered by Gen. J. D. Cox. On December 1, 1861, the regiment went into winter quarters at Point Pleasant. August 18, 1862, the Eleventh moved to Parkersburg, and thence to near Washington, D. C., and camped by Alexandria.

August 27, the regiment was ordered to Manassas Junction. The rebels took position previous to their arrival, and Taylor's New Jersey troops were being driven back as the Eleventh Ohio came up, crossed Bull Run, and, forming line, checked the enemy. Overpowered in numbers, the Union troops fell back to Fairfax, the Eleventh being the rear guard. A night march brought them within the lines at Washington.

August 29, the regiment took position at Munson's Hill. September 6, the men were on the march to Maryland. September 12, the rebel line was found on the banks of the Monocacy, and holding the bridge across. Of three columns formed for attack upon their position, the Eleventh led the center, drove back the enemy, and took the bridge. The Union line became disordered; the rebels advanced and seized two cannon. Led by Col. Coleman, the Eleventh rushed forward cheering, recovered the artillery, and never stopped till the enemy were completely beaten. A night at Monocacy; another at a bridge over creek near a Middletown; and, on the morning of September 14, the Kanawha Division had moved to the Sharpsburg Road, where the Eleventh prepared for battle. A severe fire from three sides met their advance. Amid the thick laurel growth individual acts of bravery were numerous, and the men fought on till the enemy yielded their strong position and retired toward Sharpsburg.

The battle of Antietam was one of those struggles which decided the question of armed supremacy. Lee was beaten, and his scheme of invasion frustrated. The Eleventh performed no ignoble part in this service. All the morning of September 17 this regiment had been more or less engaged, when Burnside received the order from McClellan to "carry the bridge, gain the heights beyond, and advance along their crest to Sharpsburg and reach the rear of the enemy."

The bridge was of stone, 12 feet wide, 150 long. Six thousand veteran troops in splendid position over the stream, with artillery trained upon the bridge and narrow approach, awaited the Union advance. Sharpshooters and skirmishers were soon at work. Simmons and McMullen's batteries poured a rain of missiles among the rebel ranks, while a storm of lead and iron smote the front of the devoted column: it wavered and then fell back.

The call for help was answered by the order, "Assault the bridge, and carry it at all hazards," and again the lines were formed for the fearful work. With sublime devotion the column dashes forward, and again the deadly sleet strikes their faces; but they push on, sweep over the bridge, clear the crest, and fight their way on. Lee turns upon this force, and Burnside calls for help. A corps and a division of troops are in reserve, but Burnside cannot have them, and the troops of the Burnside Brigade retired to the bridge crowned with honor. On January 24, 1863, the Eleventh started for Nashville, Tenn. February 22, they occupied and fortified Carthage. The regiment was at Murfreesboro' by June, and assigned to Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. It was at Hoover's Gap, Manchester, Tullahoma, and made a halt at Big Springs, on the march toward Chattanooga. On September 17, the Eleventh withstood an assault at Catlett's Gap, in the mountains below Chattanooga. Next day was passed in countermarching, and the dawn of the 19th found them near Gordon's Mill, in line of battle. Their devoted Chaplain, W. W. Lyle, rode down to the center of

the line amid the sound of battle and addressed the men. A prayer followed, and with bent head and rifle-clasping hands, the men of Miami looked briefly to the God of battle for his blessing. The regiment moved immediately into action: a charge was made; the rebels were driven half a mile. The regiment retired to its old position, whence a second charge was made with success. On September 20, the Eleventh stood behind a rude breastwork of logs and stones; here Company D lost heavily. The log breastwork took fire; a part of B put it out. Later the regiment became divided, the fragments fought on and finally re-united near Rossville.

The Eleventh took part in the battle of Mission Ridge, and in a charge captured a battle-flag and cannon. Sergt. Ball bore the colors forward till a seventh shot struck him down helpless. Lieut. Peck took them from his hands, placed them on the rebel works, and fell with a mortal wound. In behalf of the ladies of Troy, Chaplain Lyle presented the Eleventh with a handsome stand of colors on February 17, 1864.

The regiment took part in the advance on Rocky Face, and lost heavily at Buzzard's Roost; again at Resaca they were warmly engaged. Their time of service expiring, the regiment was mustered out June 26, 1864.

A part of the regiment, consisting of two companies, accompanied Sherman to the sea, under command of Lieut. Col. D. C. Stubbs.

The Forty-fourth Ohio was organized at Springfield, Ohio, in 1861. They were engaged in the West Virginia campaign, and, at the battle of Lewisburg, charged upon and captured a four-gun battery, took a number of prisoners, and began the rout of the enemy.

In a retreat to the Gauley, the Forty-fourth was the rear guard to protect the retiring column from the attack of a rebel force six thousand strong. They fought bravely at Charleston on September 13, 1862. Removed to Kentucky, they were mounted and kept constantly at work. At Dunstan's Hill the regiment charged the rebel position, and materially aided in their rout. Re-enlisting as the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, the men returned to their old campaign territory in Virginia. Acting as rear-guard near Liberty, the Eighth fought a brigade of mounted rebels and lost from their number seventy-one men. Six companies of the regiment were surprised in camp at Philippi, underwent the trials of prison life, and finally obtained release. Some went to Clarksburg, where four companies were stationed; others were mustered out in June as prisoners of war. The remainder of the regiment was mustered out the month following.

The Seventy-first Ohio Infantry was recruited in part from Miami County, she having furnished Companies F, C, and E. About February 1, 1862, the regiment was recruited and organized, with Barton S. Kyle, of Troy, as Lieutenant Colonel. This brave and worthy man, born in Miami County April 7, 1825, was active and successful in his efforts to recruit the regiment, and fell at Pittsburg Landing while at the post of duty, cheering on his men. A bullet entered his right breast, and he fell mortally wounded, and the service lost a true, brave man, and Miami one of her best citizens. The Seventy-first reported to Gen. Sherman at Paducah, Ky., and in February took part in a reconnoissance toward Columbus.

In the advance up the Tennessee, the regiment was among the first. At about 7 o'clock of April 7, 1862, the action at Donelson began by the rebel attack upon the Union center. The Seventy-first was soon in line. They were placed on the line of a road favorable to the enemy, and, being assailed by artillery, were withdrawn to a better position. The change was well-timed and fortunate, as the enemy soon advanced with two batteries upon the recent position of the regiment. The attack was fierce, the resistance stubborn, and the Seventy-first fell back. Re-forming, it fought bravely till night closed the struggle. The loss at Donelson was 130 killed and wounded.

On April 16 the regiment was ordered to hold the posts of Clarksville and Fort Donelson. Sunday, August 17, Col. Mason was attacked by the rebel Col. Woodward, at Clarksville. The Seventy-first were scattered about at various points,

and Col. Mason had with him only about 200 men. These were surrendered to a force some four times their own. Being exchanged, four companies defeated Woodward at Fort Donelson on August 25, 1862. In the spring of 1864 the Seventy-first moved south and bore itself gallantly. In the battle at Nashville, one-third their number killed and wounded, attested the courage and devotion of the men. The summer of 1865 was passed upon the Rio Grande, and not till January, 1866, was the regiment mustered out.

The Ninety-fourth Ohio was organized at Camp Piqua, Miami County, Ohio One thousand and ten men were recruited within a month. Kirby Smith had invaded Kentucky and this raw regiment was ordered to Lexington. They obtained three cartridges apiece and, taking the cars, reached the city at 9 o'clock P. M. of Saturday. Ordered to Yate's Ford, east of Lexington, the regiment made his first march of fifteen miles, and reached the vicinity of the ford at dark. Some rebel scouts fired upon them, killed two men and wounded six. The Ninety-fourth secured a position and passed the night unmolested, while the entire army of Smith lay encamped at two miles' distance. Morning brought 125 rounds of ammunition to each man from Lexington. It also brought up the rebel army, which opened from a battery upon the troops at breakfast. Col. Frizell withdrew the regiment back from a cross-road, down which the enemy came rapidly. Capt. Drury was ordered to take his company and guard the rear, while the regiment formed for action. A message now arrived, ordering the Ninety-fourth to hasten back to Lexington. Twelve miles upon the road was too much for some of the men, who fell by the way and were captured by the enemy. Ordered to Louisville, the men went into camp almost exhausted. Two hundred and eight men were lost, paroled, and returned to the ranks. At the battle of Perryville the regiment won special mention. At Stone River they were engaged every day of the contest. A synopsis from "Ohio in the War" gives the meed of honor to the organization :

"In the advance on Tullahoma and the fight at Hoover's Gap in June, 1863 ; skirmishing at Dug Gap, and participants in the battle of Chickamauga, they were in charge at Mission Ridge and the battle of Lookout Mountain. With Sherman they took part in actions at Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kingston, Pumpkinvine Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro', and Bentonville." They were first to enter Raleigh, and took part in the grand review. When mustered out, June 6, 1865, 338 men were all that were left of the original 1,010.

The One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Piqua, Miami County, on October 3, 1862. At Winchester it was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, and variously employed till on the 13th of June, 1863, the regiment advanced to Kernstown, and fought steadily with the superior force of Lee. Next day, the One Hundred and Tenth held a small work some distance from the fort. The enemy concentrated upon them the fire of twenty-six cannon, and followed the cannonade by an assault in column. The regiment fell back at the point of the bayonet, and at night fought their way to Harper's Ferry. After various movements, one of which was to Governor's Island, New York, the regiment are found crossing the Rappahannock, capturing prisoners, and, despite severe shelling, taking the ground held by the enemy at Brandy Station. May 4, the One Hundred and Tenth crossing the Rapidan into the Wilderness, made a charge and drove the rebels into their breastworks and held their ground till night. Their loss this day was 118 in killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Next day they were subjected to a severe artillery fire ; fell back a mile in the evening ; held their position on the 7th ; and then fell back to Spottsylvania court house. It waded the Nye and occupied the rebel works ; fought at Cold Harbor ; stood a heavy fire on June 3, as a regiment on the first line ; was moved to Monocacy, and battled bravely with heavy odds, and retired to Ellicott's Mills, having lost 130 men.

The One Hundred and Tenth make several marches and change their position till we again find them marching as train-guard to Charleston. August 29, they

are victors at the last-named place. At Fisher's Hill they capture four cannon and 100 prisoners. October 19, they struggled bravely at Cedar Creek to check the rebel advance, and take an active part in the rout of Early's force. On March 25, 1865, they charge with their brigade the rebel trenches, pursue the enemy, drive him at Sailor's Creek, and capture many battle-flags. The One Hundred and Tenth was in twenty-one actions and lost 795 men. They were discharged at Columbus, Ohio, and returned with gladness to former peaceful avocations.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment National Guards was mustered into service at Camp Dennison on the 16th of May, 1864, and set out for Washington on the 20th. Ordered first to Fort Ethan Allen, then to Fort Strong, it finally found quarters for six companies in the former work, and for four at Fort Marcy. At midnight of June 11, the regiment was ordered to Fort Reno. The enemy were near by, and skirmishing was brisk as they took position in the trenches. Ordered to Crystal Springs, the regiment took position as support to the First Maine and First Ohio Batteries, and, though not engaged, was under fire. President Lincoln thanked the organization for their public service as it passed through Washington homeward bound.

The dead of Miami's patriotic soldiery sleep on the fields where they fell, only where their bodies could not be found. In the National Cemeteries a nation has gathered them, and yearly, as the spring-time comes, the fairest of the land go forth and strew their resting-place with flowers in memory. So have they done at Rose Hill Cemetery, where lie the remains of some forty men; and years will pass, and still this token of a grateful people will show itself in memory of the soldiers of 1861-65.

We have now endeavored to unfold the history of this county from its earliest settlement to the present. While it has been impossible to note each fact specifically in the process of its evolution, or enter into the details of each step in its development, yet we have taken it in its infancy, and during its initial tottering steps, we have guided it with care, and as the framework of its organism grew into shape, and its proper function gave it strength and direction, so have we in proportion withdrawn the minutiæ of our description, until now she stands before us in perfection, the exponent of her own beauty and power, from which she can look back to her feeble genesis, and exclaim, *ultima thule*. Look in the past and see the four posts supporting poles, covered with brush and earth, that protected the first mill, in its transition to the round-pole house, the hewed log, frame, and finally the brick and steam. From the millstone, made from a huge boulder, with a boy to turn the bolting apparatus, to the present grand flouring mills of endless capacity; from the little copper still to the immense manufactories of rotgut poison and tangle-foot; from the old-fashioned flax break, swingling and fulling (which latter process is so peculiar that we here introduce a description of it after Maj. Johnston: "The process of fulling our home-made cloth in our county, was by the neighboring men gathering at the house of one of their number, say six or eight; taking seats on the old-fashioned split-bottomed chairs, in a circle, with a rope around the back to keep them together, and with the web of cloth in the center, and the feet of the men pressing together in opposition to each other, with pants rolled up, and a good woman, with gourd in hand, to supply the web with hot soap-suds poured on to the cloth, and so work, kicking against the web until a late hour in the night, when the woman of the house, with yardstick in hand, measuring the shrinkage, would pronounce the words 'Thick enough'"), the spinning wheel, and the tow, to the carding-mills and spinning jenny, with its thousand spools; from hog and hominy, venison, potatoes, corn bread, sassafras or spice-wood tea, to pies, preserves, baking-powder biscuit, etc.; from rosy cheeks, round waists, and sound lungs, to arsenic hue, sunken chests and flat waists; from the sugar-trough to the rosewood automatic crib; from the old wooden mold-board, with doubletree and singletrees fastened on by hickory withes for harness, a good hemp rope fastened to the harness by passing through an auger hole, brought back and tied, harness fitted into a collar of husks stuffed in leather, with a boy

on the horse; this combination among the roots would kick a man down, and, it is said, kick him over the fence, and kick at him after he was over; from this grotesque apparatus, we go to the glittering steel mold-board that turns the unbroken furrow from end to end; from the shovel-plow, the boy and the hoe, we go to the modern planter, which, by a rope and knot, drops, furrows out and covers the corn; from the sickle we go to the self-binder; from the flail and the hoof of the horse, to the steam separator; from the blazed path, meandering through the woods, to the countless turnpikes; from the lumbering ox-team to to the lightning speed of the railway; from the corduroy bridge, in the shady swamp, to the magnificent iron structures that now span our streams; from the circle around the fire, shelling the corn by hand, to the steam-power capacity of a thousand bushels a day; from the hickory-bark bureau and clothes-press to the inlaid productions of the cabinet-maker; from the three-legged stool to the reclining, rep-covered mahogany chair; from the home-spun linsey-woolsey to the flounced silk and satin and real point lace; from the plain sun-bonnet to the coronal flower garden; from the rude log cabin, stick chimney, capacious fire-place, greased paper window, to the brown-stone front, polished base-burner, French plate and silver call; from the old dandy wagon, to the elliptic-springed phaeton. The old fireside home—

"Where, piled with care, the nightly stack
Of wood against the chimney back;
The oaken log, green, huge and thick,
And on its top the stout back stick:
The knotty fore-stick laid apart
And filled between with curious art,
The ragged brush; then, hovering near,
We watched the first red blaze appear,
Heard the sharp crackle, caught the gleam
On whitewashed wall and sagging beam,
Until the old, rude-furnished room
Burst flower-like into rosy bloom—"

where nuts were cracked and turnips scraped, and the good old dog and cat lay snoozing by the fire, have all given place to the fashioned blazonry of modern art, style and stiff formality. Such were the times then; such are the times, customs and people to-day; and we may conclude in the words of Cicero: "*O tempora, O mores!*"

GEOLOGY, ANCIENT MOUNDS, RELICS, ETC.

We append the report of the State Geological Survey:

The undulating surface of Miami County is characteristic of, and dependent upon, the underlying geological formations. We find a bed of loose material, of greater or less thickness, overlying a not very uneven rock bed beneath. This condition determines the gentle slopes which prevail throughout this section of the State. The blue limestone in the southern part of the county, on the two principal water-courses, is a thin-bedded stone, inter-stratified with thicker courses of blue marl or shale, which do not resist the action of atmospheric agencies in a sufficient degree to form precipitous bluffs, but wear down into those rolling slopes so characteristic of Southwestern Ohio.

What abrupt unevenness of surface exists is partly covered up by the loose material, composed of gravel, sand and clay, which commonly receives the name of drift, spread over the surface. If this drift were not present, we should be able to trace the line of outcrop of the cliff formation wherever it occurs throughout the county. There would be a chain connecting the cliffs near Charlestown with those two miles east of Tippecanoe, at Col. Woodward's, and onward, marking the course of all the tributaries of the Miami, and showing the course of this river, limiting the valley to the point where the Miami enters the county on the north. In most instances, the beds of the water-courses would be greatly deepened, and there would be rapids, or even precipitous falls, in some places, in most, if not all,

of them. The same remark applies to the Stillwater, which would be lined by a series of cliffs throughout its entire course in the county. But the drift, now smooth, in a great degree, the unevenness of the surface, and the transitions from one geological formation to another are only by gentle undulations of surface, instead of abrupt cliffs. The origin of this drift material is discussed at considerable length in other portions of these reports, and no further allusion to it is required of me in this place.

It will be seen that the character of the surface depends upon the geological formation of the region. And so geology determines, in no small degree, the occupation of the people of any land, and also the character of the people, in so far as character is dependent upon occupation. In one region, agriculture is indicated as the chief mode of livelihood ; in another, stock-raising ; in another, mining and manufactures. The full development of these natural conditions depends upon still other physical conditions—the direction and extent of a country's drainage, the oceans, bays and gulfs, which give rise to commerce.

The character of the surface and soil is such that an average proportion of rainfall is retained in the soil, and there are numerous springs in the county which afford an ample supply of water throughout the year. The farms are generally supplied with an ample quantity of good water from the springs and water-courses, which abound in all sections. This county, lying on a lower level than Shelby, has a better supply of water from springs. The outcrop of the cliff limestone, whether concealed by drift or not, could be readily traced by the occurrence of fine springs of water, and those farms which lie along this outcrop have fine perennial springs. As the cliffs lie on a horizon about midway between the highest and lowest parts of the county, it happens that the places are very numerous where excellent water is obtained. There are some springs in the county whose supply of water is sufficient to be of service in propelling machinery for manufacturing purposes, taken in connection with the fall, which is available. The principal one of these springs is at the town of Milton, where considerable manufacturing is carried on. The question has been often asked, where such a large supply of water comes from ? The water falls as rain on the surface and is held in the porous rock and given out gradually. The idea, which is sometimes entertained, that there is an underground reservoir, is untenable ; the force of the issuing stream is so nearly the same for weeks and months together. In the case of the fine springs at Milton, there is a large extent of surface west and north, above the place where the spring issues. There is, indeed, but a very thin soil and little drift in the immediate vicinity, but the surface rises and the bedded rock thickens to the northwest ; while in the same directions, especially north, the drift thickens to nearly 100 feet. The upper portion of the Niagara, which is found north and northwest, may reach a considerable thickness, perhaps a hundred feet, and is composed of a very porous limestone. These springs, unlike the greater number which furnish water to the farms throughout the county, issue near the base of the Niagara formation, and not at the base of the Clinton, in which most of the cliffs are. When we consider the large extent of surface, which rises above the place of the springs, upon which falls throughout the whole year about thirty inches in perpendicular height of water, in the form of snow or rain, and the suitable character of the deep drift and porous rock for absorbing and retaining this, to be yielded gradually, we need not be surprised at the quantity of water which flows from these springs. The surprise, which is often expressed, has not been at the absolute quantity of water, for this is not great compared with many other springs, but at the quantity which should issue from a locality which seems to be so near the general level of the country immediately in the vicinity, whence the supply must apparently come. But the supply may be drawn, as I have endeavored to show, from a much greater distance than we might at first suppose.

Wells.—Where there are no springs, water is readily obtained by sinking wells, either in the drift or solid rock. The sinking of wells is a means of exploring the earth to a moderate depth, and some interesting facts are often obtained

by inquiry into the character of the material penetrated. For example, in some places in the county no wells have ever penetrated beyond the drift, or, at least, reached bedded rock ; while on each side, sometimes at no great distance, other wells have to be sunk in the rock. Generally, perhaps always, it will be found that a line can be marked out by such excavations, within which no rock is ever reached by the deepest wells, while the excavations on each side show bedded rock near the surface. Here, then, we have traced for us the channel of some ancient water-course which has been filled in with drift at some time in the past. There were rivers, and a river system, cut far deeper in the rocks of a former age. than any we now have in this region. The whole surface was sunk down under deep water and gravel ; sand and clay covered up all inequalities of surface When the surface emerged again, the drainage began to excavate channels, the general character of the surface remaining the same ; the streams would take courses in general the same as before, but from local causes would be deflected in places. The old, filled-up channels are now traced by means of excavations. I will mention that at Mr. Murray's, on the Troy and Covington turnpike, no bedded rock is found in sinking wells, while to the east, within a half-mile, and to the west, stone *in situ* is encountered in well-digging.

The influence of the character of the surface on the soil can be noticed in various parts of the county. This may be illustrated by comparing the soil and surface on the east of the Miami River with that on the west. East of the Miami the surface is rolling, and gravelly ridges abound.

This gives a good drainage in general, and the soil is composed of drift material, with accumulation of mold, composed of vegetable substances, partially decomposed. There is a good proportion of clay mingled with the mold. Not only does this clay affect the character of the soil, but the free drainage and the gravel beneath also affect it. Where local causes obstruct the free drainage, there are local swamps, whose soil, when cleared and drained, is entirely different from that of the rolling land. Somewhat like the swamps is a wide scope of land between the Miami and Stillwater Rivers. Here the land was not rolling, and hence not naturally well drained, but was flat and moist. The result was that a different vegetation sprung up here. Rough sedge grasses, mosses and kindred vegetation flourished in this region, growing and perishing successively, until several feet of deep, black soil had been accumulated. At a certain time, trees suitable to a wet region, such as elms, soft maple, and shrubs, such as button bush, and, finally, burr-oak and ash, began to grow. The vegetable material perishing, underwent a process of decay, or, rather, a process of preservation. The substance of the vegetation broke down into a number of compounds, which, situated as they are, in moisture, do not undergo further decay. This material was arrested in a stage of decomposition different from that of the drier substances on the rolling drift land east of the Miami River. In the case of much of the vegetation east of the river, it passed back, by complete decomposition, into "thin air," into invisible gases, and left no trace behind. A certain other portion was arrested in the process of decay, and forms the mold, which, with the clay commingled, constitutes the soil. On this side flourish the oaks, beeches, walnuts, sugar maple, with an undergrowth of dogwood, redbud, haw, pawpaw, with a peculiar vegetable growth which sprung up and perished annually. The most of the growths of the east side differ entirely from those in the swampy district of a former day, where the deep, fibrous, black soil is found, west of the Miami River. The moisture retained on the surface has a twofold influence—one to favor a vegetation, as I have said, of a peculiar class ; the other to prevent its decomposition, in fact, to preserve it. The two classes of soils differ in four respects : (1) In the quantity of vegetable substances ; (2) in the condition they are in as regards the extent of decay which they have undergone ; (3) in the character of the vegetable substances which make up the material, and (4) in the different proportion of clay they contain, that on the east being composed largely of clay, while very little clay is found in the swamp soil. The black soil, not being so completely decomposed, does not, at first, until exposed to

air by being worked and drained, yield so well, while the mold of the upland woods is in condition at once to yield abundantly. I refer, in the foregoing remarks about the differences in the soils of the east and west sides of the Miami River, to the characteristic soils, and not to every part of each. On the east, there are swampy places, where the soil approaches in character to the black soil of the west side, while, on the west side of the river, as in the southern part of the county, the soil has the character of that on the east. There are some places west of the Stillwater where the drift does not exist at all, or very little of it is seen, but the soil, only a few inches or feet in depth, rests immediately upon the limestone of the Niagara formation. This soil is largely derived from the underlying rock. This is not usual in the region of the drift. In most places, our rocks have but little influence upon the surface soil, except so far as fragments of the rocks are mingled with, and, by decomposition, give their strength to the soil.

The Drainage.—All of the drainage finally reaches the Miami River. The county slopes from north to south, with two subordinate systems of drainage pouring the surplus waters into the two outlets, the Miami and Stillwater Rivers, to be united after they leave the county. The longest tributaries of the Miami come from the east, as those of the Stillwater come from the west. On three sides, the county receives accessions of water from other counties, while the streams from the general watershed on the north contribute the drainage of several counties, all together making a large and constant volume of water flowing across the entire county, furnishing water-power for great and profitable industries. The Miami Canal is a convenient conduit for the utilization of this immense power. The advantages of this situation are becoming appreciated in this county, and companies have been formed, aided by municipal appropriations, to make use of this power, which has been largely allowed to pass by without making contributions to the wealth of the county. The success of the enterprises undertaken and partly completed at the time of my visit, are assured by the natural and physical advantages of the situation of the county, if no engineering blunders are encountered, or financial embarrassments delay the completion of the works. The breadth of country lying above the horizon of the northern boundary of Miami County will furnish a drainage ample enough for an immense water-power, if it is directed into proper channels. It may be necessary, as it is practicable, to detain the water in a reservoir on the Miami, in the southern part of Shelby County. The two State reservoirs, the Loramie and the Lewiston, could be greatly improved and rendered both more effective as a supply for the canal, and useful for holding a supply of water, especially the one on the Miami, for manufacturing purposes. There can be no question of the ability of the breadth of country drained by the Miami and its tributaries above the northern line of this county, to give a supply of water for the uses of the canal far beyond any demand which has ever been made upon it. This power, which has been going to waste, will some day be turned to good account, and Miami County will become known for its manufacturing industries, as it has been for its agricultural thrift. The foregoing remarks regarding water-power have referred to the Miami River. On the Stillwater we find water-power of no mean proportions. This river is fed, from source to mouth, by numerous fine, living springs, which keep up a constant flow of water along its channel. It has also several good mill streams tributary to it. In addition, its bed is deep, and large dams are practicable, both for giving a good head and holding water in reserve. This stream alone would be a fortune in many localities, and we may confidently anticipate the time when industries of great importance to the county will spring up on its banks. Taken altogether, Miami County has natural advantages superior to many, if not all its neighbors, for becoming a manufacturing center, since no power is so economical in application as water.

The Drift.—The entire surface of the county, as has been said, is covered with loose material, composed of gravel, sanded clay, with a great number of granitic and other rocks of similar origin, whose origin we must look for away from this region. The commonly received opinion is, that these materials have

been drifted hither by the agency of water, either fluid or as ice, and the facts observed, all point to the north, mostly beyond the chain of great lakes, as the source whence it has been brought. In the several volumes of this survey, the reader will find the whole subject of the drift agencies discussed, and many interesting statements made as to the probable method of transportation, the relative age, the phenomena, and physical history of the drift. It so happens that our soil, where the drift exists, does not depend altogether—in general not at all, or very little—upon the nature of the underlying rock for its qualities, but upon material transported from distant regions. In some places, the thickness of drift, amounting to thirty feet or more, renders the influence of the underlying rock utterly without influence upon the soil. I have already referred to some soil west of the Stillwater, which is influenced by the underlying rock, lying, as it does, within a few feet of it. Much of the gravel is calcareous, and has been derived from rock broken up in the course of the movement of the drift. The sand is silicious, and has been derived from the grinding down of masses of igneous rocks.

This county lies south of the area of thickest drift, which may be regarded as extending no further south than about the latitude of Sidney, the county seat of Shelby County. Thence it begins to thin out southward. The Miami River, where it enters the county in the north, cuts through a perpendicular thickness of about seventy-five feet of drift-clay, gravel, and bowlders, and all the water-courses which intersect the northern portions of the county, but through the drift to a depth of from thirty to fifty feet. As might be expected, the material of the drift varies greatly in different localities. In some places, it is composed of blocks, whose nature and condition show them not to have been transported far, and commingled with them are gravel, sand, clay, quartz, and granite bowlders in varying proportions. Sometimes the drift is composed of sand and gravel, with a small proportion of clay, or none at all, arranged with more or less stratification. An illustration of this character of drift may be seen well developed on the new hydraulic works, two miles north of Piqua, where they form a bed some forty feet in thickness, cemented in great masses. The same formation is seen across the country on the Stillwater, about one mile from the town of Clayton. The drift being largely composed of gravel and sand, there is no deficiency of these valuable materials for all purposes. The streams wash out the clay, and leave the gravel and sand, assorted in beds, along their entire course. In other cases, the large accumulations, left by floods of former days, afford convenient material for road-making, in localities distant from water-courses. Advantage has been taken of the abundance of good material for road-making. The county is threaded in every direction with the finest of roads, most of which are entirely free of toll-houses.

Striated and Smoothed Rock-Surfaces.—At Piqua, on both sides of the river, where the quarries are exposed to view by the removal of the superincumbent drift, it is observed that the surface of the rock upon which the drift was lying, is worn smooth and polished, and variously striated and grooved. At no point, I understood from quarry-men, does this character fail to present itself. Lying upon the smoothed surface of the bedded rock, is a confused mass of yellow clay, with blocks of limestone, not worn, of various sizes and in great confusion of position, together with well-rounded gravel, both of limestone and granite, and other igneous rocks, with larger bowlders of igneous rocks distributed throughout the mass. All these have the appearance of having been arrested in the midst of their course, in which they were grinding, marking and polishing the surface of the bedded rock, as well as each other. There are no indications of assortment according to specific gravity, or by any stratification. On the east side of the river, at French's "Old Railroad Quarry," at the time of my visit, an instructive observation could be made of the action of the drift on the bedded rock. The stripping of one portion was composed of drift clays, bowlders of quartz, granite and kindred rocks, and blocks of limestone, all commingled in a mass, and the surface of quarried rock beneath, here only four feet in thickness, was everywhere

smoothed; while in another portion of the same quarry, there is an additional four feet of the upper portion of the rock, not worn away by the same agency which was acting close to it, nor was the surface of this portion smoothed. Deter's quarry, near the mouth of Panther Creek, illustrates the character and condition of the drift which I have just referred to.

There are unworn blocks of limestone, rounded masses of the same material, rounded and smoothed bowlders of granite and quartz rock, gravel, sand, and clay, commingled without any kind of selection according to quality of material or specific gravity.

Bowlders.—While this class of detached rocks is to be found in all portions of the country, scattered here and there, there are some special belts of them extending in a direction somewhat west of south, through the entire extent of the county. The finest collection, in a continuous belt, occurs in a line which passes within three and one-half miles to the east of Troy, passing through the farm of John Lefevre, on Lost Creek, where, as well as both north and south, in a line, it may be observed. It continues in a nearly direct line throughout the county. A fine locality to observe it is on the turnpike-road, leading from Tippecanoe to New Carlisle, between three and four miles from the former place. Here a portion of the bowlders have been removed from the field to make room for the plow, and, besides being ample for the construction of good fences, are heaped up in long rows, on each side of the road, reminding one of a region of igneous rocks. Here one may see nearly all varieties of granite and quartzose rocks. The variety is astonishing, as if gathered from a hundred sources, many of them of very brilliant colors. They have been removed to adorn the grounds of residences in the adjoining towns.

They vary in size, some of them reaching a weight of several tons. This line extends to and beyond the southern boundary of the county, passing about one mile east of Tadmor, where the Dayton & Michigan Railroad intersects the National road. The belt is fully one mile in width, and altogether contains a mass of bowlders to be greatly wondered at, whether we consider their combined weight, their variety and beauty, or their regular distribution and direction. There is another belt, either an independent one or a spur of the foregoing, which passes by the line of the new hydraulic works near Troy. This has many bowlders of great dimensions, and often those of unusual interest; some composed of rounded quartz pebbles, imbedded in a matrix of dark mineral; some, again, formed of angular fragments of various colors, imbedded in like manner. Some of these have been taken to their private grounds as adornments by the citizens of Troy. Rev. D. Tenney has one of the finest marked bowlders I have ever seen, on his grounds. About one mile north of Troy some very large bowlders of this composite character may be seen. One bowlder in this locality measured about 640 cubic feet. The large bowlder, east of Sidney, mentioned in my report on Shelby County, is nearly in the line of this belt east of Troy. Another great belt of bowlders, but, perhaps, inferior to that in the eastern part of the county, occurs west of the Stillwater, where it may be observed in the neighborhood and north of the town of Milton. This belt is about 100 feet in altitude above the bed of the Stillwater. Here, also, are very large and beautiful specimens of ingenous rocks.

Remains of a Former Race.—It will be necessary to notice but briefly the remains which a former race have left. The usual stone and flint implements, which are so abundantly scattered over the country occur, also here in about equal rate of distribution as elsewhere. Heretofore, those who have picked them up, when engaged in working the ground, have either broken them or lost them again, and but a very small number can be obtained. But as attention has been called to them, more care will be taken to preserve them, and collections of them will be made with greater ease hereafter. There are many persons in the county who take an intelligent interest in these relics of a people who once dwelt upon this soil, and of whose history so little is yet known that everything which will reflect light upon them should be carefully treasured up. The cabinet of the public school of Troy

contains a number of these flint and stone tools, and should be made a depository of many which, in private hands, are subject to all the vicissitudes of our uncertain lives. Many private collections fall into the hands of unappreciative persons when those who have gathered them pass away. This school cabinet is an admirable one for purposes of instruction, and will doubtless continue to receive from the friends of the schools in Troy additions of value from time to time.

Remains of Mammals.—These are by no means abundant in the county. A fragment of an elk horn, of about eight pounds weight, about ten inches long, and without the prongs, and six inches wide, which was found on the land of Mr. Isaac Sheets, I saw in possession of Mr. Ira L. Morris of Troy. This gentleman has many specimens of natural history in his cabinet, and some relics of a past race of men. I saw the tooth of a mastodon in possession of Mr. C. S. Coolidge, of Troy. The tooth was found on the farm of Mr. Abram Beddle, about north of Troy.

Public Improvements.—The account of these works does not properly belong to the purpose of this investigation, but as they depend largely upon the physical character of the country, it will not be out of place to speak of them. Reference has already been made in these pages to the admirable system of graded and graveled roads, which connect all parts of the county together. The Miami & Erie Canal passes through the county from north to south, near the right bank of the Miami River, and affords water-power for manufactories at Piqua, Troy, and Tippecanoe, and at some other points. At Piqua and at Troy there were in process of construction, at the time of my visit (1872), extensive works to make available the large water-privileges of the canal and river for manufacturing purposes. While the actual success of these enterprises remains to be seen, there seems to be no reasonable doubt in regard to it. If success does crown these efforts, the result will show itself in greatly increased prosperity in all the interests of the county. The urban population must already be, as compared with the rural, rather beyond the average of that in the agricultural counties. The town population of Miami county is distributed among several prosperous cities and towns, instead of being collected into one larger city. To this report there is lacking the statistics of the cities as well as the figures of the comparative elevations of the various portions of the county, above the sea-level, or as compared with the Miami River, the canal, railroads, and the turnpike roads. I made several efforts to obtain these figures, but have failed. Those who have them, and have failed to furnish them, are responsible for the lack of fullness of the report in this respect.

Bedded Rock—Niagara.—There are three distinct geological formations exposed, in Miami County, below the drift, belonging to era known as Silurian. The lower Silurian is seen at all exposures below the horizon of the base of the cliffs at Charlestown, and Col. Woodward's, at Tippecanoe. The rock composing the cliffs next to that just mentioned, is that known in geology as Clinton, called, often in the county, sandstone. The cliffs in Ludlow Creek are in the same formation. Next above the Clinton, and the only remaining bedded rock in the county, is that known as Niagara. The Niagara extends on a horizon throughout the county, from the upper parts of the abrupt cliffs mentioned, to the drift above. The falls and bluffs on Greenville Creek, near Covington, are in the Niagara. The upper surface of the Niagara is made uneven by the wearing away of portions of it by the action of the drift period. When it was formed, it extended over the entire county in a bed of a thickness, no doubt, much greater than the thickest portion which remains. How much of its original thickness was abraded by drift action, we have no means of ascertaining. But a small part remains of that which formerly existed. The water-courses have worn off both Niagara and Clinton. In some places all the Niagara is abraded, and the Clinton is the surface rock, as at all horizons below that of the top of the cliffs named as composed of Clinton. In other places the Niagara is but a few feet thick, as at the Piqua quarries. At Kerr's quarry, in the south, at those in Ludlow, Panther and Greenville Creeks, and at the lime-kilns, north of Clayton, the formation remains of considerable thickness.

The fragments of the upper beds of Niagara which escaped the denuding effects of the Drift period, are of a soft, porous rock, highly fossiliferous. This portion of the formation makes building lime of the best quality. At Brant, in the south, and at Clayton, in the north, exposures of this upper portion of the system remain, and a large quantity of lime has been manufactured and commands the highest price in the market. Practically, the quantity is sufficient for all demands likely to be made upon it. The lack of transportation hinders the development of the resources of the localities named for lime-making.

The quarried stone of this county comes mostly from the Niagara. I place the Piqua stone in the Niagara. I am aware that it is in lithological characters anomalous when compared with this formation as developed in this section. It is equally so with the Clinton. It is extremely local and lies, without any transitional strata, immediately upon undoubted Clinton. It may represent the transition of Clinton to Niagara. Itis a finer grained, mostly sedimentary stone, without a large proportion of fossils. It probably thins out in all directions. It dresses extremely well, and is a stone of rare excellence. The Clinton underlies this stone, and has an uneven upper surface. This unevenness consists of mound-like elevations, sometimes twenty feet in diameter and four feet high in the center. Upon these little mounds, composed of species of branching corals, the Piqua stone lies, conforming to its unevenness of surface. I have spoken of the worn surface of this stone by the action of the drift. The drift has removed the Covington type of stone from the top of this at Piqua.

Passing to the other quarries in the Niagara, for a connected view of the whole, with the subjacent formation, I refer the reader to sections at the end of this article, showing the thickness of the stone at several of the best exposures in the county.

The other exposures of the Niagara are those at the quarries at Covington, and at Kerr's, and at Ellis', on Ludlow Creek. Good building stone is obtained at all of these. At Kerr's and Covington, fine blocks are obtained, containing very large and fine specimens of *Pentamerus oblongus;* trilobites of the species *Calymene Blumenbachii* occur frequently here. The quarry of Mr. Ellis, on Ludlow Creek, not many feet above the upper part of the Clinton, contains stone in its lowest part approximating more nearly to that of the Piqua quarries than any observed in the other quarries. I am inclined to believe it may be of the same age, and that it really lies lower than the lowest beds quarried at Covington.

Clinton Formation.—The horizon of this formation has been already indicated. Whether the Clinton rises somewhat to the north or not, I had not the instruments to ascertain. A plane drawn through the upper portions of the cliffs at Charlestown, Col. Woodward's, Milton, Ludlow Creek, and extending to the rock-bank of the Miami River, at Bogg's Mill, in the edge of Shelby County, would nearly show the upper limit of the Clinton. Whether this plane would be horizontal or not, remains to be ascertained. I shall mention the principal exposures of the Clinton. The cliffs referred to several times are in this formation; the sections given will show its thickness at the places named. The lime-kiln quarry of Mr. John Brown is in the Clinton. The lime burned at these kilns is very pure lime, strong and valued highly by paper-makers, who make use of lime to soften the straw used in the manufacture of paper; at Mr. Rudell's, on the Tippecanoe and Carlisle road, and on the farm of Mr. J. H. Harter, north of Honey Creek, can be seen good exposures of the Clinton. On the roadside, at his gate, a very friable stone may be seen, called sandstone; it is of a reddish color, and may be easily crumbled in the hand. On this farm are cliffs of the Clinton about fifteen feet in altitude.

On the farm of the Messrs. Nooks the Clinton has been quarried for their own use. Here a *Syringopora* coral was highly developed and some masses of *Favistella stelleta.* The quarrying has been carried to a depth of about fifteen feet, everywhere characteristic rock of this formation.

The highest locality, in Lost Creek, where the shale underlying the Clinton, can be seen, is in a ravine on Mr. John Lefevre's farm, below the old dam on the creek.

In all exposures observed, the lower strata of the Clinton are of a coarse and sandy nature. The characteristic unevenness of the bedding renders the quarrying of it difficult, and makes it necessary, before it can be used for masonry, to cut it on all sides. The lower strata are used for fire-stones and hearths, and endure the greatest heat of the ordinary fire-place, as lining stones, for many years.

At Mr. S. D. Green's, one mile east of Lost Creek, the Clinton appears about twenty feet above the bed of the creek, and attains a thickness of some thirty feet on his farm. While the lower exposures are composed, in a large measure, of fragments of encrinites, the upper is made up of various species of coral. At the highest exposure, on Mr. Green's farm, is a very good quality of stone for lime. Very fine specimens of *Syringopora* can be obtained in the old quarry, as well as of *Halysites*.

Between Troy and Piqua the new Troy hydraulic was cut for several hundred feet through the solid Clinton formation. Near this point the same stone may be seen exposed on the river bank.

The lime-quarries, on the south of Piqua, are in the Clinton. The lime has nearly the same properties as that burned in Mr. Brown's quarries. Here the Clinton seems to be but a mass of fossils, mostly corals of the genera *Stromatopora*, *Halysites*, *Favosites* and *Syringopora*.

At the falls of Ludlow Creek, attempts were made to open a quarry, a few years ago, to obtain building stone, particularly of a fine quality. It is called the "marble quarry." The stone is of a good quality, crystalline, even-grained limestone, which takes a fine polish; but its hardness, and the frequent fractures and unevenness of strata, made it unprofitable as a business operation. I have given enough instances of the occurrence of this stone. Any one observing with care the horizon of each formation, and the character of the stone, can readily decide as to any exposure where it belongs.

The Blue Limestone of the Cincinnati Group.—I shall attempt to do nothing more than indicate the horizon of this group, and refer the reader to the volumes of these reports in which this formation is specially treated of.

The blue limestone comes in below the base of the Clinton. In some places heavy beds of shale intervene. It will be observed in the sections given, that various transitional strata exist between this formation and the next above. Whether these represent formations which are more distinctly developed in other localities, I do not undertake to decide.

The blue limestone may be regarded as practically, in this county, coming in next below the Clinton. The Clinton is succeeded downward by blue or red shales. These may be observed at the base of the Charlestown cliffs and then at Col. Woodward's. On the same line of cliffs, further south of the National road, the blue shale is manufactured into a good article of drain tile by Mr. Mark Allen. It is to be seen in the railroad cut north of Tippecanoe. On the Stillwater, near Milton, the same shale is seen at the base of the cliff, and on the east of the river on the hill-side opposite. From the horizon of these localities, all below belongs to the Cincinnati group. All the streams below this horizon cut through the upper strata of this group. The outcrop of the blue limestone must be looked for up all the streams, far enough above these localities to allow the rise to reach the horizon of the base of the cliffs.

SECTION AT KERR'S QUARRY.

	FT.
Flinty courses overlying Springfield stone, containing *Pentamerus oblongus* and characteristic corals	20
Niagara shales—covered	25
Clinton limestone—partially exposed	53
Cincinnati group	40
Level of Miami & Erie Canal.	

SECTION AT WOODWARD'S.

Clinton limestone—top of cliff, near residence—corals abundant in upper beds		35
Iron-stained limestone—firestone, called "sandstone," 6-inch course, fine-grained		....
Light blue clay	dividing strata between	5
	Lower and Upper Silurian	4
Red shale.		
Blue shale, of Cincinnati group		20
Blue limestone, of Cincinnati group, in solid layers		15
Level of Miami River.		

FALLS AT MILTON.

Clinton limestone, with characteristic fossils—*Chætetes, Favosites, Halysites, etc.*—layers often iron-stained—encrinal	20
Cincinnati group—blue shale and limestone, containing *Orthis occidentalis, Orthis biforata*, and other characteristic fossils	18
Unseen at this locality	55
Level of Stillwater River.	

PRAIRIES.

One of the attractive features of this county in a very early day were the various tracts of land, devoid of timber, called prairies. We venture the opinion that these did not arise from natural causes, but that, long prior to the advent of white settlements, the forests in these localities had been cut off by the Indians, for the purpose of raising maize; and the fact that they were found by the whites covered with growing corn, confirms this opinion. The different expeditions of Clarke, Harmer and others, destroyed vast amounts of corn raised by the Indians on these so-called prairies. Prairies are formed by dynamical causes, as explained by geological conformations, and, though we have not examined these localities, we do not understand them to be the result of any such agency, but, on the contrary, wholly the result of the agency of man. We take our description from Dr. A. Coleman. Beginning at the south side of the county, we will first mention Freeman's Prairie, which was named after Samuel Freeman, who entered a portion of it. It is about two miles southeast from Tippecanoe, opposite the mouth of Honey Creek, west of the river, in Monroe Township. It is said there were some two or three hundred acres ready for the plow, which was utilized by the early settlers, on the east side of the river. The second, about two miles north, on the east side of the river, in Staunton Township, was called Gerard's Prairie, for Judge John Gerard, who was one of the first white men to cultivate it. The next was called Gahagan's Prairie, located in Concord Township, below Troy, directly opposite the old village of Staunton, or the original "Dutch station" of 1798. The last two were largely cultivated by the first settlers of the above station, and yielded them a bountiful support for themselves and animals. The fourth was a small tract situated in the bend of the river, now embraced within the corporate limits of Piqua. The fifth was in Washington Township, west of the river, beginning three miles north of the city of Piqua, with the farm of Col. Johnston and James Johnston, and extending two or three miles northeast to the mouth of Loramie Creek, and was known as Johnston's Prairie, after Col. Johnston. All these prairies were subject to overflow except the last, which was called "second bottom," and was rolling. Being high and free from inundation, it was the favorite resort of the Indians, and many of their densely populated villages were located here. The Indian Piqua towns were located here, which were invaded by the Kentuckians; this was the dwelling-place of the ancient Twigtwees; here were many battles fought, many war-dances celebrated, many feasts, scalp-dances, torturings and all other characteristic scenes and features incident to Indian savage life. Here, too, Tecumseh, when a boy, swam in the Miami River and shot at a mark with his tiny bow. In addition to those already enumerated, we may mention two on Stillwater, one near the county line in Union Township, the other in Newton Township,

known as Williams' Prairie, named from Michael Williams, who settled on it in 1800 or 1801. While these latter were much smaller than those previously mentioned, they were utilized by the early settlers in the same way, and were a great advantage to them in furnishing products to sustain them while clearing out and improving their new homes.

PLUM THICKETS.

One peculiar feature of these prairies was the existence of plum thickets, covering their borders and in clumps over their entire area. Gerard's Prairie especially abounded with them. They were a source of some benefit to the early settlers, in the direction of a rather delicious fruit, which was of various colors and quality—yellow, red, and occasionally purple. Some were of large size, and, though thick-skinned, were very palatable. The yield was abundant, continuing to the year 1825 or later, when the curculio destroyed the fruit, and the trees, being no longer of any benefit, were cut down.

OLD FORTIFICATION AT PIQUA.

On Wednesday, March 21, 1823, an expedition, under the care of Major S. H. Long, left Columbus, its ultimate object being the source of the St. Peter's River. Passing through Piqua on its route, the expedition remained a few days for the purpose of surveying the old fortifications in this locality, a graphic description of which we here reproduce in the author's language: "Piqua is a small incorporated town, situated on the west bank of the Miami River, and on a spot which appears to have been the site of a numerous Indian population. The river is navigable for keel boats a few miles above the town, during half the year. The town is built in a semi-circular bend of the river, so that its streets, which are rectilinear, and parallel to the chord of the arc, are terminated at both ends by the water. The spot is one of the most advantageous in the country for a large population; the situation is very fine for defense against aggressors; and we find that, with their accustomed discrimination, the Indians had made this one of their principal seats. The remains of their works are very interesting, and being, as we believe, as yet undescribed, we surveyed them with such means as were at our disposal. They consist, for the most part, of circular parapets, the elevation of which varies at present from three to five or six feet, but which bear evident marks of having been at one time much higher; many of them are found in the neighborhood of the town, and several of them in the town itself. The plow passes every year over some parts of these works, and will probably continue to unite its leveling influence with that of time to obliterate the last remains of a people, who, judging from the monuments it has left behind, must have been far more advanced in civilization than the Indians who were found there a century or two ago, and of whom a few may still be seen occasionally roving about the spot where their fathers met in council. We observed one elliptic, and five circular works, two of which are on the east bank of the river, the others are on the west. The ground appears, in all cases, to have been taken from the inside, which forms a ditch in the interior; its depth cannot, of course, be ascertained at present, as it is in a great measure filled up, but it must have been considerable. The area within the ditch, probably retained the level of the surrounding country. The parapet may have been from three to four feet wide, but from slow decay it appears much wider. The first which we visited is situated at about a quarter of a mile to the southwest of the town and half a mile westward to the river. It appears to have been the most important of all, and forms, as it were, the center round which the others are disposed. Its form is circular; its diameter is about one hundred and fifty feet; it has a gateway from eight to ten feet wide, which faces the river. Immediately connected, and in close contact with it, to the south-southeast, there is a small circular work, the parapet of which is considerably higher; its diameter is about forty feet; it has no gateway or opening whatsoever. It has generally been considered as intended for a look-out post, but this opinion appears incorrect, from the circumstance that it is not raised high

enough for this purpose; that its size is much greater than what would be required for a mere post of observation; and, finally, that its construction essentially differs from that which is recorded by Mr. Atwater and other observers, as belonging to such posts of observation.

"There is nothing to support this opinion but its situation, which is in the most elevated part of the plain. We, however, think it more probable that it was considered as a stronghold which should be resorted to in the last extremity. This opinion accounts for all the characters which we observe about it. Its situation near the main fort at the center of the works; its smaller dimensions, which, while they would admit a considerable force, would permit it to be defended more easily than the extensive works with which it is connected; the height and thickness of its parapet—confirm this belief. The circumstance of there being no gateway, is an additional proof for us, that it was intended to be used, like the citadel of a modern fortress, as the last spot in which the remnants of a defeated army might be concentrated in order to make a decisive stand against their aggressors.

"Proceeding in a direction south sixty-five degrees east from the first work, at a distance of about 760 feet, we find another fortification, which, like the former, is partly situated in a plowed field, but which passes also over a by-road. In this old work, the white man has built his barns, stables, etc., and appears anxious to hurry on the destruction of what would, if uninjured by him, have withstood the assaults of time. The parapet of the fort is not quite so elevated as that of the former; its dimensions are larger, being about 225 feet in diameter; it has a gateway fronting that in the first fort, and similar to it. If any covered way existed by which these two works were connected, it has disappeared, no trace of it being at present visible. Taking again the first fort as a center, and proceeding from it in a course north eighty-five degrees east, we find another circular inclosure, distant 750 feet from the first, and about 540 feet in a northerly course from the second; its parapets are higher than those of the other two; its diameter is about 150 feet; it is provided with a gateway fronting that of the first fort. Between the second and third forts, and near the bank of the river, there are remains of a water-way, formerly connected, as we suppose, with the third fort. These remains consist of a ditch dug down to the edge of the river; the earth from the same having been thrown up principally on the south side, or that which fronts down the river; the breadth between the two parapets is wider near the water than some distance from it, so that it may have been used either for the purpose of offering a safe passage down the river, or as a sort of harbor, in which canoes might be drawn up, or, perhaps, as is most probable, it was intended to serve both purposes. This water-way resembles, in some respects, that found near Marietta, but its dimensions are smaller. The remains of this work are at present very inconsiderable, and are fast wasting away, as the road which runs along the bank of the river intersects it, and, in the making of it, the parapet has been leveled and the ditch filled up. This is much to be regretted, as this work, if it could be seen in its perfect state, would, perhaps, discover the motive which led to the erection of these fortifications, the attacks against which they were intended to provide, and the means with which the resistance was to be effected. But the largest of the works on the western banks still remains to be noticed. This is an elliptical construction of great eccentricity, its conjugate and transverse diameters measuring 83 and 295 feet; it is situated 600 feet in a direction north forty degrees east from the first fort; its transverse axis extends nearly east and west; we observed no gateways. This work is almost effaced; its parapet does not rise quite one foot above the ground. We crossed the river in a canoe and landed at the foot of a very steep hill, about 100 feet high. On the top of this hill, remains of a fort, in a very good state of preservation, are to be seen; it lies in a direction north sixty degrees east from the first fort which we visited, and is 123 feet in diameter. It is placed on a very commanding position on the brow of the hill, which has, unfortunately, been partially washed away, and has carried down with it about one-fourth of the work. There is at present but one gateway visible, which is on

the east side, and is about six or eight feet wide. This part of the works is one of the most interesting, it having, as yet, received no injury from the hands of man. It is covered with trees of a very large size. Upon the top of the parapet we found the trunk of a tree, which had evidently grown long after the rampart had been constructed, and probably much after it had ceased to be the theater of bloodshed and of assault.

"The interior part of the trunk was very much decayed, but we counted 250 concentric layers, in what appeared to be less than the outer half, whence we concluded that this tree was certainly upward of five-hundred years old at the time it was cut down. These works all bear the impress of a very remote antiquity. In some cases, trees of very large size are seen growing upon the trunks of still larger trees. We have, as we conceive, no data to enable us to refer to them any definite date; but we are well warranted, from all their characters, in assigning to them an antiquity of upward of 1,000 years. At about fifty rods to the north-northwest of the last-mentioned work, there is another which is circular, and of a much larger size. It has two gateways, one fronting east and the other west. We did not see this last, but we are indebted to some of the inhabitants of Piqua for a description of it. About these forts there are, as might be expected, many Indian arrow-heads, and other remains to be found. Those which we saw present, however, nothing peculiar. We observed both the war and peace arrow-head, or that which is used in hunting, and which is distinguished from the war arrow-head by the absence of the acute shoulder with which the war arrow is always provided, in order to cause it to remain in the wound, from which it cannot be extricated without much danger and pain to the patient; whereas, that used in hunting, is such that it can be withdrawn without difficulty. For the same reason, while the latter is attached to the arrow-head very firmly, the war-head adheres to it but imperfectly, so that, after it has entered into the body, if the arrow be withdrawn, the head remains buried in the flesh. Among other things found near these fortifications, was a piece of broken pottery, which was considered as of Indian manufacture; but, upon examining it closely, we immediately recognized it to be a fragment of a small earthen crucible, and, from its appearance, we believe it to be of French manufacture, as it resembles more the French than the German crucibles. Taking this into consideration, and bearing in mind that the first French settlers in this country were constantly looking out for ores of gold, silver, etc., we entertain no doubt that this, instead of being of Indian manufacture, is a fragment of a crucible, probably imported from France, and used in some docimastic experiment.

"We had an opportunity the ensuing day, on our road to Fort St. Mary, to see the remains of an old Indian work, which consists of stones apparently from the destruction of a stone wall, which is supposed to have been erected by the same nation. It is situated about three miles west of Piqua, on a bluff elevated about thirty feet above the level of the valley of the river. The wall, which is considered by some as having been erected for purposes of defense, stood near the brink of the hill, facing to the southeast. It has been completely thrown down, but its limits may be distinctly traced by the stones which lay on the ground, forming an ellipsis, whose axes are respectively 1,500 and 900 feet. This work is stated, upon the authority of Col. Johnston, to inclose an area of seventeen acres. The longest axis extends in an east-and-west line; the distance of the nearest point of the ellipsis to the river was estimated to be about seven hundred yards. At its southeastern part it is supported by a circular earthen fort, similar to those previously described, and measuring about thirty-six yards in diameter. The stones, of which the wall was built, are all rolled, mostly granite; few of them are calcareous; they are in every respect similar to those we find scattered over the country, and especially on the banks of the river. At present they form a loose pavement, about six feet wide, around the ellipsis. The figure of the ellipsis deviates, in some cases, from a strict regularity, probably to accommodate itself to the surface of the country as it then was. In sundry parts, and more especially

toward the west side, are many gateways, or interruptions in the walls, which are generally from six to eight feet wide. Back of these, and within the area of the ellipsis, we find a number of stones heaped up in the form of mounds, which are supposed to be the remains of small works, thrown up for the defense of the gateway, and so situated that one mound will protect two gateways. Although the general opinion seems to be favorable to the idea that this stone wall was erected as a fortification, we by no means consider this as proved. All the stones which are found there, if arranged so as to form the highest possible wall, would probably not rise above four and a half to five feet; but in order to afford the walk any degree of solidity, it would be necessary to give it such a breadth as would probably reduce its dimensions to less than three feet. On the part of those who do not consider this as the remains of a military work, it may be argued that we have no proof of these stones having ever formed a wall; that they may have been gathered for the purpose of forming the elliptical pavement which they now present. That this may have been constructed for motives which we cannot at present conceive of, is no proof that such motives may not have existed; further, it may be said that, admitting these stones to be the remains of a wall, it is not probable that it was made for military purposes, as a work of this kind would certainly not have been erected for the protection of a small force, and as a large number of persons collected in it would have been quite unprotected against the arrows and other missile weapons; that the situation, though a commanding one, appears quite untenable for want of water, which can only be obtained by descending the hill toward the river, in which case the party venturing out would be exposed to be cut off by the enemy. A spring was, it is true, observed within the elliptic inclosure; but the small quantity of water which it affords at present, renders it improbable that it should have been, at any time, sufficient for the consumption of as large a force as would have been required in the defense of so extensive a work. The number of gateways, it may be said, likewise excludes the possibility of its being intended as a work of defense, for they are very numerous, and sometimes within four or five feet of each other. The unevenness of the ground, part of the wall being along the sides of the hill and much lower than the rest, may be urged as another strong objection to its being considered as a military work. If it be not intended for purposes of war, what was the intention of those who erected it? Its extent, the labor which it required in order to accomplish it, its form and situation, in fine, all its characters, would then concur in leading to the belief that it must have been a religious monument, probably forming an arena for their sacred festivals; their games, their ceremonies, could be conveniently carried on. The number of the gates, the heaps of the stones which lay near them, all tend to prove that no other origin can be safely ascribed to it. It was suggested that this may, perhaps, be the remains of a pound, similar to those made by the Indians to this day for the purpose of entrapping buffaloes and other game.

"But this opinion is, likewise, excluded by the little resistance which a wall of such small dimensions, formed by the union of uncemented stones but loosely piled together, would have presented to the powerful efforts of the wild animals, which it would have been intended to inclose. Its situation on an uneven ground, likewise excludes this hypothesis from any claim to plausibility. The stones used vary much in size, from that of a walnut to the largest which a man can carry; doubts may exist whether this wall was raised upon an earthen parapet; if there was one of this kind, it has certainly disappeared almost entirely, yet in a few places the elevation formed by the stones appeared greater than might have been expected, from the quantity of materials which were observed. It is, therefore, not impossible that in some places, at least, the wall may have been supported by an earthen parapet. The motive for which these stones were collected will, probably, ever remain a secret, and we must be contented with surmises, all of which are unsatisfactory, because all are founded upon hypothetical manners which we ascribe to the authors of these works. Where we observe a circular

rampart with a fosse, a gateway and a transverse inside of the gateway, we discover a similarity to our modern fortifications, and we immediately consider that this may have been erected for the same purpose, without inquiring into the foundation which we have for assigning to them the same system of fortification which we have adopted. In examining into the character of man, whether civilized or savage, we are, it is true, struck with the powerful influences which two of the most opposite passions, a warlike and religious spirit, will exercise over him ; and to one or both of these, we may attribute his most astonishing actions, whether good or bad. The experience of every nation proves, that almost all religious faiths have led to the undertaking of vast constructions. Without recurring to the Egyptian and Indian antiquities, we find in the splendid remains of Greece and Rome, in the colossal and magnificent Gothic cathedrals of the middle ages, and even in the more recent edifices of modern times, that religion has at all periods been the principal motive which has induced men to exert their genius and expend their labor in constructions. Judging, by the same test, of the nations long since extinct, which at one time covered the banks of our Western streams, we will not be surprised if the remains of their finest works bear the character of having been undertaken, partly, at least, with religious views."

About a mile south of Piqua is an old Indian cemetery, situated upon a level piece of ground, elevated about twenty feet above high-water mark, in a romantic spot intersected by a small stream. The surface is formed by limestone rocks in horizontal strata, upon which it seems the bodies were laid and covered over with slabs of limestone.

On the south, and higher up on the point of the hill, is a mound described by Mr. Wiltheis as being 240 feet in circumference, six feet in height, and surrounded by a ditch paved with pebbles. In May, 1880 he explored it and found it contained a sacrificial altar. After digging through a foot of soil he came to a stratum of yellow sand ten inches thick, then six inches of ashes mixed with burnt bones, pressed into a solid mass, then nineteen inches of clay burnt red. One mile southeast of the main fort is another, 160 feet in circumference, with ditch on the inside and entrance on the east and west. One mile south, on Section 7, is another, 300 feet in circumference, with a southeast entrance, gravel embankment and ditch inside. Three hundred yards to the northeast is another, 250 feet in circumference and nine feet in height. Excavations showed this also to contain a sacrificial altar, made of clay burnt red, and covered with ashes, charcoal and burnt bone three inches thick. On this was a layer, eight inches thick, of clay ; on this again was a layer of burnt bone pressed solid, covered with clay ; then five alternate layers of clay and charcoal, five feet thick ; the whole mass covered with gravel mixed with clay two feet in thickness. West of the altar, human remains were found, viz.: a skeleton lying with the head towards the southeast, imbedded in clay. The skull bore the appearance of having been crushed with a blunt instrument, as fragments of the cranium were found within the cavity. Near the surface were found broken pieces of pottery. Southeast of this, between the river and canal, was an ancient burial ground. Ten skeletons were exhumed by Mr. J. Reyt ; they were buried in a circle, with their feet toward the center, which was occupied by a beautifully ornamented piece of pottery. About ten feet from this, he found a single skeleton with a piece of pottery near him. The graves were lined and covered with limestone.

Across the river, in Spring Creek Township, is another burial ground, containing many bodies exposed after the recession of high water. On Section 29, Washington Township, was a stone mound containing many bodies. Near the canal, same section, was a very large mound 400 feet in circumference, and from fifteen to eighteen feet high. Within the limits of the city of Piqua was one of their largest burial places, reaching from Young street to the Rocky Branch. All along the bank of the canal were found many stone graves, but the stones were taken out and burnt for lime as long ago as 1820.

On Section 30, Spring Creek Township, were three circular fortifications, now obliterated ; on Sections 27 and 28, are also two more burial grounds, with human

remains. On Section 19, Newton Township, are two pre-historic works, situate near Pleasant Hill, on the west bank of Stillwater, on the bluffs forming the west bank. The larger of these works is 700 feet in circumference. On each side of the hill upon which the fort was built, are two ravines of about 100 feet in depth, running back from the river, and forming a junction about three hundred yards from it; in the angle of these the fort is built. The ravines running northwest and southwest protect it on three sides, and on the west side runs a half-moon embankment, 240 feet in length and six feet high, reaching from ravine to ravine; where the wall joins the ravines they are about twenty-five feet deep. Ditches are cut inside and outside of the wall. From the bottom of the ravines, looking up, the fort has the appearance of an immense truncated mound. It presents a formidable front, and its ragged sides look impossible to scale.

Five hundred yards north of this is a smaller one, protected on the north by a similar ravine, running from west to east. The embankment is a circular inclosure, 300 feet in circumference, about three feet high at present. Trees of great age stand within.

RELICS.

This county is prolific of specimen instruments of a pre-historic age, mostly to be met with along the rivers, made of different kinds of stone, viz.: Granite, greenstone, sandstone, quartz, in its various forms, as chalcedony, agate, flint, jasper, slatestone, bone, horn, shells, and sometimes obsidian.

Mr. Wiltheis, of Piqua, a German gentleman of much intelligence, has in his possession 1,350 specimens of ancient handiworks. He has stone axes, ranging from two ounces to nine pounds; pestles, from three to six pounds; rolling-pins, three to four pounds; hammers and hammer stones, from one-half to three pounds; zelts, from one ounce to three pounds; chisels, all sizes; spades and hoes of different sizes; scrapers, of flint and other material; fish spears, of slender form; flint knives, of all sizes and shapes; lance, spear and arrow heads, both for war and the chase; stone beads and shell drills of flint, large and small spoons of shells, slatestone shuttles, calendar stones, of various patterns; slings, discoidal stones, war-club plates, pendants, ceremonial instruments, badges of power, beautiful in design; hollow tubes, perforated balls of stone, various kinds of ornaments, smoothing stones, jasper pipes, inscribed tablets, found one-half mile west of Piqua, in a gravel pit, buried eighteen feet, and fifty feet in the hillside.

They are made of burnt clay. The smaller one has twelve characters inscribed on it, a bow and arrow on one side, and a Grecian cross on the obverse, inside of a square. This tablet is two and one-fourth inches wide, three and one-half feet long, and one-fourth of an inch thick. Through the upper corners are holes, evidently for suspension. The other is four inches by two and one-fourth, has twenty-one characters, seventeen on one side, with bow and arrow on the obverse, square, with Grecian cross, inside, holes, as in the former, and a hole through the cross, filled with lead. By comparison, the inscriptions on these tablets bear a striking resemblance to those found at the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon. Some of the characters are identical with the Phœnician. Mr. W. has taken casts of these tablets, and presented the originals to the Smithsonian Institute. Anyone interested in archæological study will find a splendid collection and a hearty welcome by visiting Mr. W. at Piqua, through whose kindness and intelligence we have been enabled to present the above facts.

STATISTICS.

We copy the statistical reports as compiled by Dr. Coleman, which are undoubtedly correct:

All taxes upon lands in Ohio prior to 1827, were by the acre, without reference to improvements, and for State purposes only. Personal property and town lots were taxed for county and local purposes. Lands were rated for taxes, first, second and third, and the tax generally about $4, $3 and $2 per quarter-section

upon these rates. In 1827, the valuation of lands was placed upon the county duplicate, and, including town lots, amounted to $594,292, and chattel property to $156,941, making an aggregate of 758,238. The population of the county in 1830 (nearest census) was 12,807 valuation of property per capita (poll tax), $58.65.

The agricultural interests of the county had, up to this period, been very slowly developed; and there had been no advance in the value of improved land since the war of 1812.

Improved farms, of as good land as was to be found in the county, could be purchased at $10 per acre, and frequently sales were made at from $5 to $7 in quantities for quarter-sections, one fourth or more improved, and under cultivation. At this period agricultural lands possessed but a nominal value, but at the same time the canal question was agitating in the Legislature, which gave promise of an improvement of the State in the near future.

The second valuation, in 1835, was, of lots and lands, $1,161,050; chattel, $363,145; total, $1,532,193; the aggregate more than doubling in eight years. This improvement may, in part, be attributed, no doubt, to the completion of the Miami Canal to Dayton, which opened a limited market for produce. In the course of eight years, 1827 to 1835, agricultural lands advanced 100 per cent.

In 1842 the third valuation was taken: Lands and lots, $1,654,758; chattel, $1,400,039; total aggregate, $2,054,747.

The population, by the census of 1840, was 19,688, giving a valuation of property per capita. of $104.37, being an increase of about 100 per cent in fifteen years, and an extension of the Miami Canal to the north line of the county in 1837, and the increase of land from $15 to $25 per acre. 1840 may be considered the termination of the log-cabin period. The increase of wealth created a desire for more commodious and better-appearing habitations, and the faithful log-cabin, that had sheltered them alike from the cold and rain, as well as from the bullets of the Indian, was deserted for the beautiful frame or brick. In 1853 the fourth valuation of lands was taken, amounting to $7,722,018; chattel, $3,401,082; amounting in the aggregate to $11,128,000. The population in 1852, was 25,000, giving a valuation of property per capita of $445.20, being an increase of value of the tax list of more than four-fold, in the last eleven years. The completion of the canal to Lake Erie stimulated the agricultural interests to such an extent, that land advanced from $25 to $50 per acre, which seemed to be the maximum increase by the opening of the canal.

In 1859, the fifth valuation of lands and lots was taken, amounting to $9,852,-652; chattel, $3,512,927; in the aggregate, $13,365,579. Population in 1860, 30,377, with a valuation per capita of $445.40.

The Legislature failed to make appropriation for a sixth valuation, its approximate estimate can be made based on 100 per cent advance upon the previous valuation, which would give lands and lots, $19,704,304; chattel property in 1868, $6,452,888, making, in the aggregate, $26,057,192, being the approximate amount on the tax list of 1868, with a probable population of 35,000, giving, 730.20 per capita.

The valuation of property in 1870 was $17,478,998; in 1874, $21,938,672. State tax for same year, $70,203,73. Other taxes, amounting to $248,568,41; aggregate, $318,772,14.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

Brown Township, in the extreme northeastern corner of Miami County, is bounded on the north by Shelby County, on the east by Champaign County, on the south by Lost Creek Township and west by Spring Creek Township, in Miami County. The country round about is watered by several streams of considerable importance; of these, Spring Creek flows through the two northwest sections in the township, and passes from them into Spring Creek Township. Lost Creek, the most important water-course in the township, rises by three heads in the northern part of the township, and flows in a southwesterly direction to the central part of the western portion of the township, when it takes a course directly south, and enters Lost Creek Township at its northwestern section. Leatherwood Creek rises in the eastern part of the township, and flows in a northwesterly direction into Shelby County. It was so called from the great amount of that species of timber which skirted its banks. Ramp Run, another small stream in Brown Township, received its name on account of the great abundance of ramps, a vegetable production resembling Indian turnips, which grew along its course. The township contains some thirty sections, making about 19,200 acres of tillable land. At present, there are not more than ten miles of mud road in the township, which presents a cobwebbed appearance of free pikes, which have been built at an average cost of between $1,200 and $1,600 per mile.

The first white man who located himself permanently within the present limits of Brown Township was John Kiser, who emigrated from Virginia in the early days of the nineteenth century, and came immediately to Ohio. He settled first near Dayton, but, in 1806, came to this township and purchased the northeast quarter of Section 30, where he built his rude cabin and began life in this section of Miami County as a bachelor; but, soon growing weary of a "life in the forest alone," he took to himself a wife, and began in earnest the work of clearing his farm and making a pleasant home for his family. This, for one man, was no small undertaking, requiring not only a great expenditure of muscular force, but also a will so determined as not to be thwarted by any common difficulty. Mr. Kiser, however, proved equal to the emergency, and soon had cleared a few acres of ground, from which he raised the first crop of corn and vegetables in the township. Isaac Kiser, the oldest child of this family, was born in the fall of 1810, and was the first white child who had his nativity in Brown Township; besides him, two other sons and two daughters were born to Mr. Kiser. Isaac, the eldest, still lives near the spot of his birth, the oldest resident in the township. He is a man greatly respected by all, who, by his untiring industry, has succeeded in accumulating a goodly portion of this world's goods, which he does not hesitate to use for any laudable and benevolent purpose that may come under his observation. His sons, two of whom carry on the mercantile business in Fletcher, are wide-awake citizens. Mrs. Kiser has in her possession one of the coats worn by the Britishers during the Revolutionary war; it is a sleeveless red jacket, and was taken during the war by a relative of Mrs. Kiser, from whom she received it. This is, without doubt, the oldest article of apparel in the township, the sight of which reminds one not only of the futile attempts of Great Britain to rule the United Colonies, but also of the grand work accomplished by our forefathers, when they obtained for themselves and their descendants such desirable homes as are to be found not only in Brown, but in every township, almost, throughout the United States.

The second settler in the township was John Simmons, a native of Pennsylvania, who immigrated here in 1807, with his family of ten children, and located himself on Section 36; he, shortly after his arrival, entered several hundred acres of land in the vicinity, and was for many years the largest land-holder in the township. Upon his arrival here he found the neighborhood sparsely settled, the Kisers being the only white settlers for miles around; nothing daunted, however, by the

gloominess of the external surroundings, he went to work with a will to build for himself a home and name in the place he had chosen to live, the initiatory steps to which proceeding was the erection of a cabin of round logs, which contained two rooms, being what was known as a double log house, and the first of its kind in the township, as the house inhabited by Kiser contained but one room and a little loft, to which access was had by means of a small ladder. The Simmons residence was for the time a rather pretentious structure. A porch extended the length of the house, and in summer this served as a dining-room ; the roof was of clap-boards manufactured by Mr. Simmons. The floors and doors were of puncheon-plank ; the latter, swung upon the old-time wooden hinges, made a screeching noise on being opened, not calculated to be particularly soothing to persons of a nervous temperament. Patent locks and modern bolts were not used in the construction of this dwelling ; instead, a wooden catch answered every purpose. This was attached to the inside of the door by wooden pins, and was opened from the outside by a leather string which protruded through a gimlet hole and was fasened to the latch inside. At nights the house was locked by merely pulling in the string, thus making it impossible to open the door from the outside. The principal feature of this house was its window, which was of real glass—a substance by no means commonly used to admit light in those primitive dwellings. The cabin of Mr. Simmons, however, was illuminated during the day by a small glass window, about 10x12 inches in size, and thus the use of greased paper for that purpose was dispensed with in that household.

The first year of his arrival here, Mr. Simmons, after building his house, succeeded in clearing two or three acres of land, from which he raised corn enough for family use during the next year. In a few years subsequent to his settling here, he managed to clear more than fifty acres of his wooded homestead, from which he raised good crops of corn and a little wheat. There being no market near at hand, and farm products being exceedingly low, the inducements to farm extensively were not great, even had it been possible ; all grain, beyond what was necessary for home consumption, had to be carried to the neighboring towns for a market ; and there being no regular roads at this time, and wagons not being yet in use, it will readily be seen that the means and modes of transportation were neither numerous nor convenient. Most of the surplus grain in this township was for many years taken to Dayton for sale, till Piqua became a town, after which the narrow pathway through the woods to that place was frequented more than that which led to the more remote market, and hence the first sale of grain in Piqua from this township was made by a son of Mr. Simmons, who carried to that place a few bushels of corn on the back of the old family horse, which he disposed of after some trouble, for the then enormous price of 9 cents per bushel, which he received in cash. On so small a scale as this began the sale of grain in this township, which has since assumed, in comparison, proportions almost gigantic.

The third settler in Brown Township was William Concannon, who emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1807 and entered a farm in the western part of Section 36. He had, upon his arrival here, a large family of sons and daughters, so that, in the work of clearing, he was not single-handed, as his children were, some of them, old enough to lend a helping hand in the arduous struggle for a living, which was to be obtained from the farm, which contained plenty of nothing but wood, water and wild animals. However, by the united exertions of himself and family, Mr. C. soon caused his immediate surroundings to assume a more agreeable aspect. While himself and boys did the chopping, the girls piled and burned the brush, so that, the spring of their arrival here, not only did they build their cabin, but also succeeded in redeeming two or three acres of the surrounding forest from its original worthless condition, which they converted into a cornfield, from which they obtained grain enough to provide them with bread during the following winter. Mr. C. resided upon this place until his death, many years afterward. This family, with the two preceding ones, constituted, for some time, the whole popula-

tion of the township. Mr. C. was a prominent man in the little colony, and, after the township was organized, figured conspicuously in its affairs till his death.

John Adney immigrated here from Pennsylvania, of which State he was a native, in 1807. Upon arriving in this township, he entered the southwest quarter of Section 31 and erected his cabin and put up a rude barn, as preliminaries to the more extensive operations which he expected to carry on afterward. He was accompanied to this township by his family, consisting, at that time, of several sons and daughters. Mr. A. worked upon this place seven years, and succeeded in clearing quite a large portion of his farm, when he disposed of his property here to Nicholas Platter, in 1815, and Mr. A., with his family, swelled the mighty stream of emigration pouring westward, and sought a home where such an abundance of wood and water was not to be contended against. Mr. Platter moved upon the place immediately after the removal of Mr. A., where he remained for fifteen years, when he disposed of his property to a Mr. Hamilton, in 1830. As will be seen hereafter, Platter was among the first of those who took the initiatory steps in establishing what was, at that time, one of the most important branches of the manufacturing pursuits then being carried on in the township.

Alexander Oliver emigrated from Pennsylvania, with his family of three boys and two girls, in about 1808. He entered the northwest quarter of Section 30, upon which he built the first cabin and felled the first tree in that part of the section. Mr. Oliver remained upon this place till 1823, when, growing tired of the immense quantities of wood and water, the only redundant articles that might be made subservient to the use of man in this vicinity, he sold his farm and moved farther west, and procured a home among the prairies. At about this time in the history of this township, rumors became rife in the neighborhood concerning the fearful depredations of the Indians, not only in the State at large, but in the neighboring townships in particular. The terrible tragedy that has made the names of Dillbone and Gerard household words throughout Miami County, plunged the inhabitants of their respective neighborhoods into such a state of feverish excitement as was not to be allayed for the space of several years. Blockhouses were built, firearms procured, constant watch was kept, and all signs of danger rapidly reported from settlement to settlement. Brown Township, like the others, became submerged in a sea of feverish excitement, and preparations were made here to protect themselves and families from the fiendish cruelty of the red man. The few families in the neighborhood met at the house of Mr. Kiser in January, 1812, and decided to build a house where the inhabitants might meet and spend the nights free from danger. Accordingly, the blockhouse was built on Kiser's place early in the summer of 1812, and this was the common rendezvous in all times of apprehended danger. Nothing occurred, however, to mar the peace of the little colony, and, their fears gradually subsiding, the old fort was finally abandoned as a place of refuge, and, instead, was used by Mr. Kiser as a stable and general storehouse for many years; but a quarter of a century has passed away since the old house has fallen a prey to Time's destroying finger, and to-day not a vestige of the building remains to remind the dweller in this peaceful community of the turbulent scenes that were hourly expected to be enacted in the days when the old blockhouse was built. After the war was declared ended and comparative peace again restored, the stream of immigration, which had ceased during the war, again began to pour westward, and quite a large portion of its surplus waters reached Miami County. Owing, however, to the fact that Brown Township is situated in a remote part of the county from the principal business centers, it was several years before the tributaries of the before-mentioned stream reached this vicinity. Among the first families to come to Brown Township after the war was that of the Munsells. Asa Munsell accompanied by his family, emigrated from Massachusetts, their native State, in 1818. They settled near Marietta upon their arrival in Ohio, but, two years later, came to this township and located themselves permanently. Leander Munsell, a son of Asa, entered a quarter-section of land, which was situated some distance east from the present site of Fletcher. Mr. M. was a man of energy,

and noted for the uprightness of his character and unflinching integrity, and was always deeply interested in all improvements necessary for the comfort and welfare of the neighborhood in which he lived. He built the first frame house in the township in 1820. He is also noted as having been the only inhabitant of Brown who ever occupied a seat in the Legislature of the State, to which he was elected, and filled to the satisfaction of all his constituents. He also took a prominent part in affairs pertaining to his county, for the good of which he was an indefatigable worker till his death.

John L. Malloy settled on Section 25, near the present site of Fletcher, in 1821. He purchased his farm of eighty acres of John Simmons, and built his log-cabin, the floor of which was of sawed boards, instead of the puncheons usually used for that purpose. Mr. Malloy, in conjunction with John P. Davis, engaged in the lumbering business, and they were the only two men in this township who took advantage of the transporting facilities offered by the river, in carrying their lumber to the south. They made many successful trips to New Orleans, and some of them are reported as having been exceedingly hazardous. On one occasion, they had waited several weeks for the river to rise, that they might push off with an unusually large cargo of fine cherry lumber. They had grown somewhat weary and careless with the long delay, and, consequently, were not prepared for the emergency which came upon them, by the water rising unexpectedly, and without previous indications of so doing, in the middle of the night, and it carried the boat, with all on board, rapidly down the stream as far as Troy, where, becoming entangled among the "Ninety-nine islands," it was found impossible to extricate themselves. Toward morning, the boat grounded, and shortly went to pieces, the lumber being carried off by the swift current, while the proprietors, with difficulty reached the shore. Such were some of the difficulties experienced by those who attempted to carry on commercial relations with the South by navigation, in the early days of our history. Mr. Malloy was engaged in this work many years, and was, for the most part, eminently successful in all his operations. He subsequently, however, removed from Brown Township, with his family, to California, where he became a bonanza king, and died years ago, possessed of a large estate.

John H. Wolcott, a native of New Jersey, emigrated with his family to Butler County, Ohio, in 1807, where he remained till 1820, when he came to Miami County, and located, first, in Lost Creek Township, where he remained one year, removing to Brown Township, in the spring of 1821, when he entered the north half of Section 5. Mr. Wolcott's family besides himself and wife, consisted of six boys and one girl, and, with the assistance of his boys, he soon caused the wilderness to disappear, in a great measure, from the spot he had chosen for his home. The first residence of this family did not differ materially from the dwellings of a majority of the first settlers in the township. The cabin consisted of a single room, with floor of puncheon-plank; the greater part of one side of the house was taken up by the huge fireplace, which answered the triple purpose of furnace, grate and range. The sun sent its gladdening, cheerful rays into this humble home, through a window made of real glass, instead of the greased paper then commonly used, the size of which did not exceed 10x12 inches. Mr. Wolcott was, by profession, a surveyor, and was the first regular operator in that profession who became a permanent resident of Brown Township, and most of the land in the township was first surveyed by him. As a citizen, he was one among the most prominent in the township, and always took great interest in all affairs of a public character, pertaining to the well-being of his neighborhood. His sons, some of them, now live near the old homestead, and are among the most prosperous and influential men in that part of the township.

Giles Johnson, from Virginia, immigrated to Brown Township in 1820 and entered the southeast quarter of Section 6, and built the first cabin on that section. This family consisted of five boys and two girls, who all took part in clearing the farm, as well as bearing their share of all other duties necessary to be performed in the early days of our settlement. Upon their arrival here, there was no



Charles Doolittle

ELIZABETH Tp

cleared land in this part of the township, neither was there any regularly laid out wagon road, but all produce, beyond that necessary to meet the demands of home consumption, was conveyed to Troy on the back of the old family horse, which picked its way through the brush and briers, which skirted the pathway between the farm and town, with difficulty; and when, at last, a market-town was reached, the greater part of the work was yet to do, for, instead of driving the horse with its load of grain to a grain warehouse, and at once disposing of the load for a good price, it was necessary to go from house to house, and from store to store, selling a little here and a little there, and even then the producer considered himself fortunate if he was so lucky as to dispose of his products by evening, when he returned home with a few cents in his pocket, satisfied with having sold his corn even for the pitiable sum of 7½ cents per bushel.

Michael Sills emigrated from Pennsylvania in an early day, and coming to Ohio, settled first in Champaign County, where he remained till 1820, when he moved with his large family of boys and girls to Brown Township, Miami County. He took a lease for the southwest quarter of Section 6, and, with the assistance of his boys, cleared the farm on which he located, for one-half. The second log-cabin on this section was built by Mr. Sills, which, as to size and comfort, was as unpretentious as any in that neighborhood. After living in this humble home for about fourteen years, this family decided to remove to a country where such a superabundance of forest was not to be found, and consequently, in the spring of 1834, Mr. Sills started, with his family and all his household goods, in search of a more desirable location farther West. They finally settled permanently in Indiana, where members of the family still reside, having become the possessors of fine farms in the most productive part of the State.

John Oliver, who settled in the northern part of Section 6, was a native of Pennsylvania, from which State he emigrated in an early day, coming immediately to Brown Township, where he entered land of which he had cleared a considerable portion, when he disposed of it to Azel Griffith, who, with his family of three boys and one girl, moved upon this place in the spring of 1820, where he remained for four years, when he sold the property to George W. Dobbins, who moved here in 1824, and was the first keeper of a public-house in this part of the township. His tavern-stand was by no means an immense structure, or, at least, would not be considered such at the present day, but at that time it was considered a rather pretentious building, and certainly was as large as the limited amount of traveling at that time and in this part of the country would justify in building. In height it boasted a single story, in the loft of which beds were sometimes hastily set up, or rather laid down, for they boasted no bedstead in cases of emergency. There were only two regular rooms in the house, and these answered the purposes of kitchen, bedrooms, parlor, drawing-room and bar.

The northwest quarter of Section 6 was entered by William Graham, who was a native of Maryland, from which State he emigrated in 1818 and came immediately to this county, settling on the farm before mentioned. He erected the third cabin on this section, and was one of the most industrious, energetic men in the community in which he resided. Upon locating here, Mr. G. applied himself assiduously to the labor of clearing his farm, of which he had cleared considerable when he disposed of his property here and moved to Illinois.

William Cox, a native of Pennsylvania, immigrated to Brown Township in 1815, and entered the southwest quarter of Section 1, Range 12. He had a large family of sons and daughters, who all assisted in the clearing of the farm. Some years subsequent to his settling here, he disposed of his property in this township to Sylvanus Allen, who moved here from Montgomery County, and still lives on the farm he purchased from Mr. Cox.

The northwest quarter of Section 1, Range 12, was entered in 1817, by Edmund Yates, who erected a second log-cabin on this section.

Joseph Jackson emigrated from New Jersey in 1826, and entered the north half of Section 11, Range 11, in this township, where he built his cabin of one

room the same year. He had a family of sons and daughters, all of whom died of consumption, save one, who lost his life in the army.

Fred Gray, from New Jersey, settled on the southeast quarter of Section 5, in Brown Township, in 1828. His family consisted of four boys and three girls; one of the former lost his life in the service of his country. Mr. Gray sold his farm in this township, after living upon it many years, and purchased another in Lost Creek Township, this county. At the present time, he resides in Lena, this township, being among the oldest residents of the place.

Maj. Manning emigrated from New Jersey, in 1818, and, coming to this township, entered his farm on Section 3. He built a house of round logs, the size of which was 18x20 feet. The hands who assisted in the raising of this house came a distance of six miles. So thinly was the township settled at that date, that men could not be procured for such purposes without calling upon all the inhabitants of the community for several miles around. In 1824, Mr. Manning built a hewed-log house, which, at that time, was considered the second best dwelling in the township, being judged of sufficient importance to justify the authorities in imposing a tax upon it.

John D. Corry, a brother-in-law of Maj. Manning, with whom he came to this township, was a native of New Jersey, from which place he emigrated in 1818, and, reaching Ohio, stopped in Dayton the 4th day of July of the same year. Mr. Corry was the first merchant in this part of the township, having purchased a small stock of goods, which he sold at his house as early as 1825. After having been engaged in this business for three or four years, he sold his property here and removed to Shelby County, subsequently moving on to Illinois, where he located permanently.

Joseph Shanks emigrated with his family of five boys and four girls, from Pennsylvania, in 1794. He reached Ohio the same year and located near Cincinnati. His son Peter, hearing of the wonderful fertility of the Miami Valley, came to this county and settled on Section 29 in Brown Township, in 1821. The roof of his cabin was made of good shingles instead of clapboards, and the floor of smooth puncheon, so that this house was considered among the most elegant in the township at that time. He occupied this house till 1837, when he built his present residence. Mr. Shanks arrived here in the fall, and consequently was not overstocked with provisions. He spent the winter in working wherever he could find employment, and by his industry, managed to keep the wolf from the door till the spring of 1822, when he had cleared about four acres of his farm, on which he raised that summer a good crop of corn. He also, the same year, put out quite a number of fruit trees, from which, in a few years, he obtained a plentiful supply of good fruit.

William Manson, a native of Pennsylvania, immigrated to this township with his family of three girls and one boy, in 1819. He entered a quarter-section of land, on which he built the first cabin. There had been a log schoolhouse built on this section the year previous to the arrival of Mr. Manson in the township. It was made of round logs, the benches of split logs, and the outlet to the fireplace was by a "cat and clay" chimney, an inartistic structure of mud, straw and sticks.

Besides the pioneer settlers already mentioned, the names of John Wilson, William Walkup, David Newcomb, Thomas McClure, Benjamin Sims, Joseph Rollins, etc., are known as having been among those who sought to subdue the wilderness, and who, by their industry, became important factors in all things pertaining to the well-being of the new country.

The township was organized and the first officers, of which any record can be found, were elected in 1819, and were as follows, viz.: Trustees, Alexander Oliver, William Walkup and William Manson; Clerk, Joseph Rollins; Treasurer, Levi Munsell; Justice of the Peace, John Wilson; Supervisors, John Oliver and Daniel Newcomb; Lister, Jacob Simmons; Fence Viewer, Benjamin Sims; House Appraiser, Thomas McClure; Overseers of Poor, John Simmons and Peter Kiser.

The present officers are: Trustees, David Manson, Charles Simmons and D. S. Carmony; Clerk, A. McClintock: Treasurer, W. I. Kiser; Constables, C. H. Lane and C. M. Williams; Assessors, J. M. Frazier and John Duncan; Supervisors, Frank Sayers, Benjamin Wolcott, James Coddington, S. Worthington and W. E. Myers.

The only railroad in the township is the Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central, now leased and operated by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, passing east and west through the center of Sections 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36, and on which line are located the stations of Conover and Fletcher.

TOWNS.

Conover, one of the three in the township, is a small station on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, containing scarcely a dozen houses. The land on which the village is situated was first entered by a Mr. Jones, from whom Solomon G. Brecount, the founder of the place, purchased it and laid out nineteen lots, in April, 1856. It was named in honor of A. G. Conover, of Piqua. The original plat has been increased by a single addition, which was annexed in June, 1863. The lots are 150x50 feet in size, and the streets are sixty feet wide. The first house in the place was built by Brecount & White, and was used as a miscellaneous store-room. The grain store of the Brecount Bros. has been in operation in this place many years, and is doing a thriving business. This store, and the steam saw-mill near it, are the more important enterprises in the place. Besides these there are a blacksmith-shop, dry-goods store and shoe-shop in the place, as also one church, of which an account will be given in its proper place.

Lena was laid out by Levi N. Robbins, in 1830, and was first called Elizabethtown, in honor of his wife, but, there being another town of that name in the State, in order to prevent all irregularities in postal matters, it was deemed proper to change the name of the village, which was accordingly called Lena. But, after the place had been named some time, there was found to be another place of the same name in Ohio, making the new name no better than the old. However, despairing of finding any name not already appropriated by some Ohio village, they concluded not to make another attempt in that direction, but the post office was called, as it is to this day, Allen's Post Office, in honor of Sylvanus Allen, who was the first Postmaster in the township, having had the office as early as 1830, at which time the Postmaster, for his labor, received and sent his own mail free, and got $2 per year in cash. Mr. Allen, also, was instrumental in establishing the second post office in Brown Township, in Fletcher, in 1832, which was first kept by old Squire Malloy. At the time Lena was laid out, there was nothing on the spot but woods, so that the only recommendation the place had was its abundance of shade. The first store was built by Joseph Beck, who cleared off a spot of ground large enough for his cabin, which he erected in 1830, and used as a store-room, the first in the place. He occupied this room several years, when he put up a small frame, in which he carried on his business, till he was burned out a few years later. Before the village was laid out Elah Hayhurst had built a little log shop, as early as 1824, in which he did all the black smithing for the neighborhood; but after Lena was laid out the first blacksmith was William Graham, who had emigrated from Pennsylvania and located here shortly after the first settlements were made in this place. The wants of the community are now attended to, and the business of the place carried on in Lena, by two dry-goods stores, one grocery store, three blacksmiths, one wagon-shop, three physicians, one millinery-shop, one agricultural implement store, one tailor and three carpenters, while the spiritual development of the citizens is attended to by one resident minister.

Fletcher, a station on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, is the largest and most important village in the township, and was laid out in 1830, by John L. Malloy. The original plat consisted of forty-six full, and four fractional, lots, the size of the former being 66x99 feet. In the old plat, twenty-eight full lots lie north of Main street, and eighteen full, and four fractional,

lots south of the same street, which is sixty feet wide, as is also Railroad street, the cross streets being only forty feet wide. Since the date of its foundation, the place has been enlarged by five additions, viz.: Parrot's Addition, Moses' Addition, Clark's Addition, Eichelbarger's Addition, and Council's Addition. The first place of business in the village was in a little log-cabin, built by Samuel Dougherty, in 1830. He kept a miscellaneous stock of goods, embracing almost everything necessary to meet the demands of his customers, from the stimulating liquid down to a paper of pins. The cabin in which he carried on his business, has been weather-boarded, and is, to-day, in a good state of preservation. Samuel Crane, who was about the second merchant in Fletcher, sold goods as early as 1835; after carrying on the business for some time, he was burned out. The third merchant here, was Isaac Dukemineer, who erected a brick, and began business about 1850. After doing a good business for many years, he disposed of his property to Alonzo Montgomery. Isaac Kiser, Michael Duncan, and Solomon Brecount were also among the earliest merchants in this place.

The various branches of commerce are carried on here by two dry-goods stores, one drug store, one grocery store, four blacksmith-shops, two shoeshops, one furniture store, two milliner-shops, one hotel, one tin and stove store, one barber, two grain warehouses, two physicians, one dentist, one dealer in patent medicines, two stock dealers, and one harness-shop.

The officers of the corporation are, Mayor and Justice of the Peace, Michael Duncan; Clerk, J. G. Simmons; Treasurer, W. A. Lewis; Marshal and Supervisor, John Robbins; Councilmen, A. McClintock, C. W. Crebors and J. P. Coffield.

MANUFACTORIES.

Probably the first distillery in the township was built and operated by Nicholas Platter, who erected a copper still in 1820, which he worked for about ten years, and is said to have manufactured a superior article of whisky. He disposed of his place, which was on the southwest quarter of Section 31, to a Mr. Hamilton, in 1830, who carried on the business in his stead. The second distillery in the township, was built on Section 25, by Daniel Newcomb, in about 1821. His business in this line was not very extensive, but he did considerable work for his neighbors, for many years, and is said to have produced an excellent quality of whisky. The first blacksmith-shop in the township, was kept by Benjamin Bowersock, as early as 1814. It was situated on the southeast quarter of Section 19, on land entered by Benjamin's brother David. Benjamin Bowersock subsequently purchased eighty acres of land for himself, and then built the second smithy in the township.

The third blacksmith-shop in the township was built in 1828, by Joshua Duer, who operated it several years. Owing to the fact that not much work in this line was done in those days, those who worked at this trade found it necessary to combine it with farming, in order to make both ends meet at the end of the year.

The first saw-mill in the township was built by John L. Malloy, on the banks of a small run which passed through Section 25, where the mill was built. This was about 1821, and, at that date, people in the vicinity began using sawed boards, instead of roughly-split puncheon, for flooring purposes. Mr. Malloy also connected with the saw-mill a corn-cracker, at the same date, which was the first and only grist-mill in the township till steam mills were introduced. He devoted himself to these industries very successfully for many years, when he disposed of them and removed to California, where he died years ago.

The second saw-mill in the township was built and worked by David Gray & Porter, in 1830. It was situated on Big Lost Creek. They had operated this but a few months when John D. Hendley built the third saw-mill in Brown Township, on the same stream, about half a mile east from Gray & Porter's mill. However, there was plenty of work for each mill to do, and the whirr of the saws, as they

rapidly converted logs into fine boards, might be heard at a considerable distance, from early dawn to nightfall.

The first steam saw-mill in the township was the one owned by Harrison Loudenback, near Conover, which he began operating about the time the railroad was completed through the place; after operating it some time, he disposed of the property, since which time it has passed through several hands, and is now owned by J. W. White, who is doing quite an extensive business in that line.

The first steam grist-mill in the township was the property of Benjamin F. Shattuck, who erected it in Fletcher in 1849. He operated it successfully about four years, when it was destroyed by fire and was never rebuilt.

In about 1857, Mr. Shattuck put up another mill near Fletcher, at the railroad, but, in a short time, this also was destroyed by fire and was not rebuilt.

The Coppock Bros., who have been dealing in grain a good while, and have been doing a large business, which is constantly increasing, this year added a steam grist-mill to their business, which will, doubtless, not only prove advantageos to them from a financial point of view, but will also prove a factor of no small importance in making Fletcher the business center for all the surrounding country.

The grain warehouse near Lena has been in operation about twenty-five years. It is now the property of L. W. Colvin, who, being a man of good business ability and unswerving honesty, is almost constantly handling large quantities of grain.

The only tile factory in the township is the property of H. S. Carmony, who has been running it since 1872. The work is done by a Penfield machine, which was purchased by the proprietor for $450. The buildings are substantial and commodious, the pressing shed being forty feet square; the drying room is 180x18 feet. A third room, made wholly of iron, is 17x24 feet. The kiln, 12x15 feet, is the second largest in Miami County. Two kilns, containing 700 rods of tile, are burned every two weeks. Eight different sizes of tile are manufactured here, and three men employed in the work, which is all disposed of near home, the demand for the article up to the present time exceeding the supply.

CHURCHES.

The first regular congregation in Brown Township, was the Methodists. They built their first church in Fletcher, in 1820, on land donated by Alexander Oliver; it was a brick building, and the first brick house of any kind in the township. Owing to the fact that the records of the church have been lost, nothing can be said of its early history, save that its members have always been forward in good works. Among the first ministers, James B. Findley may be mentioned. The old church has been torn down many years, and some of the lumber used in the making of the pulpit in 1820 is now in the possession of a lady in Fletcher, who has had it converted into cupboard doors, in which capacity it has served, and promises to serve, many years. The church was rebuilt some twenty-five or thirty years ago, and at the present time the property is worth about $3,000. Services are held every two weeks. Sunday school is held every Sabbath morning, the average attendance being sixty-five. G. W. Gillmore is the Superintendent. The Methodists also have a church in Lena, worth about $2,500, which is in a prosperous condition. George Malloy is remembered as having been one of the pioneers who preached for this congregation in its infancy here.

The Baptists are as old a denomination as any in the township. Traveling ministers preached for this branch of the church in the house of Mr. Kiser as early as 1809. Their first brick church was built on the farm of Edmund Yates, in 1830. This has ceased to exist long ago. The Baptist, in Fletcher, was organized Tuesday, January 29, 1861, at which time there were fifteen members in the congregation. David E. Thomas, from Piqua, served as minister here till his death, in 1864. E. D. Thomas, of Illinois, was then called to the pastorate, over which he presided one year, and was succeeded by Elder Daniel Bryant, who served three years, when J. W. Weatherby, from New York, took charge of the congregation for a single year. George W. Taylor, the next minister, preached two years, after which

William S. Kent, from Virginia, served the same length of time. Joseph N. Scott from Pennsylvania, then took charge of the congregation, over which he has presided ever since. The church, a frame structure, 36x46 feet, was completed in 1862, at a cost of $1,500. In the winter of 1867–68, Rev. Daniel Bryant, assisted by Elder Shepardson, of Piqua, had quite a revival, thirty-two persons uniting with the church. Other revivals, conducted by different ministers, have taken place at different times. Since the call of Rev. Scott, the congregation has been increased by thirty-one persons uniting with the church. The present membership is ninety-nine. Church property is valued at about $2,000. Wilber Higgins is Superintendent of the Sunday school, which has an average attendance of sixty persons.

The Presbyterian Church in Fletcher was organized in the fall of 1837 by Revs. James Coe and Samuel Cleland, who were deputed to act in that capacity by the Presbytery at Sidney. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Cleland, from Romans, eighth chapter and first verse, and the congregation was named the "Newton Presbyterian Church." Previous to the organization of the church here, Rev. F. A. Hemper, a licentiate minister, had preached for the people here. The congregation at first consisted of twenty members. The first ruling elder was William Brown. Matthew Dinsmore and James McQuillen were ordained elders, by Rev. Coe, at William Brown's schoolhouse, January 27, 1838. Rev. D. H. Green, formerly of Delaware, Ohio, the present pastor, resides in New Paris, and preaches for the people here every two weeks. Robert Scott is Superintendent of the Sunday school, which has an average attendance of forty. The church edifice is of brick, the whole property being worth about $4,500.

The Baptist Church at Lena is a branch of that denomination at Honey Creek, and was organized as a separate congregation June 23, 1855, with forty-four members, all of whom had applied for and received letters of dismissal from the Honey Creek Church. The first officers of the organization were: Moderator, William Fusan; Clerk, William J. Wolcott; Deacons, Jeremiah McKee and James Wilson; Singing Clerks, John R. West and William J. Wolcott. The first sermon after organization was preached by Rev. Matthews, on July 21, 1855. Rev. David Scott, the first minister, served the church six years, and Rev. William Matthews the same length of time; T. N. Frazee served during the war two years, and was succeeded by T. J. Price, who preached here four years; James Randle then took the charge for three years, after which James Simpson served the congregation six months, till the arrival of the Rev. Nixon, the present pastor, during whose time of service about one hundred and fifty persons have united with the church. B. B. Wheaton, George L. Wolcott and A. L. Brecount have labored as volunteer ministers at different times. The church property is valued at about $3,000.

The Universalist Church at Conover was organized at Lena, by Rev. E. Moore and T. S. Guthrie, the first Sunday in February, 1868, with a membership of thirty-two persons. First officers were, Trustees Dr. W. S. Cox, J. A. Hill and J. Abott; Treasurer, Dr. Cox; Clerk N. W. Cady; first Deacons were, Calvin Hill and Moses Benham. Rev. E. Moore, the first pastor, served three years, and during that time received thirty-seven members into the church. J. D. Lauer succeeded him, in 1871, at which time, the church at Conover being completed, services were subsequently held there, and the name of the organization changed from Lena to Conover. Rev. Lauer preached for the congregation till the 1st of March, 1879, having during that time received one hundred and five persons into the church. J. H. Blackford, the present minister, has been preaching for this people since the spring of 1879. Besides these regular Ministers the church has been favored at different times by the presence and assistance of Revs. S. P. Carlton, I. B. Grandy, T. S. Guthrie, H. F. Miller, E. Dick, C. N. Dutton and W. Woodley. One hundred and seventy-two persons in all have united with the church since its organization. Between 75 and 80 members now compose the congregation. The present brick edifice was erected in Conover in 1870–71, at a cost of $3,700. Present officers are, Trustees, Dr. W. S. Cox, B. H. White, and A. L. Brecount; Treasurer, Alfred Morris; Clerk, Joseph Johnson; Deacons, J. Abott and W. S. Cox, M. D.

SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse in Brown Township was built in 1810, on Section 36. It was of round logs, and so low that a tall person found it necessary to bow the head in entering this place of learning. The seats were of split logs with wooden pins for legs. The door was made of a split slab, and was so narrow that only one could pass through it at a time. The window was a nicely greased paper pasted over a hole sawed in the logs. The first teacher in this old style academy was "Aunt Sallie Tucker," a spinster, who made it her business to teach the young idea how to shoot. The second teacher in the township was old "Aunt" Patty McQuillen. The third was probably Aras Denman and the fourth George Layman. The second schoolhouse in Brown Township was on William Manson's farm, and was built in 1818. Joseph Rollins was the first teacher in this school. Scholars came here to school through mud and snow a distance of four or five miles. Probably the third schoolhouse in the township was on Section 11. John Dinsmore taught here as early as 1828.

The special district of Fletcher was organized in 1874, when, the old house having been sold for $90, the present building of two rooms was built, at a cost of $4,500, the whole property is now worth $5,000. The enumeration of the district 1879 was 163. The teachers have been as follows, viz., 1874, N. W. Cady Principal; Rebecca Wharton Assistant; 1875 the same teachers were employed; 1876, William McFarland, Principal; Rebecca Wharton, Assistant; 1877, A. McClintock, Principal; Ella White, Assistant; 1878, the same; 1879, D. B. Earhart, Principal; Mrs. Ella Brown, Assistant part of the year, and Albert Lane the remainder of the year. They have school during nine months of each year, and pay the Principal for his services $50 and the Assistant $30 per month.

The following report of the Clerk for the year ending September 1, 1879, shows the condition of the township schools at present:

Balance on hand September 1, 1878	$1,980 16
State tax	421 50
Irreducible funds	321 17
Township tax for school purposes	3,190 50
Total receipts	$5,913 33

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid teachers	$2,310 21
Amount paid for sites of buildings	700 00
Amount paid for fuel, etc	242 76
Total expenditures	3,252 77
Balance on hand September 1, 1879	$2,660 36
Number of schools in the township	6
Total value of school property	$5,000 00
Number of different teachers employed	10
Average wages, male	$ 39 82
Average wages, female	30 00
Number of weeks school is in session	33
Number of different pupils enrolled	393
Average monthly enrollment	218
Average daily attendance	217
Enrollments between sixteen and twenty-one years old	61

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Masons in Lena.—The charter for Social Lodge, No. 217, was issued October 22, 1852, by the Grand Lodge, at Chillicothe. The charter members were as follows, viz.: G. C. Smith, George Throckmorton, J. W. Kelly, H. S. Carmony, J. W. Loy, D. C. Larone, N. Jackson, A. G. Boyd and Amos Flowers. First officers: N. Jackson, M.; G. C. Smith, S. W., and J. W. Kelly, J. W. There are forty-three members at present. The officers now are J. J. Leedom, W. M.; L. F. Wolcott,

S. W.; W. L. Graham, J. W.; E. A. Brecount, S. D.; J. G. Wright, J. D.; W. S. Cox, M. D., Treasurer; J. F. Collins, Secretary; E. F. Davis, T.; S. L. Abiover and B. H. White, Stewards. The oldest living member of the lodge is Squire Throckmorton; the youngest, James Wright. Joseph Frazier and James Wilson are both upward of sixty years of age. The property of the lodge is worth about $1,000.

I. O. O. F. at Lena.—Industry Lodge, No. 256, received its charter from the Grand Lodge at Zanesville, Ohio, February 23, 1854. The charter members were James Griffis, Joseph Eichelbarger, Joseph Reeder, John Miller and G. P. Holloway. There are now thirty-nine members, of which the following are the present officers: S. S. Yates, N. G.; E. H. Stith, V. G.; John M. Stith, Secretary; Caleb Williams, Per. Secretary; James M. Griffis, Treasurer; Jared Wolcott, W.; David F. Lane, C.; Noah B. Wells, I. G.; J. W. Domyre, O. G.; W. Williams, R. S. N. G.; W. Roberts, L. S. N. G.; John G. Wolcott, R. S. V. G.; Scott L. Allen, L. S. V. G.; Thomas Wheaton, R. S. S.; Isaac J. Merritt, L. S. S. They built their first hall in 1854. This was sold in 1876, and the present hall, thirty by fifty feet, was completed in the summer of 1877. The property is worth $1,000, for which amount it is insured. The oldest member of the lodge is E. W. Yates, who joined the 13th of December, 1856. James Carter is the oldest person in the lodge, and Jared Wolcott the youngest.

I. O. O. F. in Fletcher.—Taylor Lodge, No. 322, received its charter from the Grand Lodge of Ohio, convened at Mansfield May 14, 1857, the officers of the Grand Lodge at that time being W. Chidsey, M. W. G. M.; Hiram Viele, M. W. G. D. M.; C. J. Pardee, R. W. G. W.; Alexander E. Glenn, R. W. G. Sec.; William F. Slater, R. W. G. Treas. The charter members were James Griffis, T. M. Beamer, I. M. Jackson, Joseph Reeder, Oliver Toms, Emanuel Toms, Daniel Brelsford and N. I. Finch. The present officers are A. McClintock, N. G.; G. F. Fryling, V. G.; B. F. Simmons, R. S.; W. A. Lewis, P. S.; E. F. Drake, Treasurer; Dr. J. B. Beamer, C.; J. H. Newman, W.; W. T. Shanks, R. S. S.; H. G. Kemp, L. S. S.; W. I. Kiser, R. S. N. G.; V. B. Sanders, V. G. R. S.; J. C. Wones, V. G. L. S.; W. R. Luce, G.; L. Davis, S. V. G. At this date there are sixty active members in the lodge. J. Sanders and Charles Search are the oldest living members of the lodge, both being upward of sixty. The latter is the second oldest in membership of any member of any secret organization in Brown Township. The building in which they meet is the property of the society. The lower floor is rented to the Kiser Brothers, who carry on the mercantile business here. The whole property is probably worth about $1,200.

SPRING CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The wheel of time has made some eighty annual revolutions since the first permanent white settler entered within the limits of what is now Spring Creek Township. To the youth eighty years seems a long time, but to him who has reached the age of four-score years the scenes of his boyhood's days seem but as those of yesterday, and it is difficult to realize that in so short a space of time such great and important changes have taken place.

Spring Creek Township is bounded on the north by Shelby County, on the east by Brown Township, on the south by Staunton Township, and on the west by Washington Township.

The superabundance of wood and water in this township were circumstances by no means inviting to the early settlers; but they had heard the story of the first settlers in our county and had seen the forest disappear before the woodman's ax, and knew that in order to make homes as pleasant as any in the older States, required only a determined will and muscular activity. Those natures that had in their composition a liberal allowance of these essential elements, were the proper persons to lay the foundations of new settlements and to begin developing the immeasurable resources of wealth to be found in the West. Accordingly,

as the tide of immigration poured into Miami County, it is not to be wondered at that Spring Creek Township, situated, as it is, in the most productive part of the Miami Valley, should have been chosen as the abode of the first permanent white settler in the county. The township receives its name from the most important stream within its boundaries, which in its turn was so called because it has its source in, and all its additions to its waters are made by, the numerous springs along its route. It enters the township at the northeast quarter of Section 3, and, deflecting southeast in its course, makes its exit at the southwest quarter of Section 11. The most considerable branch of Spring Creek in the township is Bee Run, so named by the pioneer settlers on account of the numerous and well-filled bee-trees formerly found upon its banks. It has its source in the northwest quarter of Section 12, and, taking a generally southerly course, adds its waters to those of Spring Creek just before it enters Staunton Township, at the northwest quarter of Section 10.

Several other tributaries of minor importance flow southeast and increase Spring Creek by their waters; two of the most important have their source in Sections 2 and 7 respectively.

The chorography of Spring Creek Township does not differ materially from that of the surrounding townships. An inconsiderable ridge rises in the northeastern part of the township and extends northeast and southwest through Sections 3, 8 and 13, causing the streams east of it to flow southeasterly, while those of the opposite side take a southwesterly direction and some of them a very tortuous course before emptying their waters into the Great Miami River. The surface of the remainder of the township is slightly undulating, sloping gradually to the southwest. The most important branch of the Miami River in Spring Creek, is Rush Creek, a stream of considerable usefulness in draining the northern part of the township. It rises in the northeast quarter of Section 14, and flows directly north, then west to the northwest quarter of Section 21, where it takes a southwesterly course to the southern part of Section 32, where it again bends in its channel and flows southeasterly, emptying into the Miami at the southeastern quarter of fractional Section 31. Shawnee Creek, a stream of some importance, rises in the southwest quarter of Section 8 and flows in a generally southwesterly course, pouring its waters into Rush Creek just before it empties into the Miami River. Besides the streams of which mention has already been made, there are quite a number of minor importance, which are branches of these, and several others, which, having their source in Spring Creek, flow through Staunton Township before losing their identity by being merged into the Miami, which is the common reservoir for all the surplus waters, not only of this township, but for all the others in Miami County. Orange, one of the southern townships of Shelby County, bounds Spring Creek Township on the north. Brown, the northeastern township of Miami County, bounds it on the east, Staunton Township on the south, and the Great Miami River separates it from Washington Township on the west. It embraces twenty-one full and seven fractional sections; the latter, situated in the western part of the township, are made so by the tortuous course of the river in this part of the county. The Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad enters the township at the central line of Section 6, and passes directly east and west through the township till it reaches the central part of Section 30, when it assumes a direction slightly northwest before it passes into Washington Township. The Dayton & Michigan Railroad enters Spring Creek Township at the northwest quarter of Section 21, and passes southwest to the central part of the township, where it takes a southeasterly course, leaving the township at the southeast quarter of Section 29. The township is crossed in almost every direction by a venous interlacing of free pikes; of these the oldest is the Piqua and Urbana pike, which passes directly east and west through the township. These pikes were built at an average cost of about $1,200.

Taking into consideration the many advantages hitherto enumerated, Spring Creek Township will readily be seen to possess facilities for carrying on the

various enterprises of life. excelled by none, and equaled but by few townships in Miami County. An excellent system of draining has been introduced and extensively used by a majority of farmers in the township, so that the bottom lands, which, three-quarters of a century ago, were considered utterly worthless and fit only as a home for the wild denizens of the forest, have not only been reclaimed from their original worthless condition, but have been brought to the highest degree of cultivation, and to-day are the most productive farms in the township. Had it ever entered the heart of man to predict, in the days of the township's infancy, that by the time their farms had been cultivated seventy-five years, the owners would be able to command the then fabulous sum of $100 per acre, he would have been considered by the settlers as a person whose predominant passion was an inexcusable proneness to exaggeration, and yet there are now many farms in the township that could not be purchased for that amount of money per acre, and but very few of the land-holders in Spring Creek would dispose of their highly productive farms for a less price than this. Almost every species of forest tree indigenous to American soil were found here in such abundance as to impress the early settler with the thought that even old Nature either forgot or saw no reason why she should economize in the materials provided for her use, and, apparently in a mood of apathetic indifference, grew extravagantly profuse both in regard to the kind and quality of these gifts which she scattered so indiscriminately over all parts of this township. The kinds of timber most abundant when the first settlers came here were the oak, beech, maple and ash, while walnut, elm, hickory and basswood were found in quantities by no means inconsiderable. The greater portion of these spontaneous products of the soil have long since passed away, and now but a comparatively small portion of the township is timbered, and these wooded parts that still remain have been so thinned out for building purposes, as well as for fuel, that, instead of the wild appearance it originally presented they have been converted into beautiful groves, which, threaded by murmuring streams of pure water, afford an inexhaustible quantity of excellent pasturage. Great quantities of the most durable limestone are to be found in many parts of the township, and, from the quarries now being operated, not only is enough material for the stone-work of all buildings within the township obtained, but there is also a considerable surplus over what is needed for home consumption, which is shipped, not only to different parts of our own State, but also the demand from other States proves so extensive as to be highly remunerative to those who engage in this traffic.

The first white settler in the township was John Hilliard, who emigrated from New Jersey in 1792; went first to West Virginia, where he remained till he came to Ohio, and located in Hamilton County, coming from there to Spring Creek Township, Miami County, the 4th of April 1797, and permanently located himself on fractional Sections 30 and 36, Range 12. Previous to this, a Frenchman had settled in a log-cabin near the same place, who kept a supply store and traded his wares to the Indians for their furs and venison, of which there was always a great supply at that period; but, as this trader had entered no land, Hilliard became the first land-holder and permanent settler in the township. Mr. H. was accompanied to his new home by his family of four boys and two girls. Two men, whose names were Broderick and Hutchinson, also journeyed thither with their families, at the same time, in company with the Hilliards, but, after pitching their tents here for only a short season, they grew weary of the place and determined to seek another, where fewer difficulties would have to be contended with, and accordingly "pulled up stakes" and took their march farther into the wilderness. There was at this time, a small piece of ground, scarcely two acres in extent, which had been burned off by the Indians, and here this family raised the first crop of corn, beans, and vegetables, that had ever been cultivated by members of the Caucasian race in the limits of Spring Creek Township. The family at first took up their residence in a little bark hut which had been vacated by the Indians, and, although a very humble-looking and unpretentious structure, proved a home to the growing family.

After the first winter spent in this primitive dwelling, Mr. H. built one more substantial from round poles, which, although by no means elegant, was quite an improvement on the bark hut. The roof of this house was of rude clapboards, and the chimney a most inartistic pile of mud and sticks; the floor was partially covered with puncheon plank, while, in lieu of a door, a large, old quilt hung, curtain-like, over the aperture, which answered the purposes of ingress and egress. Having thus secured for himself a house of his own making, Mr. H. turned his attention to the labor of enlarging the cleared space upon his farm, and by dint of his indomitable will and unswerving perseverance, united with the great strength of his muscular powers, he soon succeeded in reclaiming a considerable portion of his farm from its originally worthless condition and bringing it under a tolerably fair state of cultivation. The nearest mill to the pioneer's cabin was at Dayton, which town, at that time, contained but three or four houses, and to this place, along a blazed pathway through the forest, the sturdy farmer rode his horse to mill, where he obtained the corn-meal which constituted the principal article of diet for the old settler. There being no marketing done in Dayton at this time, it became necessary at times to take a journey to Cincinnati, for the purpose of laying in family supplies. After a few years hard labor in the new settlement, John H. died, and the members of his household, accompanied by a little handful of sympathizing Indians, formed the first funeral procession in the community. That burial presented a scene worthy of being described by an artist's pen; the little group of mourning friends, assisted in the solemn burial rites by the awe-stricken natives, the solemn, awful stillness of the surrounding forest—all these present a picture to the mind well worthy being reproduced upon the canvas of some modern Raphael Charles Hilliard, a son of this family, was the first white man who married from Spring Creek Township. In 1804, he became the husband of Sarah Manning, a daughter of one of the pioneer settlers of Washington Township, who lived just across the Miami River from the Hilliards. John William Hilliard, born to this couple in 1805, is the first person of his race who saw the light of the sun for the first time in the township. This gentleman is at present a resident of Piqua, and, although his health is greatly impaired, yet his eyes kindle with enthusiasm and the blood runs more rapidly through his veins as he describes the scenes and recounts the incidents, so full of interest, of those good old times. The Hilliard family contended alone with the difficulties of frontier life for several years before the settlement was increased by the addition of any other families.

Probably the second settler in the township was John Dillbone, who immigrated here from Pennsylvania in 1804 or 1805. He was accompanied by his wife and one son, the family being increased, after their residence here, by the birth of one son and two daughters. Mr. Dillbone located on the northeast quarter of Section 1, at that time an unbroken wilderness. He immediately erected a rude cabin and began clearing his ground preparatory to planting his first crop. Upon his arrival here, he possessed nothing to assist him in his labors but his two willing hands, which found plenty of work to do. There had, by the time of his arrival, been a trading-post established near the present site of Troy, and here they obtained what provisions they needed at first. Mr. Dillbone worked by the month for a man near Troy for the money with which he bought his first cow.

Mrs. Dillbone was noted for being an excellent spinner, and manufactured all the clothing material for her family, for which purpose they, as well as the other early settlers, always raised a field of flax, and it was while laboring with the flax, in the fall of 1812, that both these people met an untimely and horrible death. Fears, about this time, began to be entertained that a general outbreak among the Indians was imminent. Whisperings of the terrible atrocities of the savages in other places reached the ears of the white settlers here, and caused the hearts of many to beat more rapidly under the dreadful apprehensions of danger that possessed them.

Mr. Dillbone, being a bold, fearless man, disdained to be intimidated by the flying rumors of the day, and expressed himself so freely on the subject as to in

some manner incur the suspicions of the Indians, who resolved upon his destruction, together with Mr. Gerard, of another township; and so well did they lay their plans that they succeeded in murdering their victims the same hour of the same day. Mr. and Mrs. Dillbone were in the field pulling flax, while their children were all close by, under the shade of a large tree. The field was partially planted with corn, and in this the red men secreted themselves, ready to seize upon the most opportune moment for the completion of their hellish designs. The sinking sun, casting its lurid glare on the surrounding forest, and the evening shades, fast settling down upon that sultry August day, warned the tired laborers that their day's work was about completed. Little did they dream how soon a period was to be put to their earthly labors; but so it was to be. They suddenly were aroused to the knowledge of some intruder's presence by the barking of a dog, and Mr. Dillbone raised himself from his stooping posture to see what disturbed the peace of the dog, and the same instant fell dead, pierced in the breast by a bullet from the gun in the hands of an Indian, who at that moment sprang from his place of concealment in the corn, in order to scalp his victim. Mrs. Dillbone, taking in the situation at a glance, started to the corn for protection, but was overtaken in her flight by the savage, and a single blow from his tomahawk felled her to the ground, where, after taking her scalp, the Indian left her weltering in her own blood.

During all the time this butchery was taking place, the infant children were compelled to remain lookers-on of the dreadful scene which made them orphans, with no power to render the least assistance to their dying parents, and knew not how soon they would be called upon to share the same fate. At one time, the Indian walked toward them as if intent upon killing the remainder of the family, but, before reaching them, stopped a moment, and, looking satisfactorily around upon the ruin he had already wrought, seemed to think his brutal thirst for blood and vengeance appeased, as, leaving the children unharmed, he took to his heels, and was soon lost to sight in the wooded depths. The oldest boy, who, all this time, had held the seven-months-old baby in his lap, now rose and ran to the nearest neighbors, and, procuring the assistance of James McKinney, returned to the spot, where they found the victims of the terrible outrage, and removed them to Mr. McKinney's house. The horrible news soon spread, and the settlers, collecting together for miles around, went for the night to the blockhouse, expecting to hear of greater depredations, but, save the murdering of Gerard at the same time, no other scalps were taken, and the settlers finally returned to their homes. The Indians who committed these horrible butcheries were never discovered.

Probably the third settler in this township was William Frost, who, with his wife, emigrated from North Carolina, in 1805, reaching Spring Creek the same year, where he entered the northeast quarter of Section 20. The first year of his living here, was spent in building his cabin, and preparing a small piece of ground to plant in corn the following spring, and, being entirely without assistance, for on his arrival here he had no children, the work progressed but slowly; however, by constant application to the work before him, he managed to clear a piece of ground, consisting of several acres, from which, in the summer of 1806, he raised the first crop of corn ever harvested in that part of the township. His son, Ebenezer, born in 1807, is probably the second white boy born in the township. He resides at present on the old homestead of his father, which he has succeeded in perfectly transforming, and which now is one of the most productive farms in the neighborhood. Mr. Frost, in his youth, had a great fondness for the chase, and in his day has, with his trusty rifle, laid many of the noble brutes of the forest at his feet, and, old as he now is, his youthful passion for this kind of sport still clings to him, and he often scours the woods for hours, hunting squirrels, well remembering the day when this species of game was considered too small to waste powder and shot on, and the hunter would consider the day spent uselessly unless he had managed to kill a deer or two, and thus provide the family with the best of meat for several weeks. The only tile factory in the township is the property of Mr. Frost, who has operated it quite a number of years, and produces a good quality of tile,

which has been extensively used in his immediate neighborhood. John R. McKinney was probably the fourth permanent settler in the township. He immigrated here in 1805, having left his native State, Pennsylvania, the same year. He was an unmarried man, and consequently labored under many and great disadvantages; but, believing in the old adage which advises young men to procure a cage before trying to catch the bird, he labored manfully alone, put up his log hut, into which he moved his furniture, consisting of an oaken bench and rude table of his own make; and to this rather limited stock of household goods he added a bed, which, by the way, is described as not being as soft as downy pillows are. These articles, together with the few utensils necessary for his culinary department, constituted the bulk of his earthly gear at that time. Better days were, however, in store for the lonely bachelor. Upon his arrival here he entered the whole of Section 32, and, being a man of extraordinary bodily strength, succeeded in accomplishing nearly as much with his single pair of hands as other farmers in the neighborhood would with the assistance of two or three boys. After working alone for five years, Mr. McKinney grew tired of spending the winter nights alone by the side of his fire-place, and made things more agreeable all around by marrying Miss Jane Scott, a native of Kentucky, in 1810. From this time forward his immediate surroundings grew more pleasant and home-like, and in time the log-cabin gave way to a house of more pretentious dimensions Mr. McKinney died in 1834, universally regretted. He had been a prominent man in the little settlement, and played a conspicuous part in all questions of a public character that agitated the minds of the community at that early day. At about this date settlers began to pour into the township more rapidly than heretofore. John Millhouse emigrated from Maryland in 1808, and located in the southwest quarter of Section 21. His family at that time consisted of two sons and two daughters. Mr. M. erected his cabin and cleared his land, as had other settlers before him, and remained upon the farm now occupied by his grandson, till his death.

Gardner Bobo immigrated to this township in 1808. He entered the northwest quarter of Section 21, now owned by William Geiserman. He was accompanied to his Western home by his large family of sons and daughters. This being in the northern part of the township, near the Shelby County line. Mr. Bobo did his milling at Berry's Mill, in that county, to which place a pathway was blazed through the woods for the convenience of the settlers in this part of Spring Creek Township. Grain was always taken to mill on horse-back, and, as wagons had not yet come into vogue in this neighborhood, a simple path through the woods was all that was required to accommodate all the travelers of the day. The first wagon in the township was the property of old Mr. Dillbone.

Mathias Scudder located in Spring Creek Township prior to 1808. Uriah Blue, James L. McKinney, Dennis Lindley and Henry Millhouse all entered land in different parts of the township about 1808. At this period domesticated animals had become quite numerous. Especially hogs were raised by all the farmers in considerable abundance. Railroads being at that time an invention yet to be discovered, to drive the stock to a market was the farmer's only alternative. They drove them through to Baltimore, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and other places, and, much of the way being through miry woods, many weeks were required to make the journey and return. Owing to the fact that fences were not kept up by the early settlers, their stock roamed the woods at large, and hogs, especially, not being so easily distinguished from others of their own kind, became, at times, mixed with those belonging to a different herd, and, in attempting to separate them, it was found impossible to do so satisfactorily to all parties, so that it was deemed necessary to devise some means by which this endless and unpleasant disputing could be avoided. A system of marking was consequently agreed upon, so that every man had his own mark, by which he could distinguish his stock from that of his neighbor, which always bore a different mark from his. Each man chose his own mode of marking his own stock, and this mark was recorded in a book kept for that especial purpose, which was deposited with the Township Clerk, so

that, after this, all such disputes were settled by referring to this book, which contained such declarations as the following: "This is to certify that the mark used by Uriah Blue for the year 1815 will be two slits in the upper side of the right ear." Another reads: "The mark used by Gardner Bobo for the year 1815 will be a notch cut in the tip of the left ear." This settled the matter, and from that time on no trouble was experienced from this source.

At this period in the history of the township, the stream of immigration suddenly ceased for the time being. Wars and rumors of wars had spread throughout the country, and preparations were being made in all the States to repel the invading Indians. The few inhabitants of Spring Creek Township, anticipating an outbreak in their locality, convened in a meeting held for the purpose of devising means for self-defense, and decided on the erection of a blockhouse, where they might assemble at night and unite their forces for the mutual good; this was built on John Hilliard's farm, a few rods from the present house. It was a large double log-house, built from round logs, capable of containing, at that time, all the population and much of the household goods in the township, and here the settlers would gather, with their wives and children, and pass the nights in comparative safety. Save the killing of the Dillbones, however, nothing occurred to disturb the peace of the little colony, and in time the old fort was abandoned, after which it was used by Mr. H. for a barn for a great many years, and then, yielding to the shattering influence of the elements, it crumbled away, and its very existence is a fact not remembered by more than one or two men in the township. After the excitement consequent upon the war was over and the fears of the people allayed, settlers again began to pour in from the older States. Among the first of these to reach Spring Creek Township was Samuel Wiley, who came here from Maryland in 1812 and settled on Section 25 and fractional Section 31. He was accompanied by his three sons. The family, after reaching Pittsburg, procured a raft and the services of a man to carry them down the Ohio to Cincinnati, which place they reached after a perilous voyage of several days, in which they all narrowly escaped drowning; one woman of the company being thrown from the boat, succeeded in reaching a large rock in the middle of the river, from which she was released with difficulty. Their destination was finally reached without the loss of any lives. The family reached this township the same day Mr. and Mrs. Dillbone were killed. Samuel Wiley, Jr., was the father of sixteen children, and, during one presidential campaign, twelve of his boys voted for Buchanan. These were prominent men wherever they lived. Their grandfather, Samuel, Sr., had served as an aid to George Washington during the war of the Revolution, by whose side he had fought many a bloody battle during the struggle of our country for its independence. On Section 25, entered by Mr. W., there are several mounds, which indicate the existence, in this locality, of a prehistoric race. The largest of these earthworks embraces about two acres in extent, and is some three feet high. Various pieces of workmanship found upon the spot, such as arrow-heads, pieces of pottery, and images carved upon stone, go to prove that this people were not wholly unacquainted with the fine arts, and that they possessed more than the ordinary intelligence of the Indian. Upon this mound a human skeleton was plowed up, which, although badly decayed, was judged, by those who examined it, to have been that of a man at least seven feet in height. An ash tree, more than a hundred years old, growing on one of the mounds, shows that they must have been built at a period of time very remote from the present.

About the next arrival after the Wileys, was Joseph Kearns, who came from Pennsylvania, and located on Section 20, in this township, in 1815. This section was all woods at that time, and bee-trees were abundant, so that there was no lack of sweets for table use. Mr. Kearns put up a cabin of one room, with puncheon floor and clapboard roof, the chimney of mud and sticks being built on the outside. The table used by the family was also made of puncheon slab, by Mr. Kearns. Besides building his house, he succeeded in clearing two and a half acres of ground the same spring, which he planted the 10th of June, and from

which he obtained a good crop, notwithstanding, it had to be watched every day, till it was two feet high, in order to save it from the depredations of the squirrels, which, at that date, are described as being "as plenty as mosquitoes." Mr. Kearns had served in the war of 1812, for $5 per month, and kept himself; he was also intimately acquainted with Daniel Boone, whom he had often heard relate his wonderful experiences with the Indians, while on his hunting expeditions. Among the families that came to the township, between the years 1812 and 1816, the names of John Furrow, John Hendershot, John Wilson, Jacob Gates, John Webb, Ezekiel Boggs, Alexander Jackson, David Clark, David Floyd and Lewis Deweese may be mentioned. These were all men of excellent parts, and just such as were needed to bring order out of the original chaos. A meeting was held, to organize the township, the 4th of July, 1814, and the first Monday in April, 1815, the first township officers were elected as follows: Henry Orbison, James L. McKinney and Uriah Blue, Trustees; David Floyd, Treasurer; Lewis Deweese, Clerk; John Wilson and Jacob Gates, Constables; John Webb, Lister; and William Concannon, John Rogers, Ezekiel Boggs, Alexander Jackson, David Clark and Nathaniel Gerard, Supervisors. Officers for 1880 are David Manson, John Saunders and L. Devinney, Trustees; Paul N. S. Pence, Treasurer; J. R. Snodgrass, Assessor; Messrs. Houser and Sims, Constables; William Snodgrass, and Thomas R. Patterson, Justices of the Peace; J. R. Duncan, Clerk.

There are two towns in the township, the oldest being Shawaneetown, laid out on ground owned by Mr. Hunter, and surveyed by J. Bellow previous to 1840. The first house in the place was a log cabin put up by David Gates; it has long since ceased to be numbered among the occupied residences of the town. The village received its name from the Indian tribe that formerly had a permanent camp upon the spot.

Rossville was laid out on land owned by Mr. Ross, for whom it was named. The plat was prepared by William Knowles, between 1835–40. There are no business houses in the place, neither are there any in Shawaneetown save the furniture factory owned by Mr. Cron, which does an extensive business. Both of these villages being separated from Piqua only by the Great Miami River, which is crossed at each of the places by substantial bridges, the necessity for stores and groceries in their midst is done away with, the inhabitants preferring to do their trading in the larger place, which is so near at hand that the casual observer would suppose them to form a part of the town from which they are only separated by the river.

In the early settlement of the township the first thing needed in the line of manufactories was a mill where they could procure meal for family use. Settlers went to mill in Shelby County and other remote places till 1808, when this great want of the people was supplied by James T. McKinney, who erected his mill on the banks of Spring Creek. This was one of the old corn-crackers then so common in Ohio, and as wheat had been raised in but few places in the county, and corn meal being the only article of flour used for bread, this corn-cracker was considered a great convenience, and Mr. McKinney, being called upon to do the grinding for the people far and near, had but few moments to pass in idleness; but this necessity for constant action did not dampen the spirits of the merry miller, who might always be found at his post; and early and late, when the atmosphere was clear, the cracking of the old hopper might be heard for miles around.

Several years previous to the building of the grist mill, Charles Manning had erected a distillery in the township, which takes precedence of all other manufacturing establishments in Spring Creek. Mr. Manning ran this some time, and made an excellent quality of whisky, when he disposed of it to Henry Orbison, who continued to operate it. Mr. Orbison, by the way, was quite an influential man in the community, and was frequently called upon to occupy responsible positions in his township and county.

Silas Manning, who had settled in the township in 1811, built the second grist-mill in about 1818; he operated it successfully a number of years, when it was sold. It is now the property of Thomas Patterson, but has not been used for years.

A grist-mill was connected with a carding-mill by Mr. Ross, in 1830, who did a good business in both branches for many years, when the property was burned; he afterwards rebuilt and operated for some time, when another fire destroyed the whole thing, which was never rebuilt.

The first saw-mill in the township was built by Samuel Wiley, who, after putting a dam across the creek, erected his mill upon its banks in 1815. The demand for lumber for building purposes being great, Mr. Wiley did an extensive business while running this mill, furnishing boards and planks for all the buildings in the township for several years. This mill has long since gone down, and not a timber remains to mark the spot upon which it stood.

About this date, Lewis Boyer, who had located in the township in 1810, started a distillery, not on a very extensive scale, it is true, but did a little work in that line for his neighbors, and is said to have manufactured an excellent article. Mr. B. had been a life-guard in the service of George Washington, and consequently was looked upon by his admiring friends as a great hero. His exterior was very uncouth, but he was one of those few men who are described as being diamonds in the rough, and is said to have been an unexceptional neighbor and valuable man in the community. He died in 1840, and was buried with all the honors of war. He was the second man in this township who fought side by side with the father of his country.

Elias Manning built a saw-mill on Spring Creek in 1815; after running it for awhile, he connected with it a grist-mill, with which he ground wheat as well as corn.

Dr. Jackson, the first resident M. D. in the township, put up the next saw-mill in 1826, near Spring Creek. The power was produced by water which was procured by conducting it to the mill in a large trough made for that purpose. The Doctor is said to have been quite successful in his profession, but his work in the saw-mill proved almost fruitless. He was a very eccentric individual, and invited men to help him raise his mill on Sunday, for which occasion he provided a large quantity of stimulating fluid. The crowd came, the mill was raised, and the occasion passed off satisfactorily to all concerned. Five or six logs were sawed after the completion of the mill, and then it was abandoned as an investment, which, in a financial point of view, was a failure. The Doctor subsequently moved farther west, where he died. Mr. Ross also had a saw-mill on the present site of Rossville, about 1825. David and James Caven also operated a mill of the same kind in an early day. These old mills, however, have long since been leveled by the destroyer, Time, so that now nearly all manufactured articles needed in the township are procured at Piqua. The only works in this line of any importance is the furniture factory in Shawaneetown, which was first built by the present proprietors some ten or twelve years ago. The Cron brothers have, up to this year, employed in the business regularly about one hundred hands. The original buildings becoming too limited for their steadily increasing business, the enterprising firm made arrangements last year to erect a more commodious building, and last spring began the construction of the immense brick structure now in a fair way for completion. The increasing demand for their work speaks better than words of the quality of the articles they manufacture. After the completion of the building now being built, they intend increasing their already large force of workmen by fifty men, making in all one hundred and fifty men, the largest corps of men employed in this business in Miami County.

Although many changes have taken place, and great improvements been made, for which the citizens of Spring Creek Township cannot be too highly commended, for the efficiency and high standard of her public schools, they deserve to be spoken of more laudably than for anything else, for, while her mills, and even churches, have nearly all perished, her schools, since their establishment, have been constantly improving, and to-day are in a better condition than ever before. The first schoolhouse in the township was built on Section 25, in 1815. It was a subscription school, taught by James Laird, who received for his services about $5 per month



Mrs Emma Hoehs

ELIZABETH TP

in the winter and "boarded round." This first instructor of the youth in this township was a native of the Emerald Isle, and is remembered as a peculiar individual. During a severe sickness, he had been salivated by the excessive use of calomel, which caused a deformity in all his joints, making it impossible for him to perform manual labor, yet, in the school-room, he is described as having been a host in himself, his only failing being a great fondness for whisky, of which he would partake freely every opportunity. Upon such occasions, woe be unto the tyro who failed to devote his attention to his books, or to recite his lesson in tones calculated to strike favorably the then critical ear of the teacher. On such occasions nothing seemed to appease the anger of the teacher, till, with his big stick, he had brought the blood from the back of the offending child. The second schoolhouse was built on ground now owned by Stephen Alexander, in 1816; another was built on Section 21, in 1820. The first frame schoolhouse was built in the township in 1830. Among the teachers who taught between 1815–25, may be mentioned James Sims, George Lemons, James Cregan, "Aunt Sallie" Tucker, Thomas J. Larsh and "Pat" Murphy. The report of the Township Clerk for the year ending September 1, 1879, is as follows: Balance on hand September 1, 1878, $2,096.80; State tax, $708; irreducible funds, $138.97; township tax for school purposes, $1,770.34; fines, licenses, etc., $3.50; total receipts, $4,717.61. Expenditures—Amount paid teachers, $2,374.50; amount paid for building sites, $85; amount paid for fuel, etc., $253.32; total, $2,712.82; balance on hand September 1, 1879, $2,004.79. There are eight schoolhouses in the township, requiring the services of eight teachers, the average wages of male teachers being $39 per month, and female $26. The average number of weeks the schools were in session was thirty-three. Three hundred and eighteen pupils were enrolled, and of these forty-six were between sixteen and twenty-one years of age.

At the present time, there is only one church in the township. The colored Baptists built their neat brick structure in Rossville, about sixteen years ago. At an earlier day, however, there were several denominations here. The Methodists held meetings in the township as early as 1815; Rev. Henry T. Bascom was their first minister. The Baptists built a log church in 1818, and the New Lights another, on Spring Creek, in 1819. The United Brethren also preached here in 1820; Jacob Antram was one of the first ministers here. Services were held in the different churches, until Piqua had attained a good size, and, church privileges there excelling those in the country, the inhabitants of this township mostly removed their membership to that place.

The first frame house in the township, was built by Henry Orbison, in 1817; it was torn down years ago. The first brick dwelling was erected by Charles Hilliard, in 1818, while the first stone residence was built by Joseph Hilliard, in 1816. This last is still standing, apparently in as good condition as ever. It has been remodeled since its erection, the second story, which was added, being of brick. The walls of this house are two feet thick, and in as good condition as when first built. Charles and Joseph Hilliard also put out the two first orchards in the township, in 1809. The largest orchard in the township, is the property of Thomas J. Statler. It contains 1,500 apple trees, one-half of which were planted in 1860, and the remainder in 1865, the whole covering fifty acres of ground.

The first blacksmith in the township was Caleb Jones, who set up his forge, and began work in the fall of 1814.

The first burial-ground in the township, was on Section 25, where John Hilliard was interred. This was used for such purposes, previous to 1810. Mr. and Mrs. Dillbone were buried in a field lying on the Piqua & Urbana road. No stone marks the spot where they lie. Another graveyard, on the same road, was opened about 1820. Many of the old headstones have crumbled away, and the grounds, which have a gloomy appearance, have not been used for years.

The graveyard where the old Baptist Church formerly stood, is nearly as ancient as any in the township, and when the church was abandoned this ceased to be used. Cedar Grove Cemetery, near Piqua, is the property of the Jews. It is

inclosed by a neat board fence, and contains but few graves. Thus closes the history of Spring Creek Township, which contains such facts as could be gleaned from tradition and from the remembrance of the few pioneers yet living. Judging the future by the past, and noting the changes and improvements rapidly being made in the works of man, it is safe to infer, that, by the time the cycle of her hundredth anniversary is completed, there will be events to chronicle, the magnitude and importance of which have not yet entered into the minds of the most sanguine of her citizens; and the appliances now used in the production of her mechanical and agricultural products, will, by that time, be comparatively rude and unmanageable.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Nearly eighty years ago the sturdy pioneer might have been seen standing upon the picturesque banks of the Stillwater; nothing disturbs the sublime and oppressive silence of the primeval forest that surrounds him, save the gentle plashing of the murmuring stream below, and the occasional song of the wild-bird, as it flits from branch to branch. Yet how sweet and beguiling soever may have been the siren voice of nature, his purpose here is not to yield to her seductive influence, but, turning his back upon all her fascinations, he boldly advances still deeper into the profound recesses, and anon the death-like stillness of these umbrageous solitudes is broken by the music of his ax, resounding throughout their illimitable depths, which had hitherto re-echoed but to the howl of the wolf, the scream of the stealthy panther, or the savage whoop of the blood-thirsty red man.

The giants of the forest soon yield to the steady strokes of his ax, and erelong the smoke from his cabin chimney may be seen curling through the tree-tops; the rays of the sun, piercing the gloom, generate new life; the germ of civilization is planted, which, through the vivifying influence of advantageous surroundings, has developed into the present thrifty and vigorous community, now known as Union Township.

It will be observed that the local history of the above township is so closely interwoven with the general history of the county that, in many instances, it will be almost impossible to confine ourselves to its specific narration. Notwithstanding we shall use every precaution to avoid repetition of facts, and tautology of language, yet, in our endeavor to disentangle the one from the other, this may, at times, unavoidably occur.

The exact time at which the tract of land, embraced within the present limits of what is now known as Union Township, became an organized body seems rather indefinite.

Diligent research, however, reveals the fact, that prior to July, 1807, when the first election for county officers was held, the entire county constituted but two townships, viz., Elizabeth, comprising all the territory east of the Miami River, and Randolph, embracing that portion west of the same river.

At the October election following, it seems Randolph had disappeared, and the territory formerly known by that name, was subdivided into five townships, of which Union, lying in the extreme southwestern corner of the county, is one. It embraces a rectangle eight miles long and six miles wide, containing an area of forty-eight miles, being the largest township in the county. Traversed by the Stillwater River on the east, the two branches of Ludlow Creek on the north and west, and numerous other fine streams, a great portion of the township is, therefore, rendered gently undulating, thus forming a complete system of natural drainage which very materially enhances the productiveness of the soil.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The most attractive elements of a new country in the eyes of a pioneer are its topography, productiveness of soil, water facilities, etc. Nature, therefore, offers to the observer the only lucid solution why the country in the immediate vicinity

of the almost classical Stillwater and its tributaries should have been chosen by our forefathers as a resting-place and nucleus, around which should cluster the forest homes of succeeding generations ; for here she has lavishly displayed her power in blending the grand with the beautiful, the sublime with the picturesque.

The precipitous banks of Stillwater are gradually mellowed into irregular elevations, these into gentle undulations, until, as they recede, they are finally blended into the level plains that stretch far away in the distance.

The many perennial springs that escape from the placid lakelets that give them birth, flow gently along the descending plain, increasing in velocity as they near their end, till at last they leap from rock to rock, many feet to the river below. We need not, therefore, wonder that Union Township is invested with a history that ante-dates the admission of the State into the Union.

There appears to be some diversity of opinion in regard to the first of those resolute men who invaded the wild domain of nature in this township and wrested from her giant grasp the gifts with which she so reluctantly parts.

The weight of authority seems to be in favor of Henry Fouts, who, in company with Leonard and Adam Eller, in the year 1801, erected the first cabin nestled in "this forest primeval." The Ellers located in the southern part of the township, east of Stillwater, while Fouts settled on the west side. Part of the land owned by Fouts seventy-nine years ago, is still in possession of his posterity, he having been dead about fifty-seven years. The next year, Caleb Mendenhall, with a family of six, increased the same night of his arrival by the birth of a daughter to seven. The next year, 1803, John Mast and son-in-law, Frederick Yount, came, and located a mill-site higher up. They were followed in 1804, by David Mote, Sr., with his sons Jonathan, Jeremiah, William, John and Jesse, all except William, with families, settling further westward and northward. About this time the portion lying east of the river, was settled by Leonard Fincher, William Fincher, William Neal, Benjamin Pike, Jacob Byrket, and many others whose exact time of settlement is not known.

David Mote was born in 1733, and was doubtless the oldest man who emigrated to this township. At the time of his arrival he was seventy-one years old. He and his wife both died in 1817, at the residence of his son John. They had been married over sixty years. Their eldest son Jonathan purchased Section 20, and settled by a splendid spring not far from its center. He was so proud of his home that he called it "the garden spot of the world."

He came here at the age of forty-six, accompanied by five sons and five daughters. His wife dying on the way, he buried her by the wayside, in a very rude coffin, the best that could be provided.

His children grew up, married, and many of them settled, for a time, around him. It is not known that any of them are living, and few of his grandchildren are in this township. Jonathan married again in 1806 or 1807, having kept his family nearly, if not all, together. In 1810, he built the first brick house in this township, and the first on Stillwater. Like the other immigrants, he cleared a farm and taught his children to labor..

Having lost his second wife a few years after marriage, he remained single until 1819, when he married the third wife. She died in a few months, and he never married again. The Motes were all Quakers, or Friends. Jonathan had been disowned by them about the close of the last war with England, and never regained his membership. After the death of his last wife, he lived for some years like a hermit. His youngest son, Jeremiah, marrying, he transferred his farm to him, reserving his house and a life maintenance on the farm. This was not very large, as he had previously bequeathed and sold the greater part of his land. It contained, however, more than 100 acres. The son soon traded off his interest in the farm, which was again transferred to a third party. In the spring of 1839, the old man, ill and unhappy, went to the house of his nephew, who lived adjoining, and shortly after died there.

Jeremiah Mote removed from this State at the time of his father's death, and died soon after. He left a numerous family, a part of them being yet in their minority. Three of his grandchildren are living here at an advanced age.

William Mote married about 1814, and lived here until 1830, when he died, leaving three children. He was a very quiet little man, and is said to have killed more deer than any man in the country.

John Mote, the Doctor, requires particular mention, being the first and longest-practicing physician in the township. He was born in 1767, the birth-year, also, of John Q. Adams and Andrew Jackson. He possessed all their firmness, and, though but slightly educated, much of their ability. He appears to have been the first on the west of the river to settle away from a spring, the first to have a well and sweep, upon which was suspended what Wordsworth calls

"The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket that hung in the well."

Such were his temperance proclivities that he might have said further, with the same poet,

"How sweet from the green mossy brim to receive it,
As poised on the curb, it inclined to my lips.
Not a full, blushing goblet could tempt me to leave it,
Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips."

The Doctor was an industrious and prosperous man, carrying on farming with his medical practice. Vomiting, blistering and blood-letting were his favorite remedies. Very tenacious of preconceived opinions, he could hardly be convinced that there was such a disease as sick stomach or vegetable poison. When called to a patient suffering with that disease, he treated him for bilious fever, and the patient died. It was not until after he had been afflicted with it himself, and was told by a visiting neighbor that he had the poison, because he (the neighbor) could smell it, that he concluded there might be such a disease, and took remedies for it. He practiced forty years, and died in the harness, for, having returned from visiting a patient, he fell between his house and barn, receiving a severe injury in the hip; he was helped into the house, but never walked afterward, having received, it was thought, a light paralytic stroke. After a few weeks of patient suffering, he died, having survived his wife but a few years. This occurred in 1845. His children were four sons and five daughters, namely, Elizabeth, John, two Daniels, David, Rachel, Anna, Rebecca and Mary, not one of whom is now living. But two of his grandchildren are living in this township. Dr. Mote was a warm-hearted and conscientious man, opposed to secret societies, and an Abolitionist of the highest type. If the world had more such as he, it would be better. Jesse Mote, the other brother, died so long ago that little is known concerning him worth publishing.

Of the immigrants of 1805, the family of Samuel Jones, from Georgia, of whom mention has already been made, appears to have been the most prominent. Abiathar Davis, from the same State, came here about the same time, accompanied by his four sons, Samuel, Amos, John and Benjamin, and three daughters, viz., Mary, Lydia and Sarah. He established all his sons on Section 17, except Amos, who resided but a short time in the county. Davis evidently knew the value of good water, for he chose a place well supplied with never-dying springs; he improved his farm, and by industry and economy, secured a competency. The greater part of the township's earliest settlers seem to have been actuated by these sentiments:

"Get what you can, and what you get hold,
'Tis the stone that will turn all your lead into gold."

It is not to be wondered at, then, that they succeeded in leaving large quantities of both land and money to their children. Mr. Davis and family belonged to the denomination of Friends; he died in 1838. In 1805, a large number of immigrants came from Newberry, S. C., the greater number of whom were Friends. Of

these, Isaac, James and George Hollingsworth brought families, while their brother Nathan, who accompanied them, had no family. Isaac occupied a portion of Section 20, and James a part of Section 32. The Hollingsworths were a stalwart and powerful race of men. "Big Isaac," as he was called in the South, though a Quaker, knew no such thing as fear; he was born in 1748, and married in 1773; consequently, was the father of a family during the Revolutionary war. In those terrible times, when law was unregarded, and the country overrun by British and Tories, he was bold in speaking his mind to either. On one occasion, he remonstrated with an English officer, who was in the act of approaching his corn-crib for grain; the officer unsheathed his sword, and threatened his life, but Mr. Hollingsworth advanced boldly, and, taking the sword from the Englishman's hand, said, "Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther," causing the officer to give up the attempt as useless. After coming to this country, the young Quakers began wearing suspenders, a practice which Mr. Hollingsworth considered as savoring of pride, and often at log-rollings, if the young men were not on the alert, he would slip his fore-finger under their suspenders, and then the button had nothing to do but to fly. Notwithstanding his rough exterior, he had an excellent heart. Once an Irishman applied to him for work, when he put him to work at removing a pile of rocks, which task completed, he had him carry them back, after which, he paid him for his labor. His wife frequently attended missions, and he used to say that his corn never grew better than when she was out on a preaching tour. He died in 1809, and was buried in the West Branch burying-ground.

Elisha Jones, a son-in-law of the preceding, settled on the same section in 1807. He was a chair-maker, and general mechanic, by trade, as well as farmer, and was more successful in his business transactions than any of his neighbors. He cleared and worked a large farm with his own hands, and saved some money besides his expenses each year; this he judiciously invested in improvements, and in purchasing more land for his children. He owned 550 acres of land in this township, which, added to what he owned elsewhere, made a total of 1,600 acres. At his death he left this land, together with considerable money at interest, to his wife and ten surviving children. A circumstance, most remarkable in its character, happened to this family. On the morning of May 22, 1817, Mrs. Jones, stepping to the door to attend to some household duties, was struck dead by a flash of lightning from a passing cloud. The cloud from which the electric fluid proceeded was of exceedingly small dimensions, but the peal was heard miles away. Although every means were taken to restore the unfortunate woman, she was never seen to breathe or stir again. Her niece was not far from the spot, and was rendered unconscious by the stroke, but finally recovered, and is now a resident of Iowa. On the day succeeding the catastrophe, the remains of Mrs. Jones were followed to the grave by the largest concourse of people that had ever convened at that place. One year from this time, Mr. Jones married Rebecca, the daughter of Enoch Pearson, of Monroe Township, with whom he lived twenty-two years, and died at the age of fifty-five years. In many respects, Mr. Jones was a remarkable man; though possessing but a limited education himself, he was the ardent patron of learning, was a great reader, and especially delighted in reading the grand epic of Milton. He was a man industrious, energetic and skillful in business, conscientious in the observance of all religious duties, and honorable in all transactions with his fellow-man.

Joel Hollingsworth, born in 1778; he came here with a small family in 1806, and settled in Section 11, on the North Branch of Ludlow's Creek. Strong and fearless as his father, he encountered and overcame every difficulty that presented itself, and in the course of years had a large farm under cultivation; being also of an adventurous spirit, he repeatedly built flat bottomed boats upon the Stillwater, which he loaded not only with his own pork and flour, but with that of his neighbors, and transported to New Orleans. These were enterprises both difficult and dangerous, yet Joel delighted in them. At such times, he left the management and work on his farm to his sons. From one of these trips, he brought home the first

telescope ever possessed in this township, which was an object of wonder to his neighbors and their children. They would draw it out and view distant objects with wonder. He reared twelve children, of whom, not one is now a resident of this township, and only about half are living. In 1839, he removed to Indiana, where he died about twenty years ago. His neighbor and cousin, Thomas McCool, settled adjoining him on the west, about the same time ; he was a farmer also, but had in addition, a taste for office. He was accordingly repeatedly elected magistrate for what was called the Creek nation. He settled many a controversy between them, if not with the wisdom of a Hale, at least with the dignity of a Mansfield. Some of these suits, conducted without attorneys, were most unique if not ludicrous in their character. One of these cases I must briefly notice. A man whom I will call I. F., known not only as the laziest man in the township, but most likely the laziest in the State, once rented a rather desolate little farm, which he had acquired in early times, to W. F., reserving a favorite apple-tree and little cabin as a residence for himself. W. F.'s geese making a raid upon I. F.'s apples, the latter brought suit against the former to recover damages. The trial ended, the magistrate rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, which verdict was that W. F. pay to I. F., 6¼ cents damage, and each party pay his own costs. The laughter of the spectators can better be imagined than described. Squire McCool's chirography was somewhat like the late Senator Choate's, of Massachusetts, which is said to have resembled the track made by a spider crawling out of an inkstand. A transcript from McCool's docket once came to court which could not be deciphered by the writer himself. He remained on his farm during the war, a firm believer in the doctrines of Abolition, after which he removed to Iowa, where he died.

Isaac Hasket, a pioneer noted for his great physical strength, came here about the same time as the preceding ; he came accompanied by his wife and child, the three having journeyed here from South Carolina on horseback. By trade Mr. Hasket was a carpenter ; a barn, built by him in 1819, is still standing ; it is the property of Frederick Yount, and is probably the oldest in the township. Mr. Hasket moved several times, but in 1823 he settled permanently on Section 19, at the age of forty-five. He was the father of five sons and three daughters ; of these, Thomas is a prosperous farmer, living near his father's last residence, while John, the fourth son, has a farm which joins him on the west, and also a large amount of land in different places. Joseph, the fifth son, now resides in Indiana. With the help of his children, Isaac cleared a large farm and provided land for his children. He died in 1849, leaving a name which for honesty and sobriety cannot be excelled. Henry Coate, with his father and five brothers, came from South Carolina at about the date of the preceding, and settled on Section 6, on Ludlow's Creek. He was not only a farmer, but also a skillful blacksmith ; he did all the work required by the farmers, such as making trace-chains, hame-hooks, log-chains, mattocks, hoes, axes and sickles. The most important of all his shop productions were his sickles. In those early days, all grain, except oats, was cut by them, and to be provided with them was quite a requisite with the farmer. No livelier time was known to the farmer than when a company of merry reapers, falling into diagonal line, thrust their sickles into the teeming fields of golden grain. Much skill was required to reap with speed and neatness, and men prided themselves in the acquirement. The fields being laid off in regular two-handed lands, the work went on with order and precision until the field was finished, when, if the farmer had no more, the reapers would go to his neighbors. From twenty-five to thirty dozen of wheat to the hand was a day's labor, and 50 cents per day was the price. For many years, Henry Coate's shop furnished sickles for the surrounding country, until they were nearly superseded by the scythe and cradle. During all this time, Henry Coate had the clearing of his lands and farming operations going on. He accumulated much land and money by his industry, and was able to give all his children a good start in the world. The names of them were Lydia, Isaac, Mary, Esther, Samuel, Rachel and Rhoda, all dead. When age had come upon Henry Coate, he gave up

his trade, his business, and spent the residue of his life in quietude. Born about the year 1770, he had witnessed the terrors of the revolution when quite a boy. When a man, he assisted in opening up the wilderness and building up our country. Thrice married, he died in 1848, leaving a widow who survived him several years. His name is held in honorable remembrance by those who knew him.

The year 1808 experienced a revival of immigration, only part of which, however, swelled the weak settlements in this township. Among those who came about this time we may enumerate John Pearson, who, after following a romantic life for about two years, settled permanently near the south bank of Ludlow's Creek, in Union Township.

The greater portion of the foregoing list were the heads of families, and settled in this township prior to the year 1810. The States of South and North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, all seem to be the reservoir from which flowed this almost unprecedented tide of emigration, which not only fed Union Township, but also Warren, Clinton, Montgomery and Miami Counties ; and, while it swelled the thin settlements of these counties, reflexively decimated almost to extinction the districts from which it flowed.

In evidence of this, we are informed that it extinguished two large Friends meetings, one in Georgia and one in South Carolina ; from which we conclude, and the facts confirm it, that this township was first settled by the Friends, or Quakers, hence giving rise to the soubriquet of Quaker Township, which it has by common consent received.

The stream of immigration seems to have exhausted itself during the years 1808, 1809 and 1810, after which it almost wholly ceased, and thenceforth the township received accessions principally from Pennsylvania and the New England States, which, in comparison to the Southern current, was very meager, diminishing, in fact, almost to complete cessation for several years, never fully regaining its former impetus. Subsequently, the war with England engaged the public mind and called out the whole energy of the nation, paralyzing the spirit of emigration. As a natural consequence, therefore, the southwestern, northeastern and northern portions of the township remained undisturbed and safe in the repose of nature.

The other portions of the township having been occupied, and the labor of clearing off little homesteads been accomplished, the inhabitants manifested no desire to leave them to erect new homes in the virgin wilderness ; therefore, so late as the year 1825, all the territory previously referred to remained a vast wilderness, uninhabited, save by its native denizens, who held forth in wild revelries in their gloomy solitudes.

STILLWATER.

In noting the various attractive features of a country that play an important part in rendering it habitable, and conduce to its settlement, we know of none more deserving of recognition in this township than the Stillwater ; and, as we have in our introductory remarks but cursorily alluded to it and its tributaries, we shall now endeavor to describe that portion of it within the limits of this township more definitely.

Stillwater takes its name from the sluggishness of its current, frequently appearing to be in a state of tranquillity, or so lazily moving along in a deep, unbroken volume, that its progress is almost imperceptible.

This beautiful stream enters Union Township near the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 4, flowing southwesterly until it nears the center of the section, when slightly turning it divides, inclosing a long, narrow island ; re-uniting, it pursues its course toward the southeast till it approaches the corner of the section, when it takes a line nearly due south, which it continues nearly to the center of the southeast quarter of Section 9, where it takes a course a little south of east to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the section, when it flows south, slightly deflecting to the east, pursuing a meandering course

till it reaches the center of the northeast quarter of Section 34, where it flows in a semi-circle; dividing in its recurve it incloses an island, after which, uniting, it flows southwesterly out of the township, near the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of Section 34.

A peculiar characteristic of this stream is distinguishable in the fact that throughout nearly its entire course in this township, the left or east banks are lofty and abrupt, presenting a bold, rocky front to the water, while on the opposite side the land recedes for a considerable distance, nearly on a level with the river, when it gently rises and stretches away in undulating plains. As a natural consequence, therefore, all, or nearly all, the "bottom" lands are on the west side of the river.

Another beautiful stream deserving of mention in this connection is

LUDLOW'S CREEK,

which derived its name from one of the original surveyors of the public domain.

The Main, or North Branch of this stream takes its rise from the junction of two small creeks near the center of the northwest quarter of Section 11; thence flowing across the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the same section, it passes east through the southern portion of Section 1; deflecting slightly south, it continues about a mile, when turning, after receiving the Southwest Branch, it flows meandering in a generally northeast course, and empties into Stillwater, near its entrance into the township.

LUDLOW FALLS.

The scenic features of this stream are its most prominent characteristics.

A short distance below the crossing of the Dayton and Covington pike, the stream glides along, gently plashing from ledge to ledge in its descent until it trembles on the brink of the precipice; then, leaping thirty feet over rocks whose dark heads are thrust through the foaming water, it bubbles and boils, then rushes on its mad career along the canon through whose rocky cleft we can trace the meandering course of the stream hewn from the solid rock; cascade fountains within, a beautiful cedar grove and green ascending sward in the conservatory, with an outlook through the descending vista, along which the foaming stream finds its way still tumbling down—massive buttresses, and dark alcoves, in which grow beautiful mosses and delicate ferns, while springs burst out from the further recesses and wind in silver threads over floors of lime rock.

To these grand and beautiful combinations is attributable the almost constant influx of visitors during the pleasant seasons to this Niagara of Miami County.

RESOURCES.

The physical conditions of a country determine in an eminent degree the direction of development, as well as the character of the people in so far as character is dependent upon occupation. In some localities we observe the full development of agricultural pursuits, in another pastoral, in a third manufacturing—all, to a great extent, influenced inceptively by the physical conditions of the locality. Chief among these are the numerous magnificent ever living springs located in this township, in the vicinity of Stillwater. Without trenching upon the general geology of the county, we may say in this connection, that these springs issue at the immediate outcropping of the Clinton limestone, which is overlapped by the Niagara. The vast surface of porous Niagara rock, many feet in thickness, receives the water as it percolates the drift, which grows deeper as it recedes, gradually sinking down until it reaches the impervious Clinton, and flows out over it to its outcropping as previously remarked.

Hence, the foregoing premises stand out as lucidly explanatory of the early manufactories, and the various directions of development the different branches of

industrial pursuits have taken. The soil of this township is rich and productive, yielding abundant harvests of all the cereals and grasses, and possessing within itself all the chemical elements of regeneration.

By means of artificial drainage, such as tiling, etc., almost the entire township has been utilized and brought up to a high state of cultivation, as is evidenced by the many fine farms, splendid residences, blooded stock and heavy crops.

In addition to these, nature has deposited in this township untold riches in her quarries of limestone, suitable for quick-lime and all kinds of building.

Hydraulic, or water-lime, is also found in some localities. This is so called because it will set under water. It is composed of lime-clay, silica, or sand, and sometimes magnesia. But this will be treated of more at length in the general history of the county.

The gravel banks, afford ample material for the building of the many excellent pikes with which the township is intersected. Sand of excellent quality is also found in vast quantities in the drift.

Valuable timber of all kinds, such as oak, ash, sugar, maple—from whose sap great amounts of sugar and that boys' delight, "home-made molasses," was manufactured—hickory, elm, walnut, poplar, beech, and many others, whose names will appear elsewhere.

The mast of the oak afforded a nutritious supply of food for the hogs, and the hickory-nuts and walnuts were the delight of the pioneer fireside during long winter evenings, when the huge back-log was rolled on, and the forestick placed upon stones in front, with space filled in between, and the cheerful, crackling blaze lighted up the whitewashed cabin wall. But with the influx of people and the rapidly expanding population, the timber is fast melting away, and not many generations will have passed ere the once unbroken forests of this township will have disappeared, and in their stead waving fields of wheat and corn will be seen, and the Indian's wigwam and the pioneer's log hut will have given place to the stone mansion of completely developed civilization. Such, throughout the countless ages of the world, have been the transitions marked by the footprints of time.

PIONEER TIMES.

The ordinance, by Congress, of 1787, forever prohibiting slavery in the Northwestern Territory, while slavery was allowed to exist in the South, were the two principal reasons which caused at that time the great tide of emigration. The emigrants were anti-slavery in their character, and, though those from North and South Carolina passed through the fertile regions of Kentucky, where slavery existed, they would not stop there, but traveled on to the land of freedom west or northwest of the Ohio River. Continuing on above the settlements already made, many of them pitched their tents, as already stated, in Union Township, truly glad that their long and perilous journey was ended. They found here what they expected, and what the poet calls

"Dark, mephitic, tangled woods."

The first thing in order was, for those who were able, to select and purchase their lands. In those days, land could be entered only by the section, and that at $2 per acre, rendering it impossible for the poorer ones to buy themselves homes. The Government, however, allowed them, on paying 20 per cent down, to pre-empt the land and pay the balance in four annual installments, without taxes, which conditions, if complied with, entitled them to receive from the Government a patent, or deed in fee simple, and then their lands were brought under taxation.

Those who were unable to enter a section of land would sometimes put their money together, enter the land in the name of one of the party, then survey and divide it. By this means the emigrants mostly obtained homes.

It was not long, however, until Congress reduced the price of its lands to $1.25 per acre, and also allowed the entry of quarter-sections, or 160 acres. In process of time, the downward sliding scale adopted by Congress allowed the entry or

purchase of public lands to reach the low amount of forty acres, but we think the lands in this township were taken before this law was enacted.

The next thing after purchasing homes from the Government was to make them such. Like the children of Israel, they found the land possessed (not so much by men, as in their case,) by the denizens of the forest, the bear, the wolf, the wildcat, the deer, the rattlesnake, with numberless minor inhabitants, who seemed disposed to hold it, if not by force, at least by the title of pre-occupancy. The writer well remembers hearing the terrific howling of the stealthy wolf at midnight, causing his hair to rise, and seeing the half-devoured carcasses of sheep that had become their prey in the pasture.

Simultaneously with the extirpation of wild animals came the erection of houses, stables, barns, and clearing away of forests for cultivation. The tools necessary for subduing the forests, and erecting their rude buildings, were at once brought into requisition. The chopping and hewing, or broad ax, the hand and crosscut saw, the mattock, the froe, the beetle or maul, and the iron and wooden wedges, were either brought along or procured for the occasion. The sight of the grand and lofty forest trees of gigantic proportions, with interlocking branches, with earth-hiding undergrowths, presented a scene appalling to any heart but those of the heroic pioneer. They came to conquer, and were no more dismayed than were Hannibal or Napoleon at the Alps looming up before them.

A common friendship and fellow-feeling pervaded the hearts of the first settlers. The first who had come and made a *start* (as it was called), by living in their wagons until a tent or house was built, readily threw open their doors to those who followed, and assisted them also in making a *start*, the first object being, after selecting a site, to clear it off, erect a house for the family, and a stable for the horses. On such occasions, they made what were called "chopping frolics," the neighbors gathering in with their axes, crosscut saws, etc., and assailing the forest simultaneously with a most hearty good will. These scenes continued for many years, and were conducted with sport, animation and gayety. The writer remembers them during the years of *long ago*, being by them reminded of the description of the poet:

> "Loud sounds the ax, redoubling strokes on strokes,
> On all sides round the forest hurls her oaks
> Headlong, deep echoing groan the thickets brown.
> Then rustling, crackling, crashing, thunder down."

The fall of the forest giants would be attended by shouts of applause from the jolly wood-choppers, who proceeded immediately, if it was an ash, oak, hickory, poplar or black walnut of proper size, to work it into rails, stakes, boards or shingles. I may remark that but few shingles were made in those early times, the roofs being mainly constructed of clapboards, four feet long, upheld by *rib*-poles below, and kept to their places by weight-poles above. A mud-and-stick chimney, some eight or ten feet in width, would be joined at one end of the building on the outside, a suitable opening having been cut in the wall for it. The first ten feet of the chimney were joined to the house or hut, were built of cleft timber called slabs, being securely lined with stone laid in clay mortar. The upper part of the chimney was detached from the building, and made of riven sticks and clay mortar, being about three and one-half feet in width and two and one-half in thickness, reaching two or three feet above the roof to secure it against fire. The chimneys being considerably narrowed in at about ten feet distance from the ground, afforded a safe roosting place to poultry from the prowling wolves, and warm, comfortable quarters in winter; they even roosted on the chimney tops, enjoying the warm columns of air ascending from the covered fires. A friendly co-partnership appeared to exist between the chickens and their owners in this recognition of mutual rights, the latter enjoying the fire by day, and the former by night. Many a time did the toil-worn pioneer hear from his chimney's summit the clarion tones of the chanticleer ringing out upon the air, and telling him of approaching day.

The industrious pioneer would obey the call, and quickly look around to see if any contributions had been levied upon him during the night by his wild neighbors the wolves and foxes; if he found all safe he would consider himself fortunate.

The cabins of those early days were about eight feet high by twenty or twenty-four in length, and eighteen or twenty in breadth, being somewhat larger than the one described by the poet as "The Hoosier's Nest"—

> "In other words a Buckeye cabin,
> Just large enough to hold Queen Mab."

Containing from four to five hundred square feet, they at once answered the purpose of kitchen, dining-hall, bedroom, sitting-room and parlor. They often, particularly during the winter, contained the inevitable hand-loom for weaving both summer and winter apparel. In some cases the people had an upper half-story on their houses, which gave them much bed room.

Though it could hardly be said of these people as of some of old, that they loved darkness rather than light, yet so little appreciation had they of light that their windows were not only like angels' visits, few and far between, but small in dimensions, ranging from four to eight and nine panes to the window. The writer well remembers seeing a cabin, in which a family of seven or eight persons resided, having but one window, and that having but four panes or lights, all told; it was even deemed necessary to have it inclosed by a shutter, which was upheld by one hinge in its center, thus allowing it to swing somewhat awry. Instead of chests and bureaus, they had broad pieces of elm bark bent around in the form of lard-cans, in which they put such clothing as they had not room to hang upon the nails around the walls. It might be remarked that this house received additional light coming through its capacious chimney and fire-place; this, with the aid of the blazing fire, rendered the room not exactly one of darkness. Was not this *primitiveness* in its most *primitive* form? Everything connected with this family—their education, thoughts, pastimes, costumes and aspirations—was adapted to their mode of living. Being muscular and industrious, they cleared away the dense forests, killed deer and wild turkeys in abundance, wore deerskin breeches, and seemed to possess the philosophy of adaptation to condition and animal enjoyment. I would not have my readers believe that the above-described family was a sample of the early settlers in general, but only of those who were possessed by "forest philosophy."

Before finishing the history of the primitive cabins, I would tell something of the mode of cooking in them. Having described the chimneys, I must further state that a strong pole, called a *lubber-pole*, placed at a safe distance above the fire, reached across the fire-place; on this was suspended an iron pot-rack or trammel, composed of two parts, each about three feet long; the upper part had a hook supporting it on the pole, with a clasp at the lower end, and a row of holes a few inches apart between. The other part had a catch at the upper end, and a hook at the lower. By means of the holes and catch, a sliding scale was established that enabled the cook to adjust the pot or kettle at the proper distance above the fire. The pot, kettle, Dutch oven, skillet and long-handled frying-pan constituted about all the cooking utensils of those primitive days. The grease or oil lamp, holding about a gill of lard or grease, with its curved handle, to which was attached a little bar, with hook, spike and wick-picker, thus allowing it to be hung or fastened to a crack in the wall, was then thought to be a cheap and valuable substitute for the tallow candle. These lamps, when filled with oil, gave forth a brilliant light, superior to that of the candle; but when the oil was low, their light became dim and flickering.

Wood being handy and abundant in those days, the reader may well believe that, during cold weather, large fires were not wanting. Back-logs, such as would require two men to carry, would be placed against the back wall. Near each jamb would be placed either two large dog-irons or two large racks to hold up the

burning fore-sticks. A fire, such as would send forth light and heat throughout the house, would then be made, around which the inmates would while away the tedious hours in calm domestic enjoyment, thinking that they enjoyed as much happiness as the rest of mankind. Who is there to dispute it?

In regard to food, it may be supposed that the early settlers of this township were but meagerly supplied, particularly as to variety. Wild meats, such as venison, wild turkey, pheasant, quail and fish, were abundant, only requiring skill in the hunter and angler to get ample piscatorial supplies from the Stillwater and its tributaries. But bread, another indispensable article of food, was, to many, almost unattainable. The scarcity of both grain and mills was the cause of this want; but the courageous and patient pioneer, making a virtue of necessity, conformed his wants, as much as possible, to his circumstances. Lye hominy, so-called (which needs no description), was brought into almost universal use, and many a hungry laborer, both male and female, satisfied their hunger by this simple article of food. The author remembers hearing it said that a man who once sat down to dine upon nothing but a loaf of bread, consoled himself by saying: "I have a variety here. I have top crust, bottom crust and crumb." That man surely understood the philosophy of contentment. A settler of 1833 related this circumstance: "I had to go a long distance to mill to get material for bread, and, stopping at a cottage by the way, asked the good housewife if she could provide me with dinner. She rather demurringly replied that she had little else but meat. I told her to provide what she could, and I would be satisfied. She went to the green corn patch, and returned with several ears that had just passed from the milky state, being about half way between roasting-ears and ripeness. Cutting the grain from the cobs, she pounded it in a mortar until it became somewhat pulpy; stewing the grain, then, in a vessel, she placed it, with meat, upon a most humble table, and invited me to dine. Having an appetite sharpened by fasting and travel, I partook with a hearty good will, and thought I had never eaten a more delicious meal. Another circumstance which I will relate shows that people were not always satisfied with such meager diet. I heard it told a great many years ago, but in what township it happened I cannot tell. After the means of living had been much augmented, two men were hired to make fence-rails, their employer, as usual, boarding them. Their food consisted of a kind of fermented corn bread, called pone, and hominy. This fare not being satisfactory to the laborers, they made their labor unsatisfactory to their employer. One day, a member of the family observing that their mauls descended with slow speed and feeble force, and guessing the cause, told his parents those mauls seemed to say, 'Hominy and pone! Hominy and pone!' and suggested an improvement in their food. This was accordingly made, and the re-animated beetles then descended to the lively tune of, 'Meat, cabbage and bread! Meat, cabbage and bread!' thus proving that the improved diet, if it did not, like Tam O'Shanter's fiddle, put *life and mettle* into the heels, it did, into the hands of the railsplitters."

The first settlers of this township, having come from a region very different in climate, soil and productions from this, had much to learn, but no one to teach them. They had left the land of the cedar, the chestnut and pine; a land whose soil, if soil it might be called, was so sandy, so sterile, so desolate, that, in the language of C. B. Faulkner, a Southern statesman, it seemed "barren, desolate and seared, as it were, by the hand of heaven; a soil that annually requires the aid of every ounce of fertilizing material that could be obtained to make its productiveness anything like remunerative." So great was the contrast between the fertility of the Atlantic slope and the regions of the Stillwater and Great Miami, that an emigrant who had left South Carolina in 1803, at the age of seventeen years, and returned with the author in 1850, declared, after he had seen his old native State, that he would leave it if he had to go all the way upon his hands and knees.

One thing of great advantage to the immigrant, but of the art of which he was totally ignorant, was that his township was abundantly furnished by nature with the materials for molasses and sugar making.

This tree, namely, the sugar maple, of which I have just written, is too well known to require a description; neither need I dwell upon the great luxury in its sirup or molasses, which, when properly made, is so much superior to that of sorghum or sugar-cane that its flavor is almost equal to that of the fabled nectar of the gods. Neither will I describe the process of its manufacture, for it is too well known, but I will say something of the convivial enjoyments of the young people of those early days, when they met around the sugar furnace or boiler, at what was called a "stirring-off." The poet, whose vivid imagination enables him to paint scenes as with the flashing fires of Mount Parnassus, thus describes:

"Some sat apart, to tell and hear
Things only meant for Love's own ear,
While some, with little ladles, dipped
The liquid sweet and slowly sipped,
That seemed to linger on the taste;
Others, with skill and nicest care,
Drew off the thick and grainy paste,
To form in crystals in the air."

Our forefathers appear not to have suffered much in going through the process of acclimation, as but few deaths are recorded in those early days. They endeavored to learn the easiest and cheapest methods of clearing away the forests and sowing and planting them with cereals and grasses best adapted to their nature. They had left a country in which cotton, tobacco and rice were the staple articles of the markets, but these they did not attempt to cultivate here. Some would raise a few stalks of tobacco, for mouth consumption, but none for the markets, and, indeed, if they had, they would have found no market here for it. Their great aim was to raise that which was nutritious and beneficial. It was left to after years to bring the cultivation of tobacco and the making of whisky.

The forests of this township were so dense that the smooth clearing-off of a single acre for an orchard cost a vast amount of labor. As much as two hundred cords of timber would have to be cut and burned before the ground was ready for the planting of apple or peach trees. A vast amount of undergrowth had also to be grubbed up by the roots and burned. While these were in a green state, it was no easy matter to burn them. The first object of the enterprising pioneer, after getting his necessary buildings, was to have a garden and orchard. When these were obtained and attempted to be plowed, a new difficulty presented itself. The numerous stumps left standing, with their green roots, interposed a formidable barrier to the plowshare. These roots spread out in all directions, crossing each other and forming a network, which tried the mettle of the team and the patience of the driver. The plow, stopped by the stubborn roots, would have to be drawn back and the team started again. If the roots broke and the plow passed through, they would often spring back with such force as to make it necessary for the driver to spring up, or he would receive their recoiling blows upon his toes or shins. Being unable to keep his feet up more than a moment or two, they would sometimes descend too soon and receive the strokes as aforesaid. On such occasions, the man or boy, if a rough, would make use of expletives that grated harshly on the ears of the moralist. These misfortunes, the writer, when a boy, full often experienced, but his early training prevented him, on such occasions, from indulging in profanity. In a few years, however, these tenacious roots would decay and fertilize the soil, the unresisted plowshare would pass steadily through them, and the teeming crops would amply reward the previous pains and labors of the husbandman.

The plows of those days were very simple and unique in their construction, and, though they were somewhat superior to those which the prophet Elisha used with twelve yoke of oxen, they were greatly inferior to those of the present day; they were called bar-shares, having an iron shoe and wooden mold-board; the sheath and beam were often made from a fence-rail, and the handles would be of

the most unpretentious character. A man who was anything of a mechanic could make one of them in less than two days, and they were not considered worth painting; in time these were succeeded by the bull plow, about the only difference being that the front part of the mold-board of the latter was iron; this was, however, considered a decided improvement. In a few years, the bull plow was succeeded by the patent, the mold-board of which was made of cast iron; these were made at plow-shops, constructed with skill and painted. Many successive grades of improvement have brought this indispensable implement of husbandry to its present almost perfect form.

In those early days, mast, such as acorns, hickory and beechnuts, grew in the forests in great abundance, furnishing autumnal and winter food for swine. The mast-made pork, as it was called, though softer and more flaccid that the corn-fed, was savory and much relished by the people, and, though millions of wild pigeons annually infested the forests, they did not appear materially to diminish the acorn crop. The pigeon-roosts, or places where these birds came to pass the night, were almost marvelous to behold. They would come to their nightly rendezvous in innumerable multitudes, settling in the tree-tops, in the greatest confusion. All night long the breaking of overloaded limbs could be heard, crashing on the ground, wounding or killing a part of their feathered occupants. The roosts would occupy a great many acres. In the early morning, when the feathered myriads had flown, the upper forest would resume its usual quiet, while the lower would be strewn with wounded, fluttering birds, many of which would be taken to grace the tables of the neighboring cottages. The flesh of these birds was not as white and savory as that of the quail, but it was eatable and appeased the hunger of many families. One of these roosts existed for years in the western forest, not far from the present village of Laura. The writer has seen these birds in innumerable myriads passing overhead with a rushing sound, in one direction in the morning, but in the other in the evening. Their forest supplies having about ceased, they are now seldom seen.

The pecuniary resources of the early settlers of this township, were very limited; they had but little paper money, no specie but the old Spanish coin, consisting of milled dollars of 100 cents value; half-dollars of 50; quarter-dollars of 25; eleven-penny bits of $12\frac{1}{2}$; and five or fippennybits (so called) of $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents value. For the convenience of change, the larger pieces were many of them quartered, and they had what was called "cut-money." In the course of time, paper money and the American decimal coin came into use; the Government at length, not liking a mixed metallic currency, determined to make it all national, and, accordingly, passed an act, during Pierce's administration, cutting down the Spanish coin 20 per cent in value, at the same time offering its previous value in national coin at the mint; this caused it nearly all to be sold to the Government, and recast into our governmental currency. Once in a while an old Spanish dollar, quarter, levy and fip may be seen, being kept only as mementoes of the past. But if money was scarce in those days, the real necessity for it was in like proportion; the taxes on land were hardly 10 per cent of what they are at present. Luxuries, both in food and equipage, such as now exist, were then hardly known; and, although the people were not bookish men, they seem to have understood the philosophy of adaptation, and to have reasoned like the poet:

> "Our portion is not large, indeed,
> But then how little do we need,
> For nature's calls are few;
> In this the art of living lies,
> To want no more than may suffice,
> And make that little do."

Accordingly, instead of casting about for money to purchase the requirements of life, as is much done at present, they looked to themselves to acquire them. From the sugar-tree, as above stated, they obtained sugar and molasses; from their fields they drew the flax that furnished their summer apparel; and from their

sheep they clipped the wool which clothed them in winter. The uncouth but strongly made flax-breaks, the neatly made little spinning-wheel, humming all day long, and a part of the night, preparing both warp and woof, or chain and filling, (as it was called) for the awaiting loom. For every-day wear the linen was left uncolored, but for Sunday it was sometimes striped and checkered with copperas: these fabrics were both cooling and enduring, being well adapted to the wear and tear of the clearing and harvest field. The wool, after being carded by machinery, was spun upon the big wheel, and woven into flannel, linsey or cloth (satinet coming in in after years); sometimes flannels and linseys would be striped and checkered in the most unique manner, according to the taste of their owners. With the exception of carding and filling, which last was applied to cloth, the work was done at home, leaving but little to pay for outside assistance. For coffee, they used scorched or browned rye, barley, wheat flour, potatoes, etc. For tea, they could get all they desired from the buds of the aromatic spicewood and the roots of the sassafras. They depended for beef and pork on their own raising, and also on their own grain for bread. Those who brought no wagons depended mainly on sleds of their own making. There being an ample supply of oak bark, those who wished to could do their own tanning. The writer knew a man who, in addition to furnishing himself with things as above stated, also made the shoes for his family. This man owned 160 acres of land, which he cultivated without much hired help, and could say at the end of almost every succeeding year, "I have $5 for the tax gatherer, $4 for the schoolteacher, $1 for the store-keeeper, and a *jig* for the doctor." A few articles, however, such as salt, iron, nails, cooking utensils, cutlery, etc., had to be purchased; but the demands for such from each family cost but few dollars per annum. To obtain those articles, it was necessary to go to Cincinnati, that being the nearest place where they could be had. Accordingly, one would furnish a wagon and two horses, or one, another would find the requisite number for a four-horse team, and, thus combining, they would start, taking a few barrels of flour, either for themselves or neighbors, and provisions, both for themselves and horses, they would start for the Queen City, often with a spirit of hilarity, particularly the younger ones, as thinking they were doing something rather big. It would require from five to six days to make the trip; when made, the neighbors would joyfully gather in to receive the articles they had sent for. This custom lasted for more than twenty years, until the completion of the canal to Dayton made it no longer necessary.

We will now call the reader's attention to the costumes of the first settlers of this township. Being nearly all Friends, they brought with them the form of dress peculiar to that society. The men wore low-crowned, broad-brimmed hats, short-breasted coats, with straight collars and no unnecessary buttons, long vests, and pantaloons without suspenders. This form of dress was defended upon the ground that they found it comfortable, and did not seek change, and that it was the same as in the days of George Fox, the founder of the society; the only difference between it and the costumes of the English noblemen, being in the ornamental ribbons and fixtures appended to the latter. The portraits of the Father of his country, and the elder Adams, represent them as wearing the same kind of coats. The dress of the females was equally plain and conformable to the ancient order; on their heads they wore immense white beavers, having an indentation or crown in the center, about half an inch in depth, and encircled by a white band or ribbon; the brim was full six inches in width and having also white ribbons attached to the extremities: they were drawn down over the ears, and the strings tied under the chin, thus securely holding it on the head. These hats were of very fine texture, being made of beaver fur, and were rather costly; they were not calculated to keep the head warm, but to shade it. The next upper garment was a bed gown, or wrapper, reaching just below the waist and lapping over a petticoat or skirt; the sleeves of the gown reached only to the elbows, where they were met by other pieces called slips; even gloves, in those days, were made to reach to the elbows. They had also plain silk bonnets called hoods. These garments, made of as many

pieces as possible, constituted the *tout ensemble* of a Friend or Quaker woman's dress. Their dress, however, excepting their beavers, did not differ much from that of other women. After coming here, the young women declined to wear these beavers, and, in time, the old laid them aside. These early female fashions changed a great many years ago. The male fashions have changed also, and now very little is to be seen of the original. Of all articles of female apparel, the beaver was the most grotesque; stuck upon a woman's head, it looked somewhat like an inverted tray, or sugar-trough, with both ends out; the article had undoubtedly been carried from Pennsylvania to the South, for in years long after its discontinuance, a family from that State having come and settled here, the mother wore one not only to the Dunker meetings, but to the Milton stores, where she did her trading. Passing, on horseback, by the schoolhouse, some of the sharp-eyed children would see her, and, giving the signal to the scholars, that mother D—— was passing, order would be for the time suspended, and both teacher and scholars, rushing to the door and windows, would join in irrepressible laughter. The good old dame did not seem to be sensible of the merriment she was causing, nor that she was the only representative of the head-dress of a bygone generation, for we think she wore it until her death.

We propose now to give our readers a brief account of the labors and experiences of a prominent family of this township, having obtained the first fifteen years of its history from an only surviving son, now in his eighty-sixth year, and the only man living who remembers those early scenes.

We refer to Samuel Jones, who came from Columbia County, Ga., and settled here in the year 1805. He was not the first settler, it is true, but none of those are left to tell their tale. About the first of June, in the year aforesaid, two teams, one drawn by four and the other by two horses, reached in the morning their place of destination, with his household goods and family, having stayed the previous night at his brother-in-law's. The place selected for their residence was about a half-mile west of the Stillwater, and nearly two miles north of Milton, in Section 9, on the north bank of a most romantic glen, full forty feet in depth, which still remains unreclaimed from the forest. His family consisted of seven sons and four daughters, namely, the sons—John, Jonathan, Francis, Samuel, Jesse, Thomas and Asa; the daughters were Dorcas, Mary, Sarah and Rachel. The eldest son was about twenty-five, and the youngest daughter about five years of age. There was, to use the words of Jesse, the only survivor, and who gave us this history, "not a stick amiss when we arrived there." Stalwart brothers, with their father and other help, soon made the impression that betokened in the near future a conquered wilderness. They first felled a large white oak; while some were sawing off board-cuts, others were riving them; others, still, were cutting forks and poles and putting up a tent frame. Before night they had it covered and weather-boarded on three sides, the south one being left open; a small cooking-tent joined it on the south. The main tent, having the ground for floor, was covered with leafy brush, on which were placed their pallets. Whether their first night's slumber was sound or not, we are left to guess, but the thought of having reached their long-wished-for home must have given them much enjoyment. They had brought with them their necessary cooking utensils, such as pot, tea-kettle, skillet and frying-pan. During their long journey, they had learned the trade of gypsy-cooking, and were thus at no loss in preparing forest meals. Their greatest difficulty was in getting material for bread. Of wild meat they had abundance, such as venison, wild turkey, fish, etc. The river, not having been as yet much disturbed by fishermen, was teeming with its finny inhabitants, whole shoals of which, in sportive gambols, would spring out of the water, dropping back with a splash.

These fish could be taken by bushels, either with the hook or the drag-net. The drag-net was made principally of grapevines, some thirty or more feet in length and four feet in width; the strandy vines were interwoven with bark and the interstices filled with full-leaved shrub branches, presenting an impassable barrier to the larger fish. They were thus caught in desired quantities, and fish,



MRS. MALINDA .C .VOORHIS,

(DECEASED.)

flesh and fowl seemed the order of the day. They had a rather singular way of shooting deer after night. Providing themselves with a canoe or dug-out, they would erect a board palisade or screen on the side next the shore; on the same side was placed a lantern or blazing torch. Behind this screen, and nearly opposite the light, sat the hunter, rifle in hand, with the barrel pointing shoreward through a port-hole, and waiting in silence for the deer to come down and drink. The unsuspecting animal, being blinded by the light and hearing little or no noise, would allow the canoe to come within a rod of him. This was considered rare sport. As before remarked, while meat was plenty, bread was scarce, the family once going three weeks without any except what they made from grain pounded in a mortar. Hominy was then used daily, but was a poor substitute for bread. Corn was bought at 25 cents, and wheat at 50 cents per bushel. At that time, wheat and corn were both ground by the same buhrs, and the flour, if bolted, was done by hand. This enterprising family went cheerfully on with their work, and soon had cleared an acre of land, and, strange as it may seem, they sowed two crops on it, one of turnip seed and the other of wheat. From it, in December, they got a good crop of turnips, and in the next summer a good crop of wheat. In October, they built a substantial log house, which afforded them comfortable winter quarters. During the winter and spring, they cleared several acres for corn in the Stillwater bottom, and, though it was not planted until the 5th or 6th of June, it yielded a most bountiful crop. As corn was more easily obtained than wheat, it was used to much greater extent. In addition to triple loaves, baked in the skillet, they had the johnnycake, of widespread popularity, which remained in use for many years. This consisted of a flat cake of corn dough put upon a board about six inches wide and twenty or twenty-four inches long, having the ends rounded. This was placed on its edge before the fire, and, being always in sight, was baked without scorching. It has been remarked by an old Revolutionary soldier named Conner, who lived on Stillwater, that they frequently substituted a "nigger's" foot for the board.

In a few years, Samuel Jones' seven sons (excepting Jonathan, who settled in Indiana), were married and settled not far from him; his four daughters also did the same, and he had the singular satisfaction of beholding quite a community of descendants springing up around him, subduing the wilderness and making it the abode of civilized life. Some of them being good hunters, many a deer, turkey, pheasant and other wild animals fell before their unerring rifles. The howling of the wolf had no terrors for them, the gobble of the wild turkey was music in their ears, and the timid pheasant, as it started up in flight before them, might have reminded them of these thoughts of Pope:

> "See, from the brake the whirring pheasant springs,
> And mounts exultant on triumphant wings,"

while the lugubrious notes of the solemn midnight owl and shrill cries of the lone whippoorwill might have served as a serenade, as lying, rifle in hand, concealed in their canoes at night, they awaited the approach of the thirsty but unsuspecting deer. Of the skins of these animals, with the aid of their brains steeped in water, they made a beautiful, white, soft and spongy leather, very useful for breeches, aprons and other articles in general. So enduring was this material, that clearing and log-rolling, which told fearfully on common clothes, hardly affected it. A ball-cover of it would hardly wear out.

John, the eldest son, was a blacksmith as well as farmer, and was very serviceable as such while he lived.

These men all lived to see the empire of nature pass away, and teeming fields, bountiful orchards, flowery gardens, handsome residences, churches, villages and schoolhouses spring up where once frowned a dense wilderness.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF UNION TOWNSHIP.

It appears in history that the first white settlement in Miami County was made at Staunton, a little east of Troy, in 1798. About nine years afterward, on the

16th of January, 1807, a county government was formed and three men were appointed either by the court or County Commissioners at Staunton, to give names to three townships now comprised in the territory of Union, Concord and Monroe. The name of one of those men the author cannot ascertain ; but the names of two were Samuel Jones (of whom I have before written) and John North. They met soon after their appointment, at the house of Samuel Jones, to perform the duty assigned them. After some discourse upon the propriety of giving becoming names, Samuel Jones said, " I find that wherever my neighbors meet, either at log-rollings, raisings, or at church, a spirit of harmony and unity pervades them, so I will call my township *Union*. " Well !, " responded the man whose name is unknown, " since you have selected so good a name for your township, I will select one equally appropriate for mine," so, lighting his pipe to electrify his mind, he walked off alone to hunt the desired name. After a short time he returned and said, " Mr. Jones, since you have named your township *Union*, I will call mine *Concord*, which name, I think, is about as good as yours." We do not learn that Mr. Jones made any objection to it. The other man, North, seemed to be influenced by a personal consideration. Having served in the Revolutionary army, and perhaps under Col. Monroe, who afterward became President of the United States, in honor of him he named his township *Monroe*. Of the twelve townships in this county, but four of them have the names of distinguished men. Indeed, the practice of naming both counties and townships after great men is now much more common than at that early day. We are not to suppose that the naming of a township has any effect upon the character of its inhabitants, but facts here almost warrant the opinion that old father Jones' conclusion was a correct one, namely, Union ; for, of the voting population, a fraction over four-fifths are Republicans. I do not state this to extol one political party or disparage the other, but merely mention it as an historical fact, attributable, perhaps, mainly to the influence of the Friends.

The organization of the township government took place soon after this meeting and was held at the same house ; at this preliminary meeting, as in all others, the officers, such as Chairman and Clerk or Secretary, have to be chosen *viva voce*. This mode was adopted, but for some time none could be found willing to serve, mostly alleging ignorance and incompetency as the reason.

Said old Squire Thomas McCool nearly fifty years afterward, " When I was asked to serve as Clerk, I told them I knowed nothin' about it and declined to do so." It seemed for a time that we would not get organized at all ; at last they appointed for Clerk Samuel B. Edwards, who appeared to have more brass than brains, so the work went on and was at last finished. When done and signed, some one asked what the B. in Edwards' name stood for ; he, being slow to reply, a by-stander volunteered for him, " I'll tell," said he " what it stands for ; it stands for Booby." This answer appears to have been accepted by the company, and it seems was Edwards' *debut* and *finale*, for we never heard of his serving as a civil officer afterward.

This first election meeting seems to have been a very crude one, yet it was the foundation of all subsequent ones for a period of seventy-three years, and, of all who participated in those early elections, not one now remains.

No person is now living who can tell the names of many of the first elected civil officers of this township. John Coate, son of Marmaduke Coate, of Newberry District, South Carolina, is said to have been its first elected Clerk, and, though his place of residence is now in Newton Township, it was then in Union. We have now reached the time when the village of Milton was begun, and, as it is far the most important one in the township, we propose to give its early history.

MILTON.

About the year 1805, one Joseph Evans, a native of Newberry, S. C., immigrated with his family to this township. He appears to have first settled in Section 13, but, being of a very appreciative and discerning mind, he soon discovered a

site better adapted to his taste and spirit of enterprise. This was in Section 21, on the western bank of the classic Stillwater. Nature appeared to have exerted herself here in the production of the grand and beautiful; it was in proximity to those romantic cascades, or waterfalls, of which we have previously spoken, made by the perennial springs, which afforded ample power for propelling machinery; the green carpeting of the river banks, the grand display of umbrageous forests, covering the valleys and bluffs, made it look as if it might be the place where Queen Violenta led her fairy troupe in their mazy moonlight dances. This place Evans selected as the proper one for a village; purchased the land and had it surveyed in lots, comprising each fifty-three rods, with two principal streets, one Main and the other Miami, running parallel with the river bluff, and crossed at right angles by a number of streets and alleys. The first sale of lots took place in 1807; the crier was George Buchanan, who resided near, and the lots sold were neither high nor many. This Buchanan was a carpenter and cabinet-maker of more than ordinary skill, and such he continued to be for many years. Griffith Mendenhall, a fourteen-year-old son of Caleb Mendenhall, of whom mention will be made, informed the author that he and his younger brother, William, mounted two steers and rode them to the sale of these lots, thinking to witness something extraordinary; their mode of traveling would be thought extraordinary at this time. Joseph Evans was the father of four daughters and one son, namely, Elizabeth, Anna, Rebecca, Robert and Susan; his eldest daughter, though young in years, is said to have read Paradise Lost, and to have so much admired it that she induced her father to give the village the name of its illustrious author. It was at first called Milton only, but, when a post office many years after was established there, the qualifying word West was added.

This village, though it became the place for holding elections and transacting the legal business of the township, continued for many years without any material growth. Its founders, Evans, George Buchanan and Samuel Pearce, appear to have been its only residents for several years. Evans owned the first store in the township, opening it soon after his settlement there; the author remembers seeing an advertisement of his store in the *Ohio Sentinel* of 1810, published in Dayton; so it appears that Evans, at that early day, knew that which many business men have hardly yet learned, namely, the value of advertising. One small store was at that time all-sufficient for the demands of the township.

Up to 1825, but three families, namely, those of John F. Jay, a carpenter, Robert Finney, a hatter, and Abner Vore, lived in the town proper, though two others, Oliver Benton and Samuel Kelly, lived just above. Benton was a New Yorker, and son of a soldier of the Revolution. He had been a partner with Joseph Evans in a store in Cincinnati, and, having married his daughter Ann, came to Milton and established a dry-goods store, on land bought of his father-in-law, adjoining Milton. This was about 1817 or 1818. The first post office appears to have been established here at this time (a weekly one), and kept by Benton. He was a man well educated for those times, of much refinement of manner, skilled in business, and of far more than ordinary mental capacity. He acted for a time in the triple character of Postmaster, merchant and magistrate. For a long period he owned the only store in the township, and used to send his furs and butter by wagons to the Cincinnati market. He was an ardent patron of schools, never failing to send his children, and, being foremost in the employment of teachers, thus giving them a good education. These remarks apply to the time before schools were established by the State. Benton, after holding the post office fifteen years or upward, was displaced by C. W. Beebe, of opposite politics. He divided a portion of his land into lots and streets, and added to Milton, thus increasing its area and adding to its facilities for growth and advancement. About the year 1836, Benton removed his store and family to Springfield, Clark County. In 1840, or near that time, he returned, taught school, and practiced law in the magistrate courts.

EARLY MANUFACTORIES.

It is said a carding machine was established previous to 1812, in connection with the grist-mill of John Mast; during the carding season it operated alternately with the grist-mill, but its capacity was small. About the year 1815, Samuel Kelley, an enterprising Massachusetts Yankee, erected a woolen-mill on Section 21, just west of Stillwater, on the Spring stream. At first, wool-carding was only done, leaving to the wheel to spin it into wearing material. The fulling-mill followed, and in those days did good work. A few years later, the spinning jenny was introduced. In about 1820, Davis W. Thayer, after having rented the Kelley Mills, bought them and enlarged and improved them, soon after which the power loom was introduced, followed soon by the broad hand loom for weaving blankets. People from all parts came here with wool to have it converted into flannel cloth, satinet and other cloths. Though these mills have often changed owners, they are still in active operation, buying wool, exchanging and manufacturing goods, etc. After Kelley rented to Thayer, he built a cotton manufactory on the river bluff, just above Milton, about 1819, which he subsequently converted into a woolen-mill, and finally sold to William Rutledge, its present owner. About 1824, Seth Kelley, a younger brother of Samuel, erected a scythe-factory on the river bank, also in Section 21. The water from the woolen factory was used to run his trip-hammer, grindstones and bellows. The history of the sickle manufactory is described in the biography of Henry Coate.

The manufacture of linseed oil was begun in about 1819, though on a small scale, as the flax was raised only for the lint.

Powder was also made in early days near Mast's Mill, but, it is presumed, in small quantities. Guns were also repaired, and it is said the Indian chief Tecumseh frequently came here to have his guns repaired. But the most of the latter-described works have disappeared, and been replaced by modern improved machinery.

From 1826 to the present, Milton has been slowly improving. Should it be asked why a village having such great water-power, such fertility of soil, and such enterprising inhabitants around it, continued so tardy in its growth, our answer would be, that its life-blood has long been drained by Dayton and Troy. Remote from canals and railroads, its large grain and pork trade has gone almost exclusively to the above-named markets. It was trade that built Palmyra in the desert; it was trade that built New Orleans in the fevered swamps of Louisiana. It is trade, in fact, that builds all towns and cities, however much their eligibility of situation may contribute to it. In 1840, a turnpike was made from Dayton, through Milton and on to Covington. This helped the village to some extent, but did much more for Dayton and Covington. The great desideratum of Milton was a canal or railroad, and, as a railroad was practicable, great exertions have at different times been made, both by the village and township, to secure one. From some cause or other, the schemes have all failed, until the people became incredulous of ever getting one. They, however, at last have one, and can hardly realize how much they are indebted to Mr. Arnold, of Dayton, for it. He conceived the scheme of making one from Dayton, through Milton and Covington, to Versailles, and with indomitable energy, pursued it until it is almost accomplished. Though a narrow-gauge, it takes off a great amount of grain which Milton depot furnishes. The scream of the iron-horse has revived the hopes of the people. Capitalists have come, and a great revival of house-building and trade is the consequence. From a population of about eight hundred souls, we expect to see it erelong, doubled or trebled.

We now resume the individual history of some of Milton's most noted citizens. Joseph Evans, the founder, returned to Milton about the year 1828 or 1829. His removal to Cincinnati appears to have pecuniarily injured him. He still owned several lots, on one of which he built a dwelling and storehouse. He continued merchandising on a rather small scale until late in the autumn of 1837, when he

died of abdominal dropsy. As nearly as can be ascertained, Evans was the first magistrate elected in Milton, and the first member of the State General Assembly. He was a man of considerable ability. After his removal to Cincinnati, no magistrate appears to have lived in Milton until the coming of Dr. Benjamin Crew. He came there about 1827, and entered upon a lucrative practice of medicine. Getting the people's confidence, they made him a Justice of the Peace. Being of a very enterprising spirit, and having accumulated money, he entered into merchandising in 1832, with Gardner Mendenhall, thus driving a triple business. He appeared to be on the high road to wealth when he was stricken down by consumption, in 1834, but he left behind a name in every way worthy and honorable. Two sons, Casper W. and Menalcas, survive him. The first is a harness and trunk maker, in Dayton ; the second is a farmer, in this township.

Soon after Crew's death Milton was incorporated, and C. W. Beebe became the first Mayor. From that time onward, it has had many Mayors, Marshals and Councilmen, the history of whom I leave to the inhabitants. The first tavern in Milton, it seems, was opened by Wiley S. Jones, in 1826 or 1827, and was run successfully by different men for a great many years. The first meeting-house (Methodist) was built about 1833, previous to which meetings had been held both in the schoolhouse and private houses. Friends, Methodists and Christians now hold meetings there. Schools were taught in Milton from an early period, but the names of teachers, previous to 1820, can hardly be ascertained ; from that time to 1830, we have the names of Charles Mills, Daniel H. Jones, Mark McCool, Bonham, Rebecca and Susan Evans, some of whom taught several terms—all subscription schools.

TOWNS.

The village of Georgetown, or New Lebanon, appears to owe its paternity to George Hatfield. It was laid out about the year 1840, in Sections 15 and 22. Its growth has been very gradual, because of its isolated position. It lies within sight of the county line on the west, and draws considerable of its trade from Darke County. A rich country surrounds it, and a large dry-goods trade is carried on by the firm of Levi Ammon & Sons. It once had a large trade in oak shingles, made by the citizens, but the scarcity of timber and coming of pine shingles have ended it. Its inhabitants number not far from 150 souls. The German Baptists have a church here. Its post office is Pottsdam.

Laura is situated about three miles north of Georgetown, in Section 3, and is about the same age. Its founders were Wesley Sharp and Riley McCool. Being near the North Branch of Ludlow's Creek, and one of its tributaries, the ground around it is not level like that of Georgetown. Being also near the county line, a part of its patronage comes from Darke County. It has a graded schoolhouse and two churches (Christian and Union) in its precincts. Although its population is superior to that of Georgetown, being some 200 inhabitants, its trade is not as great. It, however, enjoys one great advantage or blessing not possessed by many villages. It has no liquor den, because the inhabitants will not tolerate one. The proximity of these two villages to Milton, and their want of a railroad, will necessarily prevent them from receiving that growth which would follow were they more favorably situated.

CHURCHES.

The establishment of divine worship was coeval with the first settlement of this township. The little colony of Friends held informal meetings, first at the cabin of Caleb Mendenhall, and subsequently at the neighboring cabins.

According to the discipline of the Friends Church, no branch can be established without the consent and recognition of the Superior Meeting within whose jurisdiction such branch is established, and the parent meeting at Bush River, from which these had removed, having ceased to exist by reason of such removal.

no formal meeting could by its authority be established ; hence it became necessary to obtain authority from the nearest quarterly meeting to establish a monthly meeting.

On the 13th of December, 1806, application was made to the quarterly meeting at Red Stone, Penn., the nearest meeting, for the establishment of a monthly meeting, which was granted. Subsequently, a yearly meeting having been established in Richmond, Ind., the privilege of holding a quarterly meeting was by it granted to West Branch, in June, 1812.

Thus we see by this record that there has been a recognized Friends Church in this township for, beginning with the social informal meetings, seventy-four years. From two causes, viz., deaths and an almost continual outflow of emigration, commencing about 1833, by means of which various churches in Iowa and Indiana were built up, this church to-day does not contain as many members as were once comprised in one of its three monthly meetings.

William Neal and Enoch Pearson, who came in 1806, were the pioneer preachers of this church.

Christian Church.—About the year 1819, a great revival of religion took place in Kentucky, which, on account of the extraordinary zeal and piety of its converts, was denominated the Christian Brotherhood, or Church, from which, his soul being full of holy zeal for the advancement of the cause of Christ, and the evangelization of his race, came one Abraham Snethen, who, by his influence as a minister, established in the year 1820, a church on Ludlow, in the western part of this township, which still exists, and is known as the Christian, or generally called, New Light Church.

During the year 1846, a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Covington, was in the habit of coming to the town of Milton to preach, and, as there was no church building there of his denomination, he usually occupied the Methodist Church.

For the regular accommodation of its members, the attempt was made, principally by one individual, to build a church, but, failing to receive the pecuniary aid anticipated, after having partially completed the same, he abandoned it for some years. Finally it was purchased by a new branch of the Christian Church, under the auspices of Elder William Jay.

In 1850, a church house was built on the Milton & Tippecanoe road, one mile east of Milton, by the members of the Christian Church, which was occupied by them until so badly injured by a storm as to render it unfit for occupancy. Desiring one in the mean time more centrally located, they sold it, and erected a magnificent structure, one and one-half miles east on the same road, which was dedicated about August, 1879.

After having built the new structure, they sold the old one to the German Baptists, or Dunkards who now occupy it.

German Baptist Church.—Prominent among the churches in this township, is the German Baptist, whose preachers were among the first to proclaim the Word of God in the Great Miami Valley. The first members of this church immigrated from Swartzenaugh, Germany, in the year 1719, and settled in Germantown, Penn. They had been severely persecuted on account of their religious faith, and fled to America, with a hope of gaining liberty, and of having the privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of their conscience. For sixty years their progress was slow, owing to the difficulties and hardships of a new country, in its unsettled state, caused by the French war of 1755, and the Revolution twenty years later, and the many subsequent Indian wars all along the borders of the new settlements. In 1748, Christopher Saur published the first German Bible in America, also edited the first paper ever issued from the church. They organized their first Sabbath school in 1740, and the first annual conference of which we have any knowledge was held in 1778. The liberty and protection the Constitution of the United States gave them, instilled new energy, and their progress became more visible. The first meeting-house of the church we have any account

of was built in Franklin County, Penn., in 1798. The first brother that settled in Virginia, was John Garber, in Flat Rock Valley, in 1777. He was an eminent minister, and built up a large congregation. From this valley, Jacob Miller moved to Ohio, and settled on the west bank of the Great Miami River, near Dayton, in 1800. He was the first one to settle on the west side, was an able man, and did much toward founding the church, and to him the church is gratefully indebted for its present efficiency. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1735; he raised a very exemplary family of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, three of his sons becoming able ministers of the Gospel.

There are, at this time, about seventy-five organized churches in Ohio, with many large and commodious houses for worship. There are organized churches in twenty of the States of the Union, and eleven religious periodicals printed by members of the church, and devoted to its advancement. There are three colleges under control of the church, one in Mount Morris, Ill., one in Ashland, Ohio, and one in Berlin, Penn. The students of these institutions are watched over with great care, and are welcomed, regardless of religion or sect, if they conform to the moral standard required.

This denomination of religionists began their labors here in 1800, and, from the silent few who gathered in each other's cabins for worship, have sprung the many that now inhabit this region. These people are plain, unostentatious, make no display of finery, or a gaudy appearance, are honest, temperate, and among the best citizens in the land. In this county, the townships of Union, Newton, Newberry and Monroe have large organized churches, which are presided over by a number of excellent ministers, who bid fair to bring the church to a high standard.

Brethren in Christ Church—(Incorporated).—This denomination in Union Township has a membership of about eighty, who have just erected a new edifice in which to worship, near Potsdam. The structure is 36x46 feet. They have services every four weeks, which are conducted by the Rev. George W. Wright, of Painter Creek, Darke County. Jacob Swank and his nephew, John Swank, were the first preachers in this church, which is now in good condition, being in union and harmony with themselves and the world. Trustees, Henry Fess, Henry Arnett, Abraham Wright; Exhorters, Joseph Sando, Abraham Wright; Deacon, Moses Blackburn.

Methodist Church.—The seed of Methodism seems to have fallen in stony places in this township, for about the year 1833, they organized and built a church, which sprang up and flourished for a season, but, after an existence of ten or twelve years, it began to decline, until at present it numbers but few members, and the house is occupied mainly by the Friends.

In the village of Laura are also two churches, one built by the successors of the church established by A. Snethen, the other by the united efforts and means of the citizens, regardless of denomination and open to all Christian people.

In addition to those already enumerated, there is a church in the eastern part of the township denominated "Second Adventists or Soul Sleepers."

Sabbath Schools.—In connection with the Friends' Church are three flourishing Sabbath schools, one of which—located in Milton—continues during the entire year. In addition to these, there are various union schools held during the pleasant season, not under the control of any particular denomination, but for the accommodation of the general public, irrespective of creed or sect.

SCHOOLS.

The first schools in this township were taught at West Branch, from 1808 to 1832, in the old Friends' Meeting-House. From the remains of certain manuscript, it appears that one John How, an Englishman, taught as early as 1808, though probably not the first; he was a very fine penman, and somewhat of a classical scholar. A period of about nine years elapses, during which the teachers are not known. In 1817, Charles Mills taught. In the following year, Daniel H. Jones wielded the rod, and in 1819, Davis W. Thayer held the scepter of studious sway.

He afterward became magistrate, manufacturer and merchant. In 1820, Charles Mills again ruled the young thoughts. His place was filled in 1821 by David Mote, who took his first steps as instructor here. In 1822, one Thomas Adams, from the East, a superior scholar, and highly recommended, drew many students for miles, and taught the largest school ever collected at this place, but, owing to inefficiency in government, his school was a failure and finally ended in zero.

The following year found Charles Mills in the schoolroom again, who made up his complement by subscription. He was an old veteran in the ranks, having served forty years in the schoolroom.

In 1824, during the summer it was controlled by Jacob Angle, a New Yorker.

During the winter of 1825, the school was taught by Daniel H. Jones, who was said to be rather an extraordinary man, a kind of universal genius, a mechanic, mathematician, surveyor and poet.

In 1826, the school was taught by David Mote, and in 1827 by Gardner Mendenhall, one of West Branch's students. While teaching, five wagons came from Troy, and hauled off nearly all his corn crop to satisfy a paltry muster fine.

The next winter David Mote taught again.

During the autumn of 1828, and winter of 1829, the schools were taught by Alexander L. Wilson. James Hanks, a land surveyor, held the birch during the winter of 1830. During a part of the autumn of 1830, and following winter, the young ideas were directed by W. B. Jones, of South Carolina, who inaugurated the tickets of reward. He continued till 1832. The last winter school was held at West Branch.

In the way of books, Webster's Speller, Murray's Grammar, American Preceptor, Pike's Arithmetic, etc.

The public schools are too well known to need a description here.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP.

Newton Township is situated in the extreme western part of Miami County, belonging to the central tier of townships running east and west, and containing some forty-two sections, eighteen of which belongs to Town 8, Range 4 east, the remaining four-and-twenty belong to Town 7, Range 5 east, embracing in all about forty-two square miles of surface, measuring seven miles from east to west and six miles from north to south, so that within its limits are found 26,880 acres, the most of which is tillable. Its boundaries are Newberry and Washington Townships upon the north, Concord on the east, Union on the south, and Franklin, one of the eastern townships of Darke County, bounds it on the west. Possessing as it does a superior system of drainage, fertile soil, ever-living springs and streams of excellent water, ample railroad and shipping facilities, its citizens at the present time are happy in the possession of a country inferior to none in that which conduces to render prosperity accessible to all within its limits. The township is traversed almost centrally from north to south by the Dayton, Covington & Toledo Railroad, which, though yet in its infancy, is of incalculable benefit to the country through which it passes in affording its citizens traveling and shipping accommodations, thereby greatly enhancing the value of the lands and encouraging industrial pursuits in general. In addition to this, the township is intersected by a perfect network of free pikes, excellent county and township roads kept in good condition, her streams are spanned by numerous magnificent bridges, all of which stand as enduring monuments and attest to the industry and progressive spirit of the people by whom they were constructed.

Inasmuch as the Stillwater River has been one of the most important factors in the early settlement of this and all other townships bordering its banks, we think it is well worthy of particularization. We shall not, however, begin at its source, nor carry it to the mouth, but shall endeavor to describe it in sections bounded by the limits of the township lines whose history we are recording. Stillwater enters this township near the division line between Sections 5 and

6, and flows in a southwesterly course through Sections 5, 8 and 17, when it bends somewhat abruptly in its course, and flows southwest through the southeastern corner of Section 18, thence turning in its course it flows south to the center of Section 18; flowing back, it enfolds the southeast corner of the section, after which it assumes a different direction, flowing in a tortuous channel a southeasterly direction and making its exit from the township at Section 33.

Panther Creek, the northern and most important branch of the Stillwater in this township, has its source in Twin Township, Darke Co., and, flowing east, enters Newton Township, at the southwest corner of Section 10; it then takes a northeasterly course to Section 2, where its waters are increased by the addition of a small stream flowing from the northwest; it then takes a generally easterly course, and reaches the stream of which it is the principal tributary, in this township, in the southern part of Section 6, Range 4 east. As to how this creek received the appellation by which it is commonly known there are two versions, one of which is, that in earlier times, before the curiosity and enterprise of man had led him to penetrate the wilderness, and establish himself a home in this vicinity, when the howl of the wolf and the whoop of the Indian were the only sounds which struck the tympanum of nature's auditory apparatus, and sent the echoes reverberating through the almost impenetrable forest—at such a time as this, tradition tells us the story of two hunters, Abbott and Jones by name, who, led away by the fascinations of the chase, had penetrated thus far in the sylvan solitudes, when, tired and disappointed with the almost fruitless labors of the day, they were preparing, as the shades of night were fast settling o'er the solemn forests, to recruit their wasted energies by "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep;" and, without previous warning, their preconcerted plans were suddenly terminated by the appearance upon the scene of a huge panther, whose domicile, it appears, they had unwittingly invaded, and the animal, not willing to retire from the place without asserting her rights to the use of the same, from the legal standpoint of having been the original possessor of the soil, made a vigorous attack upon the hunters, but, after a brief hand-to-hand conflict, which appeared of great length to the tired men, the battle terminated in perfect accordance with the theory of scientists concerning the survival of the fittest. The victorious hunters throwing the carcass of the brute into the gurgling waters of the little brook, again sought to recuperate their ebbing strength, by passing the remaining hours of darkness in undisturbed repose; and since that time, the stream has been called Panther Creek, in commemoration of their struggle with that animal upon its banks. The other version of the story is that long years after the members of the Caucasian race had sought and made for themselves homes in this vicinity, and the wild children of the forest had retired from the hunting-grounds of their ancestors, and had gone to seek a place nearer the Great Father of Waters, where they might hope for awhile, at least, to free themselves from the encroachments of their white brothers, one among their number, a warrior of the Miamis, whose name was Painter, unwilling to quit in his later years the hunting-grounds and graves of his forefathers, refused to follow his people, and, constructing his lodge on the borders of the stream which bears his name, remained upon the spot, watching with philosophic eye the metamorphosis of his childhood's home; and, no doubt, as he saw the primeval forests rapidly fading from his view, he wondered if the change was a reality, or mere delusion caused by his failing senses. Well might he say with the poet:

"Is it changed, or am I changed?
Ah, the oaks are just as green,
But the friends with whom
I ranged beneath their thickets,
Are estranged by the years that intervene.

"Bright as ever flows the stream,
Bright as ever shines the sun,
But alas! It seems to me
Not the stream that used to be,
Not the sun that used to shine."

However, as to which of the two stories is the more authentic, it is not possible for us, at a period so remote from the time when these events should have occurred, to determine with absolute certainty; although for various reasons, which the limited nature of our work does not permit us to chronicle, we are led to think that the former of the two versions is probably the more plausible. Be this as it may, it is a well-known fact that the portion of the township drained by this creek offered the greatest inducements to the earlier settlers, and by no means the least of these advantages was the exceeding fertility of the soil, to which the extreme healthfulness of the climate and bewitching beauty of the location united to make it an extraordinarily desirable place for the heads of families to choose as a permanent home. These advantages, together with that offered by the stream, which was capable of producing power sufficient to run the various mills, which were very essential, and, indeed, almost indispensable factors in the earlier settlements, account for the first settlements of the township having been made in this locality; besides the streams to which reference has already been made, there are several minor ones, two of which flow in an easterly course through the southern tier of sections, and finally empty into the Stillwater, while another flows, a more southerly course and pours its waters into Ludlow Creek, in Union Township. Excellent springs of never-failing water also well up in various localities, than which, water more sparkling or refreshing is not to be found within the limits of our country. As regards the chorography of this portion of the county, it can be said of Newton that it is mostly level; the township slopes gently from the east of the Stillwater, and no waste land is to be found. The western banks of the river, however, in some places rise abruptly into rather high bluffs, which, in several places, extend some distance west of the river, but a very small portion of this land cannot be tilled, the most of it at the present time being in a high state of cultivation; this productive condition of the soil is not a mere matter of chance, but has been brought about only after spending long years of manual labor at agricultural pursuits, assisted in later years by the mechanical arts. In the beginning of the present century, when the first settlements were made, the township was one densely wooded forest, with but two exceptions; what to-day is the meadow green, with its abundant herbage, was then an unknown forest, fit home for the wild animal and native Indian, who held a joint proprietorship in the land, and each walked unmolested, as was their wont, the "monarchs of all they surveyed." The purity of the atmosphere was then tainted by nothing save the smoke which curled in fantastic wreathings from the wigwam of the red man; now the air is rendered noxious by the impure vapors rising from the noisy locomotive, as it rushes through with its load of freight, exchanging the products of other climes for the surplus products in this; then the giant oak reared its lofty head deep into the ethereal depths; now the monarch of the forest is fallen, and in its place fields of waving corn and wheat, orchards bending beneath their loads of luscious fruits, dot the landscape here and there as far as the eye can reach. Within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the township the country has been perfectly transformed—much farther back than this we cannot go; but the old trees, could they speak and tell the history of this township as far back as there are circles by which the years of their growth are numbered, would tell a story that now lies locked in the silent bosom of dead centuries, but their dumb tongues refuse to reveal the secret that inquisitive man longs to know; and, although we have many indications of the existence of a people who toiled and lived upon what is now Newton Township long before the advent of the white man or even Indian, what they were, together with their manners, customs and language, remains too deeply buried in the mold of centuries to be soon unearthed by scientific researches. The soil in this section of Miami County is an alluvial deposit of great depth, formed by the slight additions of successive years; it is remarkable for its continued fertility, inasmuch as the ground which has been tilled three quarters of a century has not the least abated in productiveness; on the contrary, the amount of its products is constantly increasing instead of diminishing.

The only exception to the universal forest which occupied the township, and, indeed, the whole county, upon the arrival of the oldest settlers, was what is now known as "Williams' Prairie;" it was a spot of land not encumbered by a single tree, situated east of the Stillwater River, mostly on Section 19. The original tract embraced between sixty and eighty acres; now, however, it cannot be distinguished from the adjoining tracts, which have been cleared and form part of the original prairie. How or when this section was cleared, or who was instrumental in its clearing—for it, doubtless, was at one time as densely wooded as the rest—can only be theorized upon, and there is a theory contended for by some who have examined the location, of which we shall make mention in another connection. Besides this, there was another small prairie in the south part of the township, the main part of which is situated in Union Township. After these, nothing broke the monotony of the wooded depths, which, to the early settler, seemed almost limitless.

This township, as are most of the others in this county, is well provided with numerous excellent roads, offering splendid facilities for traveling or teaming in almost any season of the year; these are, however, comparatively speaking, a modern invention; the oldest inhabitant of the township remembers well how, in former times, when it became necessary to construct a highway for general utility, the neighbors would collect together with ax and mattock, and persistently chop and grub their way through the forest till they had reached the place for which they started. These roads, if not so smooth and straight as the beautiful drives of to-day, possessed the redeeming feature of being well shaded. Numerous pikes cross the township in various directions; of these, the Covington and Panther Creek traverse a part of the northern portion of the township, Hogpath Pike runs from Pleasant Hill west through the township, while the Troy & Newton Pike extends from Pleasant Hill to Troy. The Newton & Covington Pike is the oldest in the township, and probably as old as any in the county.

To give the history of Newton Township and not speak of her first white settlers, would be as impossible as to demonstrate a mathematical proposition by means of ciphers alone, not taking into consideration the more important digits. We shall, therefore, speak briefly of the sturdy pioneers who left the more hospitable East and came to brave the perils of the wilderness in search of homes for themselves and their descendants. Some time between the years 1797 and 1800, Michael Williams, who had removed with his family from North Carolina to Ohio, learned, from Gen. Harrison, with whom he met in Cincinnati, and who had, some time previously, made an expedition through this section of the country, of the existence of the prairie of which mention has already been made. He immediately resolved to remove thither, and, like Jacob of old, he collected together his sons, with their wives and all their earthly goods, and started immediately for the land which was to be the heritage of his children for many generations, and which he reached in safety, and located on Section 19, which embraced the prairie, the only oasis in the wilderness of trees that surrounded him. He was the head of a family of four sons, the youngest of whom, John, was the first minister produced by the township. The remaining five children were daughters.

Marmaduke Coate, the second white settler in the township, was born in the year 1738, in South Carolina, from which place he emigrated in his sixty-eighth year. He was the father of seven sons and two daughters, each of whom reared a large family of children. Moses, Marmaduke's second child, and Samuel, the fourth, came to the Miami Valley on a prospecting tour in 1804. Being well pleased with the appearance of things in this locality, they determined to take permanent homes here, and, consequently, were joined by the remaining members of their families in the fall of 1805. They immediately established themselves upon the southeast quarter of Section 32, in this township. They made themselves as comfortable as circumstances would permit in their new quarters, and proceeded at once to remove the forest, preparatory to planting in the spring, knowing well that unless they sowed they would not reap. They plied their axes vigorously,

the effects of which soon made themselves apparent in more ways than one. Not only was a spot of ground laid open to the genial influence of the sun, but, one particularly clear morning, when the sounds created by their vigorous strokes sent the echoes rebounding merrily through the surrounding forest, the woodmen were surprised by the appearance upon the scene of Michael Williams, who had been roused from "the even tenor of his way" by the sounds which bespoke the onward move of civilization. Having previously considered himself the only settler in the vicinity, he proceeded at once to investigate matters, and, in company with one of his sons, pushed his boat up the Stillwater to the place from where the sounds proceeded, and was not a little surprised at the sight which greeted his eyes. The emotions of gladness which thrilled him at the prospect of establishing friendly relations with one of his own kind can better be imagined than described. His desire being fully reciprocated by Mr. Coate, for, in those primeval days, a neighbor was an article not to be lightly estimated, they at once became fast friends, and, probably, the first highway in the township was the simple foot-path that spanned the distance between their dwellings, and which was indicated by the blazed trees that marked its course. Mr. Coate died in the year 1822, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, having been a resident of this township some eighteen years. He lived to see much of the land occupied by the enterprising white settlers who immigrated here between the war of 1812 and his death, and to see his sons, the most prominent men in the vicinity, happily situated on homes of their own, free from any incumbrance, save the trees, the spontaneous products of the soil.

The wife of Mr. Coate died some time previous to the death of her husband. The life of the lady, could it be written, would make a large and interesting book. She had been captured by the Indians at the age of seven, and, after enduring hardships that but few of her sex could have outlived, finally escaped from her captors after having been in their custody for five long, wearisome years, during which time she became conversant with their customs and language, which accomplishments, if so we may term them, proved very beneficial to the whites during the time of hostilities.

Thomas Hill was probably the third white man who established himself permanently in this township; he came from the East about the year 1805 or 1806, accompanied by his family, which consisted of two sons, viz., Nathan and John, and two daughters, viz., Elizabeth and Sarah. Mr. Hill established himself at once on Section 20, where he resided until his death. He early identified himself with the manufacturing interests of the township, building as soon as practicable after his arrival, the first and only copper still ever erected in this township. This he ran very successfully till the year 1818, when he disposed of the property to Jacob Rench, who operated it till 1831 or 1832, when the whole establishment was destroyed by fire.

Thomas Coppock was probably the fourth white man who conceived and put into execution the idea of making his permanent abiding-place in this township. He was the second son of a family of nine children, consisting of six boys and three girls. South Carolina was his native State, and there he would probably have remained; but being opposed to slavery in any form in which it might appear, he found it impossible to prevent his opinions from conflicting with those of the great mass of the people in that old Slave State, and he determined at last, if he could not assuage their grief nor loosen the fetters with which they were so firmly bound, he would not, at least, remain to witness the miseries of the colored people engendered by the lash of the most cruel task-masters. He believed these people to be possessed of that spiritual something which philosophers denominate soul; this, however, was an attribute not coincided by the majority of the people to belong to them. Therefore, not being able to coincide in his views of these things with the people of his State, he resolved to quit it and carry his family away from such dangerous influences; consequently, with his three sons and five daughters, he left the land of bondage, and, after enduring the hardships consequent upon so long a

journey through a sparsely settled country, he reached this township in the fall of 1805 or 1806, and located at once on southwest quarter of Section 33. He turned his attention at once to the task of clearing the ground, from which he expected to obtain his sustenance ; by trade, however, he was a blacksmith, the first person of that ancient and honorable profession in the township. A short time after his arrival, he built his shop, but, being, as it was, just across the line in Union Township, it cannot be claimed as being the first smithy built in this township ; it was run by a tilt-hammer, which piece of machinery is by no means complicated, as it consisted of a simple beam of wood about six feet long, one end of which was attached to a pivot, and the other, to which a hammer was firmly fastened, extended just over the anvil ; to this wonderful piece of mechanism a treadle was attached, so that when it was necessary to employ both hands in holding the work, the smith, by means of his foot, which worked the tilt-hammer, was enabled to accomplish the work of two men. Coal was then almost an unknown article here, and Mr. Coppock obtained fuel for his shop by burning charcoal, which answered his purpose very well. At the first election held in the county for Commissioners, in 1808, Mr. Coppock was elected and served in that capacity three years. He was a prominent man in the county, and died at a good old age, mourned not only by his relatives, but by the people of the county in general, who felt that their loss would not soon be replaced. At this period in our history, immigrants began pouring into the township more rapidly than heretofore. The face of a white man, although always beheld with pleasure, was not such a novelty as it had been a few years hitherto, and the sound of an ax did not produce so much astonishment among the settlers as that instrument had been seen to do on a former occasion. In the fall of 1806, the little colony was increased by the addition of three families, originally from South Carolina, but subsequently from Warren County, Ohio, where they had located upon removing from their native State. Upon arriving here, they took immediate possession of three quarter-sections of land, lying in a direct line north and south. The heads of these several families were all brothers-in-law, consequently, as far as family ties were concerned, they formed quite a settlement of themselves. Samuel Teague, the elder, located on the middle quarter, Section 28, Benjamin Pearson on the south quarter, Section 33, while William Furnas took the north quarter, Section 33 ; the latter died the 21st of December, 1835, and is buried in the cemetery at Pleasant Hill. These men were endowed by nature with a resolute will, which, added to their thrift and unflagging industry, soon enabled them to change the gloomy aspect of the forest, if not into an Eden, at least into such homes as they learned to love, where they lived happily and prosperously many years with their children, who had located themselves comfortably near them. Jacob Embree was a native of Tennessee, from which State he emigrated at a very early day in the beginning of the present century, and located first in Montgomery County in this State. Not being satisfied here, and hearing the wonderful fertility of the soil in this county commented on in the most favorable terms, he determined to remove thither, and consequently, in the spring of 1807, we find him settled on the southeast quarter of Section 29, in this township, on land now owned by J. C. Coppock. Mr. Embree identified himself at once as being an enterprising citizen, and proved a valuable addition to the people among whom he settled. Under his wise supervision, the manufacturing interests soon began to be developed and an important epoch in the history of the township was reached. Mr. E. had resided on his farm many years before he learned that it had not been entered by other parties, and, immediately upon receiving intelligence in regard to this matter, he set off for Cincinnati on horseback, riding all the night and day, when he reached the land office and secured for his own a home such as is calculated to make the heart of man glad.

William Long, one of the oldest settlers in the township, brought his family from Virginia in the year 1806 or 1807 and located himself near the ford of the river, on the northwest quarter of Section 7. He was the head of a family of four sons, one of whom, Stephen, was the third preacher produced by the township.

Alexander Mills, from South Carolina, settled on southeast quarter, Section 20, in 1807, where he remained till the war of 1812.

Benjamin Iddings, from Tennessee, came about the same time as the preceding, and erected his cabin on Section 33, for which purpose land was given him by Mr. Pearson.

Joseph Furnas settled on the banks of the Stillwater in 1808; he had a family of seven children, and taught the first school in the township, in his own house.

Two brothers, Isaac and Evan Ballinger, settled on southeast quarter, Section 20, at about the same time in 1807–08.

The first settlers west of the river were William and David Miles, who hailed from South Carolina in 1807. The former died the same year of his arrival. At this period, settlements began to be made in the northern part of the township, on Panther Creek. Robert Leavell, from South Carolina, settled on Section 2, in 1808, and William Perry, from Tennessee, located himself on Section 6 at about the same time, while Robert Dickson, the father of two sons and several daughters, located himself on northwest quarter, Section 7, in 1808–09.

Inasmuch as the township, at this date, was rapidly filling up in every direction, it would be impossible in the limited space allotted us, to follow each family through the perils of the wilderness to the spot where they located; among the later settlers we might mention Samuel Falkner, Jacob Rench, George Freshour and many other men of indefatigable perseverance, who rapidly transformed the forest into productive farms, and laid the foundation for that high degree of prosperity enjoyed by the present population. From the result of their labors, we imagine their motto must have been—

"Trust no future howe'er pleasant,
Let the dead past bury its dead;
Act—act in the living present,
Heart within, and God o'erhead."

Jacob Embree may be legitimately credited with being the father of the manufacturing interests of the township; prior to his arrival, the power offered by the streams had not been utilized; it was not long after this, however, till the grating of the crank as it turned the hopper of the old mill, and the whirring sound of the saw as it passed rapidly through the ponderous logs, whispered a story of better days, when the puncheon floor and split-slab door would give place to smooth oaken boards, and flour for family use could be obtained at home.

A short time after Mr. Embree erected the saw-mill, in 1808, he attached to it a flouring-mill, or corn-cracker, as it was then called. It was a very simple piece of machinery, consisting of a hopper, around which four forks were set in the ground, held together by cross-pieces and covered with brush, in order to serve as a shelter for the grinder while the mill was being operated. On so small a scale as this began the milling interests of the township, which have since assumed in comparison almost gigantic proportions. These mills were operated by Mr. E. for several years, but have long since been replaced by more modern and pretentious structures, the products of which are more satisfactory than those of their predecessors. The mill now owned by J. C. Coppock was built by Mr. Embree in 1828, and occupies the site of the first mill in the township.

Robert Dickson built the second saw-mill in the township, and the first one on Panther Creek. Deeter's Mill now stands upon the spot formerly occupied by this.

George Freshour also built a saw-mill on Section 10, Range 4, in a very early day. This mill has not been operated for many years, but the frame still stands, a lonely landmark of the past, bent and tottering beneath its weight of years. An oil-mill was established below the falls on Panther Creek, by Abraham Deeter, some time prior to 1840. Jacob Rench built a distillery in 1818. This was the first establishment of the kind on the Stillwater, in the northern part of the township. Mr. R. ran this business successfully until his building was destroyed by fire, in 1831–32. He immediately erected another structure, on the west bank of

the river, where the Sugar Grove Mill now stands. He was again burned out, in 1837, but rebuilt a second time, and devoted his attention to this work till the spring of 1848, when he disposed of the business and property to the Deeter brothers, who shortly abandoned it. The second regular grist-mill in the township was built by Mr. R. in 1833. In the spring of 1848, he sold this also to the Deeter brothers. This mill was run till about one year ago, when it was destroyed by fire, and the present Sugar Grove Mill was then built by John Crumrine, who, at the present time, is doing a good business.

F. and I. Deeter started a tile factory, about one mile east of Pleasant Hill, several years ago, since which time they have been in successful operation. They burn a kiln each week, and constantly employ in their factory five or six hands.

The grain-mill of Patty, Whitmore & Co. was built in 1879, and is of inestimable value to the farmers in the vicinity, as it fills a want long felt, and offers a ready market for their grains. They have a capacity for shelling 4,000 bushels of corn per day.

The war of 1812 put a stop for awhile to the stream of immigration westward, and this township proved no exception to the general rule. Wars and rumors of wars, with blood-curdling stories of Indian barbarity, began to reach the ears of the people, so that many settlers in the northern part of the township, fearing an invasion, collected together their families and household effects, and removed to various places in the State, where the danger was less threatening. Many removed their families only, and returned themselves to care for their growing crops. The majority, however, disdained to flee before an imaginary foe, and instead, made preparations for self-defense, for which purpose the neighbors collected and began constructing the "block-house." It was built on Section 19, west of present site of Pleasant Hill. A trench was dug inclosing a sufficiently large space of ground to contain the people, and inside of this, palisades were driven; in the inclosed space several cabins were erected, and this formed the fortification, which was by no means inaccessible. Here, however, the families would congregate at night for their mutual support in case of attack. Nothing appearing to disturb their usually peaceful lives, the "Fort" was soon abandoned without the necessity for its construction having been verified in a single instance. The building has long since crumbled away, but the spot upon which it stood is readily pointed out by the old settler, through whose sluggish veins the blood flows with almost youthful vigor, as he recalls the excitement which existed during that warlike period.

To those persons who delight in evolving theories in regard to the existence, in America, of a pre-historic race, and in wiping the dust of centuries from the pages of the past, Newton Township offers them a field, wherein their inventive as well as imaginary powers can be exercised to their utmost capacity. West from Pleasant Hill, just across the river, stand a number of fortifications, which have stood so long that, in the words of Blackstone, "The mind of man runneth not to the contrary." The largest one is inclosed on three sides by a ravine, in most places 100 feet deep, while the remaining side is provided with breastworks, at the present time about six feet high, but, inasmuch as there are trees on this which are about two feet in diameter, and must have grown after the ground was thrown up, we are led to believe that the wall of earth was formed many hundred years ago; and, if this is the case, it was at least fifteen feet high when first built. About one acre of surface is inclosed, now covered with saplings, but it must have been almost entirely free from trees when the fortification was formed. Numerous articles denoting the presence of a race that had some knowledge of the fine arts, have been found; among these are pieces of pottery, curved in form, showing that the vessels, of which they are pieces, were circular in shape. Human skeletons have been found near at hand, and many things go to show that this almost impregnable fortress was occupied by a people of more than the ordinary intelligence of the Indian. As to who these people were, or when they lived upon the spot, we pretend not to determine, but leave for more speculative minds the

agreeable task of creating the hypothesis, from which the origin and destiny of this people may some day be ascertained. The prairie of which previous mention has been made, was just across the river from this fort, and probably was used by this people as a burying-ground. It may, indeed, have been cleared by them in the beginning. Many skeletons have been found here, and the fact that this spot of prairie-land was partially surrounded by sycamore trees, goes to show that they were planted by human hands, for this species of tree is usually found only upon the banks of streams. We can be positive in regard to several matters: First, the human skeletons show that a people did really exist; secondly, the earthenware vessels, that they were creatures of intelligence; thirdly, the existence of the fortification proves that they had an enemy. Who that foeman was that inspired the erection of such a fortification, is not explained even by tradition, and probably never will be known, but to those who have long since gone to the land of spirits.

Pleasant Hill, the only village in this township, has a population of about 500 inhabitants, and includes one square mile of surface in its corporate limits.

The town was for many years called Newton, after the township, which, by the way, was named in honor of the philosopher, Sir Isaac. The ground upon which it is situated was surveyed by James Hauks, and laid out by J. K. Teeter, May 26, 1843. The original plat consisted of eight lots, all west of Main street, which bounded them on the east, and which was sixty-six feet wide then, but subsequently had its width increased to eighty feet. The lots were 132 feet deep, with seventy-five feet front, and were divided by two cross streets, viz., High and North, each forty-nine and one-half feet wide. These streets are now eighty feet wide, while the cross-streets which intersect Main on the east, are sixty-six feet wide. After having been laid out, the growth of the village rapidly increased, and in 1850, became of so much importance that it was decided, for general convenience, to move the post office from Coppock's mill to Newton. The post office had first been kept about one mile southeast from town, and, from the peculiarly beautiful spot of its location, was called Pleasant Hill. It was moved from here in about 1840, to Coppock's mill, and was kept awhile in the mill, but it still retained its first name, and, upon its being removed to Newton, it was decided, in order to prevent all irregularities in regard to postal matters, to change the name of Newton to Pleasant Hill, which was accordingly done. After the removal of the office here, John Whitmore became Postmaster, which position he retained five or six years. At present, the position is filled by Mr. J. Reiber, a brave soldier in the late rebellion, who, in a single engagement, was the target which received five leaden bullets while battling for the Union under the banner of the old Stars and Stripes.

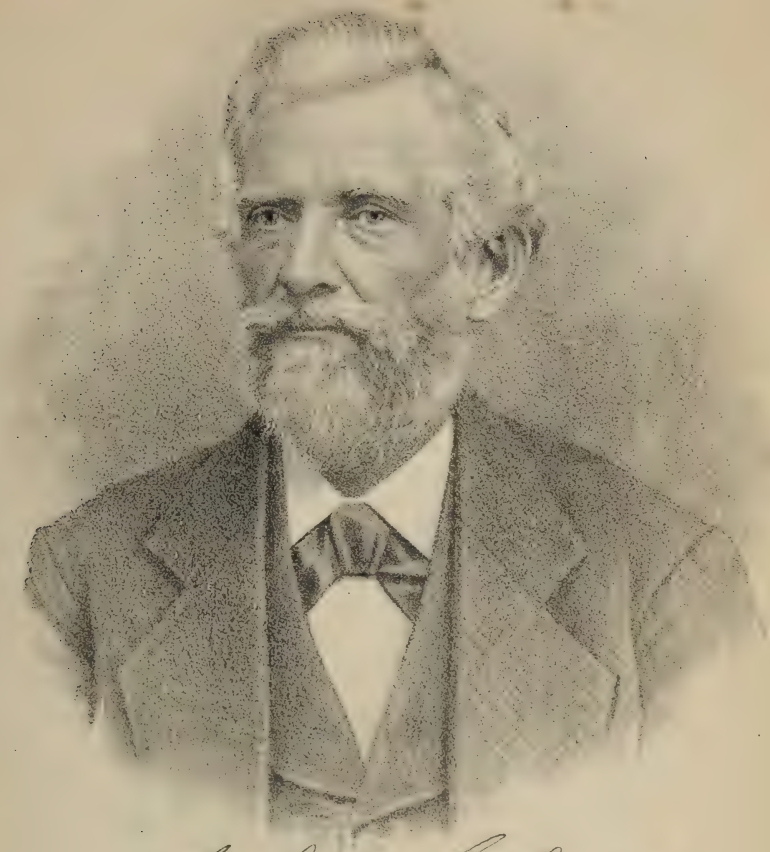
The village was incorporated June 30, 1866. The first officers were as follows: Mayor, Charles W. Davis; Recorder, N. B. Teeter; Trustees, William Patty, M. D., John H. Williams, D. Minnich, John Whitmore and Joseph Pearson; Treasurer, Fred Deeter; Marshal, J. G. Ritter. The number of business establishments are as follows:

Three merchants, one boot and shoe shop, three blacksmiths, one silver-smith, one agricultural implements, two wagon-makers, five physicians, one grain dealer, one furniture dealer, one confectionery, two milliners, and one saloon.

SCHOOLS.

The progress made by a country in civilization is denoted in a great measure by her educational advantages. The mighty strides taken in this direction, may well be regarded with pride by the enterprising citizens of Newton.

The first school in the township was taught by Joseph Furnas, in the year 1808, in his own cabin, which stood on the banks of the Stillwater. The greater part of his pupils consisted of his own children, seven in number; to these were added the children of the neighbors when they could be spared from



John Schindler

MIAMI CITY

home. The house was warmed by a fire-place, and gathered around this, seated on sticks of wood, an inverted basket or some other article equally comfortable, the young hopeful conned his daily lesson, and was glad when the task was completed and he might indulge in sports more congenial to his nature. In 1811, a schoolhouse was built on Furnas' land, and was probably the first in the township; it was not particularly noticeable for architectural beauty, neither for the convenience of its furniture. The roof was made of clapboards so put together as to provide such a ventilation as would now be considered neither pleasant nor healthy: the door was a rude affair of oak swung on wooden hinges, which, upon being opened, produced such a screeching noise as sent the blood curdling through the veins of the strongest; the patent bench with stationary inkstand had not yet made its appearance, but in lieu of this, the pupils were seated on benches rudely hewn from saplings and held up by wooden legs driven through auger holes provided for that purpose. In such rude and homely edifices as this did the children of the old settlers receive their early instruction and fit themselves for the business of life. The second teacher in the township was Richard Clegg, who taught in 1813. Amos Perry was the third and John Pearson the fourth man who taught "the young idea how to shoot" in Newton. At about this period, schoolhouses began to spring up in different places, the second was built west of the river; and as soon as practicable the log house gave way to more convenient and comfortable structures, and at the present time there are thirteen neat schoolhouses in the township, giving employment during thirty-six weeks in the year to thirteen efficient teachers, while the whole amount of school property is valued at $22,000. The amount of funds on hand September 1, 1879, was $2,337.98, after all expenditures had been deducted. From the Clerk's report for the year ending August 31, 1879, we learn that the number of pupils enrolled that year was 669; average monthly enrollment, 490; average daily attendance, 354; pupils enrolled between sixteen and twenty-one years, 103; number of different teachers employed during the year, 23; average wages—gentlemen $38.97; ladies, $24.95.

Subdistrict No. 7, which included the village of Pleasant Hill, was organized into a special district November 3, 1866. The first Directors of this district were William Patty, M. D., C. W. Davis, J. K. Teeter, George Shoemaker, Nathan Hill and David Minnich. The different grades were taught the first year by Oliver Furnas and Harriett Moore. Owing to the rapidly increasing population, the house became too small to accommodate the pupils, so that in January, 1875, it was decided to erect a more commodious structure. Obed Macy was chosen architect, the old schoolhouse and lot were sold for $400, and the new house, 60x62 feet, begun immediately. The building is heated by steam, contains six large and well-ventilated rooms, with a hall in third story capable of comfortably seating 300 people. Horatio Pearson was elected Principal in April, 1875, which position he has faithfully and satisfactorily filled ever since. The subordinate teachers for the year 1880–81 are Miss Mattie Iddings and Miss Dora Deeter. The present officers are: Chairman, Fred Deeter; Clerk, William Patty, M. D.; Treasurer, G. W. Whitmore; Directors, J. A. Landis, John Jay and A. Reiber.

CHURCHES.

The oldest settlers in the township were members of the denomination of Friends, who immigrated here from the East to free themselves from the persecutions of the Puritans, and many of the people of the township to-day, trace their relationship back to Macy, the good Quaker whose sufferings and name have been immortalized by Whittier in his beautiful poem, "The Exile." For many years, Divine services were held in barns, dwelling houses and in the open air. The first church was a log building erected in 1820, and was called Union Church, because formed by the union of members from so many different congregations. This denomination was organized in 1813.

The second church in the township was a log house built by the Christians in 1820; it was situated south of the cemetery of Pleasant Hill. This house was

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

This township is centrally located, bounded on the north by Washington, on the east by the Miami River, on the south by Monroe and part of Union, and on the west by Newton; organized about 1807, and named by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, Concord, vying with the name given by Samuel Jones to Union. Traversed by excellent turnpikes in all directions, her eastern border laved by the Great Miami, along which runs the canal, drained by numerous streams; rich and fertile soil, capable, within itself, of perpetual regeneration; excellent building material, both stone and timber; central market, in the seat of justice for her produce—she is truly in a happy position to enjoy all the facilities tending to prosperity in every direction.

Among the early settlers, we may mention Aaron Tullis, who came from Kentucky by way of Dayton, in a wagon, with a family of boys, arriving here in 1805; William Barbee, who came about 1804; Reuben Shackelford, Alexander Telford. In 1806, John Peck, with eight children, Jacob, John, Joseph, Isaac, and four daughters, came from Kentucky and settled on Boone's place, one and a half miles from Troy. Mr. Peck came in the winter, selected his land and bought 160 acres, with one acre cleared, for $100. It had a little log-cabin on it, containing one room 16x18. His stock having been brought from Kentucky, nearly all died the second year, losing eleven horses, besides sheep, hogs and cattle, only leaving him one mare, two or three cows and a few sheep. His land was of the best in the country, having four fine springs and good soil.

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The first schoolhouse was of the usual style—round logs and greased paper windows—with a few months' school in the winter, from which the boys were deprived in pretty weather, when they could work at home. Samuel Anderson, from Kentucky, was the first teacher in this schoolhouse. Mr. Peck had gone to school to him in Kentucky, where he was in the habit of visiting a stillhouse every noon, and, on his return, would cut a beech stick and give each pupil a tap as he came in; but he could get no whisky here. Puncheon floors, wooden hinges, paper windows, three-legged stools and cavernous fire-places, were characteristic of all pioneer buildings in those days, while, with the latter convenience, the smoke had no particular direction of egress.

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Even up to this date, agriculture was in its infancy. Hogs grew fat on the food of nature, and not five bushels of corn were needed to fatten a hundred hogs. Corn was raised simply for food, cultivated by hoeing and digging around stumps. A man who could go to mill with two bushels of corn was considered a prosperous farmer. Potatoes were a luxury introduced a long time after the first settlement, and commanded a very high price, a French crown being paid for one-half bushel.

Most of the immigrants came here without teams, hiring their furniture, what little they had, hauled by professional movers, who would move one family in and return for another. Having no fences in those days, all the stock was belled, yet, despite this precaution, they were frequently lost. Marketing consisted chiefly of butter and eggs, which were taken to Staunton. Few groceries were bought, as sugar was made at home from the tree, and sage and sassafras took the place of the productions of China; rye made good pioneer coffee, and tansy, pennyroyal and other herbs made good medicine. Ague was the most prevalent disease.

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after night. The corn was put in piles, a rail in the center, two umpires chosen, two appointed to choose up, and the work began; the throat soon getting husky, the little brown jug was passed around, and boys and girls each took a "pull," and that so much, too, that they would feel the elevating effects to such an extent sometimes as to end in a general row; but the whisky was the pure material, and did not injure any one as it does now. If a neighbor happened in and the bottle was not offered, the host was considered too stingy for social purposes.

Considerable trading was done with the Indians, who traded furs and skins for whisky, sugar, "tobac" and needles, one enterprising merchant demanding a coon-skin for a needle.

The pioneers were independent in the way of dress, raising their own flax and wool. Fine shirts were unknown; anything above 600 thread was considered dandyism. Muslin cost 75 cents then; tow linen was used for pants; they made their own pants, and linsey-woolsey dresses. Crimps, flounces, pull-backs nor spit curls were in vogue.

All the fruit they had was the wild plum and gooseberry, which grew in the woods and prairie. The first fruit trees in the township, and no doubt in the county, were brought from Kentucky in saddle-bags, by Abram Thomas. Mr. Peck had the first peach orchard, from seed brought from Kentucky.

Cord-wood was cheap; sold in Troy for 37½ cents per cord. A man would chop a cord in the morning, haul half of it at a time, make two trips, and realize 37½ cents or half-yard of muslin. Corn was 8 cents per bushel, wheat 25, and oats 6¼, and, after carrying it, in early times, on horseback, it was hard to sell at that. Stock was driven to Baltimore to find a market.

Abraham Thomas, one of the oldest settlers here, was a Revolutionary soldier, and came to this township from Kentucky with Daniel Boone. He is said to have cut the first sapling on the site of Cincinnati, and died in 1843.

William Gahagan entered the land Troy was laid out on. He was one of Gen. Wayne's soldiers, and was so proud of it, and referred to it so often, that finally he was called Gen. Wayne. He had three sons and daughter.

James Orr, with six boys and five girls, came from Kentucky and settled in this township in 1804, on the section now occupied by the Daniel Favorite heirs. At one time, running out of meal, he traded a barrel of whisky to Jonathan Rollins for that useful article.

Other old settlers were James Gowart, Matthew Caldwell, J. Alexander, A. McCullough, James Marshall, John Johnston, Henry Orbison and Joseph McCorkle, mostly from Kentucky.

Henceforth, the history of Concord is absorbed in the description of Troy, and we shall simply mention a few pikes and bridges, and close with a history of the county seat.

The Troy & Covington pike runs from the southwest corner of Section 2, through Sections 11, 12, 18, 20 and 21, to Troy. The Troy & Newton pike enters at the southwest corner of Section 23, passes through Sections 21, 30, 29 and 28, and enters Troy on the south.

The Troy & Stillwater pike enters at the northwest corner of Section 4, passes through Sections 36, 31, 32, and intersects the Newton pike in Section 29.

The Troy & Frederick pike enters southeast corner of Section 5, and intersects the Troy & Newton pike in Section 28.

The Miami & Montgomery pike enters the southeast corner of Section 4, and runs north into Troy.

The Dayton & Michigan Railroad enters the southeast corner of the township and runs north; enters Troy and crosses the bridge into Staunton Township.

The canal runs along the entire eastern side of the township.

TROY.

As the Greeks, by divine skill of Pallas, built a mountainous horse, within whose womb destruction lurked for Troy, and when discovered in the deserted

camp of the foe, much contention arose. Thymoetes smiles with joy, and advises to take the treacherous design within the gates of Troy, but Capys, more wise, strenuously urges to throw it in the sea. Laocoon, despising the cunning Greeks, thrusts his spear into the monster's side, until within its hollow caverns, it resounds again, but all opposition gives way, and the instrument of destruction is taken within the walls, and, issuing from their prison, the Greeks set fire to Troy, and open wide the gates to their exultant brethren.

So, likewise, did contention spring up in modern Troy, and the Piquods and Trojans strove, when, at the September term of court, in 1807, the Commissioners ordered the laying out of the seat of justice. Other rivals also joined in the war. By some, Staunton, the original county seat, sought to retain her position as the most desirable. While the attention of the Commissioners was directed to Mr. Marshall's farm, Samuel Beedle sent them an invitation to view his farm, while Piqua regarded its location there *sine dubio*. Troy, it seems, was equally anxious, but perhaps, conscious of her favorable location, awaited the sequel with more patience.

The first survey of the town was made by Andrew Wallace, December 16, 1807. Originally, eighty-seven lots were laid off, beginning on Water and Clay streets, numbered one, and comprising all between the river and back street to Short street. On August 21, 1808, a second survey and additions were made, which have since been added to, from time to time. On the 2d day of December, 1807, Robert Crawford was appointed Town Director, and gave bond in $2,000, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office, viz., to purchase land designated by the Commissioners, for the seat of justice, lay off the same in lots, streets and alleys, according to the instructions of the court.

On the 9th of February, 1811, Cornelius Westfall was appointed Director vice Crawford, giving bond in $3,000. The lands comprised in the survey of April 27, 1808, consisted of a tract of thirty acres, deeded to the Director by William Gahaghan, out of fractional Section 27, Township 5, Range 6, which was divided into lots, numbered from eighty-eight.

Northwest from the first survey, Lots No. 121 to 168 were laid out. By the same survey, forty-six outlots, including fractions, were laid out southwest of the back street. Whole lots were 16x24 rods. On the 10th of July, 1834, John Gahagan and Thomas L. Barrett, with Jacob Knoop, Surveyor, laid out twenty-nine lots southeast of the second survey. Smith & Barbee, August 28, 1849, with J. B. Fish, Surveyor, laid out lots west of the canal.

The original lands selected for the now beautiful town of Troy were laid off in the center of a dense forest, and purchased for $3 per acre. The ground that now forms the square, once was the resting-place of the deer; the spot upon which the piano now stands, re-echoed once to the howl of the wolf.

Among the very first citizens of Troy, was Mr. Overfield, who kept a tavern or travelers' rest in this place. Mr. Overfield was certainly no respecter of persons; epaulets and buckskin breeches were treated with the same urbanity. Through strict economy and close application to business, he made rapid progress on the road to prosperity. On the 24th of March, 1810, he suffered an irreparable loss in the death of his wife, leaving a family of children motherless. His household affairs were taken charge of by Mrs. Tennery, whose husband had, shortly prior to this, died.

Soon, one Thomas Oliver rented his house, and began tavern-keeping again; in the meantime, Mr. Overfield was drafted, and sent to Greenville to perform military duty. While guarding the frontier, he met a Miss Rebecca Simpson. The soldier readily surrendered to her charms, Mark Antony-like, and, as soon as he was mustered out of service, he brought her home as his wife. Mr. Oliver gave up the reins of government, and Mrs. Overfield took charge of the tavern, with Mr Oliver as boarder.

It seems that one Roberts, of Troy, was also a boarder, and the fair Cleopatra inclined unto him, although legal proceeding were instituted, the offense was finally

condoned by Mr. O., and peace once more reigned in Troy. Mr. O.'s house was the scene of the little renconter between Judge Dunlavy and St. Clair and Kerr, when the rot-gut elevated the latter gentleman to a noisy pitch, unpleasant to the former. Notwithstanding the domestic difficulty, they continued the tavern, and it seems the fare was so tempting that the run of custom suffered no diminution. On the removal of Maj. Hart from the house on the north corner of the square, it was occupied by Mr. O., who continued his tavern here, making one step in advance in an ethical point, by opening his bar-room for prayer-meeting and preaching, the celebrated revivalist, Reuben Dooley, figuring largely on these occasions. Of course, whisky and religion did not run smoothly from the same faucet, therefore meeting-nights were not prolific of whisky trade. The whole front on Water street consisted of one-story buildings, with the single exception of the tavern, which was a two-story frame. Some time in 1824, an incendiary fire broke out in the one-story buildings, and, through want of engines or even ladders, all were destroyed. Mr. O.'s goods were only saved by being carried out. From here, he moved to the Ewing House, north corner of Main and Cherry, where he continued in a prosperous business until his death, in July, 1831. Another of the prominent citizens of Troy, was "Billy" Barbee, who bought a lot on Market street, for $65. In addition to this, when he married Miss Peggy Marshall, his father gave him eighty acres of land, and his wife was the owner of eighty also. Clearing out a patch on the former, he built a cabin, and when his father died, he threw his improvements in hotch-pot, and came to Troy, built a log-cabin on his lot, rented a kit of blacksmith's tools, hired a journeyman and started in business.

His assistants, not willing to work under his instructions, were discharged. Having learned to shoe a horse, he made a specialty of it during the war of 1812, which at that time was very lucrative. After amassing quite a little fortune, he formed a partnership with Dr. Telford and Moses L. Meeker, in the dry-goods business, and to keep pace with his rising position built a two-story brick house. While his two partners managed the store, he continued to wield the hammer.

His word was as good as his bond, and he always confined himself strictly to the terms of his contract, and expected the same of his co-contractor. He was very benevolent, and many a poor person has been the recipient of his alms. The blacksmithing, under his personal supervision, prospered, but the store soon stranded. Mr. Barbee was the only partner of means, and the Sheriff seized his goods. With the money that he had made in the shop he bought cattle, and drove them to the village of Chicago and liquidated the debt. He now left the shop and began speculating on a large scale, and died worth over $300,000.

Squire Brown came from Staunton during the infancy of Troy, and carried on a saddlery business in a little shop that stood just a little below where John Culbertson's house now is. In that little shop, Henry Culbertson graduated in saddle-making. Here Isaac Peck learned to make his first blind-bridle; here the Squire dispensed law and the United States mail. On the next corner Henry Culbertson built a house. He came to Troy in 1814, finished the saddler's trade with James Brown, which he had begun with Col. Reed, of Dayton, at the end of which he conducted a successful business for himself. In 1821 he was elected County Auditor; in 1840, entered into partnership with his brothers and Mr. Dye, in the Bosson Mill, which, in 1850, was consumed by fire. The company rebuilt the mill and soon dissolved partnership, Culbertson going into merchandising, when he was again burned out, which seemed to paralyze his energies.

Joseph Culbertson came to Troy in 1808 a poor boy. A lot was presented to him by Mr. Gahagan, from which he cleared the timber, hired Peter Sewell to snake the logs together for a cabin, paying in wool hats for his boys and self. Subsequently erecting a Buckeye shop, he began his trade making wool hats. He traded a fancy hunting-shirt for tools and stock, and carried on a prosperous business, meanwhile educating his brother Samuel and Joseph L. Tennery in the art of hatting. He was elected Township Treasurer and served many years.

On the corner of Mulberry and Water streets stood a weather-boarded log house, the first court house and first tavern, in 1807. The first still-house in the county stood at the mouth.

On the corner of Water and Clay streets stood a plain frame, occupied by William Brown, who, in partnership with John Wallace, started a carpenter shop during the first settlement. Mr. Wallace thought a jug of whisky was a good preventive of miasma. Brown, though skeptical, consented; Wallace filled the jug first, and Brown the second time, but, perceiving the increase in Wallace's doses, Brown dissolved partnership in the whisky business, but W. clung to the jug, and died poor, while B. filled the office of County Treasurer and became a useful citizen. On the opposite corner of Clay and Water dwelt Dr. DeJoucourt, the Hippocrates of Troy, who dispensed pills and drew blood without stint in those early days; then the anæmic was phlebotomized if he contained no more blood than an Egyptian mummy. On the west corner of Main and Clay a lot was donated by Mr. Gahagan to the Methodist Church, and, George H. Houston granting them the privilege to get material from a Mr. Phillips' land, below town, they erected a log building in which to hold divine worship. Methodism was embryonic, and had, as yet, no organized church in Troy, though there was a class at Mr. Winan's, where Raper Chapel now stands. To be sure, the new church was not frescoed, had no gas, pews were not cushioned, had no pipe organ, and all the modern accessories to worship, but then they were led in singing by Henry West, and they sometimes got very happy. The poor were not overawed by the grandeur of the exterior or blazonry of the interior. There was nothing to hinder the human soul from going right up in direct supplication to its God.

The first building called the Clerk's office was a large two-story frame house, located where Dillaway & Davis' store now is. Back of it was a log kitchen, in which the Clerk lived, and held office in the front.

This was afterward supplanted by a brick building, 12x15 feet square, between Mulberry and Walnut. This was not only the Clerk's office, but also the Recorder's office, post office, Commissioners' office, Town Director's office, Master Commissioner in Chancery's office; for all these functions were performed by, and resided in, Mr. Cornelius Westfall, and he was, as our red brethren would say, "Heap much office-holder." When Mr. W. removed from the frame, Mr. Fielding Loury occupied it with a store, and moved his family into the kitchen. The house now occupied by W. H. H. Dye was built by Dr. Asa Coleman, who, when quite a young man, in 1811, stopped in Troy and began the practice of medicine in a little brick office. In 1814, he built the east wing of Mr. D.'s house, subsequently putting up the front. The old market house, on Main street, was built of pillars of brick, but has long since been torn down.

Stafford's clothing store stands where the old post office was situated. Kinkaid & Davis' store stands where Dr. Coleman once lived.

Thus ends a greater part of the old buildings of Troy.

With the advent of railroads, canals and pikes, the rich agricultural country surrounding it, Troy increased steadily in wealth and population after the war of 1812, up to the present. Her streets have been improved and beautified, her buildings have been remodeled and enlarged, and new ones erected. Manufactories have sprung into existence, some of which we shall briefly describe.

Beedle & Kelly agricultural works were built by Wright & McGalliard in 1867. The following year they associated with them John Kelly, a practical machinist, from Milton. In the following June, the buildings were completed and operations begun; 1869, McGaillard retired, followed by Wright in 1870, the present proprietors being A. F. Beedle and John Kelly. For a time, the firm made a specialty of plows in connection with a general foundry and machine-shop. In 1873, the champion corn planter engaged their attention, of which they now make a specialty. The building at present covers the corner of Race and Mulberry streets, and is about 220 feet long. Estimated value of real estate, merchandise, machinery,

furniture and fixtures, about $33,000, and turned out in 1879, 2,000 corn planters, besides various other agricultural implements.

The Troy Spring Wagon Company was incorporated in 1872, with a capital stock of $60,000, $53,900 paid in. Officers—H. W. Allen, President; W. H. H. Dye, Vice President; W. J. Meredith, Secretary and Treasurer. Directors—H. W. Allen, S. K. Harter, G. D. Skinner, N. Toby, W. H. H. Dye, J. H. Young, S. A. Cairns, W. J. Meredith. Employ from sixty to eighty hands; business good, increasing annually. This manufactory covers five acres of ground; has 87,500 square feet of floor, and contains all the latest facilities for doing perfect work.

Besides these, Troy has corn shellers with a capacity of 1,000 bushels per day; malt establishment, patent medicine establishments, and various other industrial enterprises.

Hydraulics were incorporated under a certificate filed March 5, 1866, and signed by William B. McClung, W. H. H. Dye, C. H. Culbertson, Elias Skinner, John D. Meredith, Samuel Davis, C. N. Hoagland, C. D. Coolidge, H. H. Culbertson, John Masserman and M. G. Mitchell; whereby they became a joint stock hydraulic and manufacturing company, the principal object being to furnish Troy with water.

At the organization, W. B. McClung was elected President; S. R. Harter, Treasurer; L. T. Dillaway, Secretary; John Knoop, S. R. Harter, N. Smithers, E. Holden, L. T. Dillaway, H. G. Sellers, H. Coleman, J. C. McCaig and W. B. McClung. A statement made by the President April 20, 1870, showed that $19,500 had been subscribed by fifty-nine names. A canal was dug from above the lock at Farrington's mill and distillery, terminating in a reservoir west of Troy, canal being thirty-five feet wide at the top, and twenty at the bottom, five feet deep, and fall of three inches to the mile, and four and one-half miles long. The reservoir is to be walled in by embankments of solid masonry, with face set in hydraulic cement. John Knoop being the principal stockholder, the property finally went into his hands, and after his death was purchased of his heirs by L. Hayner, the present owner.

The first foundry was built in 1838, by John Smeltzer, and afterward sold to Elisha T. Harker, who ran it till 1844, when he took in Orbison, then continued it till 1847, and sold to Brandruff.

Richard and Dana Shilling went into the firm till 1849, when Shilling sold out to them. Brandruff and Richard bought it all, then sold out to Shilling Brothers in 1850, who built and run it under name of Shilling & Brother for seven years. Since that time Dana Shilling is the head of the firm; runs four or five hands; brass casting, custom work and machinery of all kinds.

THE PRESS OF TROY.

It is believed the first newspaper in Troy was started in 1822, under the name of *Miami Reporter*, Micajah Fairchild, publisher. In 1828 it passed into the hands of John T. Tullis, who published it about eight years, when it was purchased by N. C. Langdon, who in turn sold it to H. D. Stout in 1841. The paper then passed into the hands of Furnas & Little, who, with one Hunter, conducted it till 1852, when it was transferred to Marven & Munson, of whom it was bought in 1855, when it was finally purchased by E. C. Harmon in 1857, who continued its publication until it ceased in 1869.

The *Miami Union* issued its first number January 1, 1865, under the control of J. W. Defrees, editor and proprietor. February 28, 1871, the entire establishment, including a valuable library, was destroyed by fire, the only vestige left to the editor being a lead pencil and note book. Mr. D. immediately resumed publication in the job office of E. C. Harmon, and in March, 1871, came out with an enlarged sheet all the better from its phœnixian experience. In politics, it is Republican. S. S. Defrees, son of J. W., is local editor. This sheet has a very wide circulation and is quite popular.

Troy Sentinel (Democratic) was begun in 1878, under the supervision of J. A. McConaley, subsequently passing into the hands of J. Manfred Kerr, who continued it until March 4, 1880, when it was discontinued.

The Troy Imperial.—The material, fixtures, etc., of the *Sentinel*, were purchased by the Imperial Publishing Company shortly after its discontinuance, and on the 3d day of April, 1880, the first number of the *Imperial* was issued; A. Kaga, editor, Ed. J. Scott, manager; office Pearson's block, second floor; Democratic. This paper is a synonym for neatness, and the proprietors are courteous gentlemen.

The Troy *Weekly Bulletin* was started January 1, 1875, by William H. and Cal Bidlac, and, after a short existence, was discontinued. Republican in politics.

BANKS.

First National Bank, successor to the Miami County Branch of the State Bank, established in 1863. President, Asa O. Coleman; Cashier, John C. Culbertson; Board of Directors, Asa Coleman, Jacob Knoop, J. L. Meredith; subsequent Cashiers, Daniel Brown, L. Hayner, S. R. Harter, H. W. Allen. Cash capital, $200,000. In 1865, H. W. Allen was elected President and Daniel Smith successor to Meredith, deceased; Jacob Rohrer, Vice President; Board of Directors, Jacob Rohrer, S. R. Harter, Horace Coleman, S. R. Statler, George Ziegenfelder, Cyrus T. Brown and H. W. Allen. Bank in good standing at present.

Miami County Bank, established by W. H. H. Dye & Sons, June, 1871, succeeded by the Miami County Bank, June 17, 1879. W. H. Weekly, President; Noah Yount, Cashier. Cash capital, $50,000. In a flourishing condition.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Church was organized about 1815. Preachers, Bascom, Finney, Elliot, William Raper. Services were conducted in a log house ten or twelve years. In 1823, the present parsonage was built. The present church was built about 1840; during 1863, it was remodeled and improved, and is at present worth about $15,000.

The Episcopal Church was organized May, 1831. Rev. Ethan Allen was the first preacher. The number who signed the articles of association was thirty-six, six of whom are now living. Allen preached about twenty-seven years, and was succeeded by Rev. A. Guyon, who presided three years. A cottage was donated by Dr. Asa Coleman, in 1833, on Franklin street. A church was built the same year, a comfortable brick, 52x32, on a lot 66x48. No regular Pastor now. The church has suffered from emigration and death. Before the church building was erected, services were held in the court house, Methodist Episcopal Church, and various other places. The church was consecrated November 10, 1835, by Bishop McIlvain, and called Trinity Church. Numbers about thirty members. Dr. Reifer is the only one living in Troy who signed the original articles of association.

Christian Church.—On the first Sunday in October, 1856, Elder James Maple preached for the Missionary Board of the Miami Christian Conference in the court house. The board pledged themselves to furnish a preacher, provided a suitable place of worship could be secured, which was done, in hiring the court house until August, 1857. Elders Maple, McKinney, McWhinney, Barghdury, Simonton and Dougherty were among the early preachers. August 10, 1857, at a meeting of the members, a subscription was raised amounting to $308, to support a minister, the ensuing year enlarged to $521, when the services of Elder McKinney were secured for $400 per year, preaching twice a month at Mayo's Hall.

The church was organized August 23, 1857, with twenty-seven members. The present building was finished August, 1863. Members, 132. Sunday school, 159.

November, 1865, the Christian Missionary Society was organized with the object of bringing poor children into the Sunday school. Elder J. P. Watson was called to the pastorate in 1870, and so continues to the present. Its members now number about 400, and Sunday school 200, and the church and all its adjuncts are in a prosperous condition.

Presbyterian Church.—The first services were held in an old brick schoolhouse, in 1818, by George Burgess, the first minister employed, two years of which he preached in the schoolhouse; he also organized a church at Piqua. Sometimes preaching was held in the court house. In 1826, they built a house on Franklin street, in which Mr. Coe preached till 1837, after which, one Harrison presided until the division of Old and New School took place, when the property was sold, and money divided, and then services were held in the new court house till 1839. Mr. Rice preached the first sermon to the New School. The new church was built in 1839, on Franklin street. Rice preached in a frame. The new brick was begun in 1859, and finished in 1863. Calhoun came in 1862, and preached three or four years, when the New and Old Churches united in 1863 or 1864, after which Daniel Tenney preached till 1866. Difficulties occurring, A. W. Cloaky took his place till 1868.

German Lutherans.—The German Lutherans began about 1841 to hold meetings in various places. Six families in the beginning. Among the first ministers were Mr. Klap, Doepken and Eidemiller. Mr. Smither and Barker donated the ground for the first church; Sabbath school was cotemporaneous with the church. G. H. Hinderer preached in the old church from 1858 till 1869, when the congregation, then numbering nearly 100, divided, after which he held services in the Episcopalian Church for one year, then bought the old Presbyterian Church. About fifty members at present; Sunday school every Sabbath, forty to seventy-five scholars; also prayer-meeting every two weeks.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at a called meeting at the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. T. Boyle, February 23, 1874. The first succeeding services were held in the small hall of Mr. Dye, on the 1st of March following. For some time the church was without a Pastor, and prayer-meetings only were held, and sometimes class-meetings. Shortly, Rev. John Downs was engaged for a year, when the membership amounted to forty. The next Pastor was Rev. D. W. Heston, who was succeeded by Charles W. Washington, who in turn was succeeded by Daniel Tucker, the present Pastor.

A building was erected in 1876, and completed in 1879, at a cost of $625, called Richard's Chapel.

Baptist Church.—March 27, 1834, a meeting was had at the old church, corner Franklin and Cherry streets, with Elder J. L. Moore in the chair, J. W. Meredith, Clerk, at which a committee was appointed, consisting of J. L. Moore, Elijah Counts and Amariah Smalley to prepare articles of organization; at a subsequent meeting, May 9, 1834, the organization was completed with thirty-one members. J. L. Moore was chosen the first Pastor, June 21, 1834, E. Counts and A. Smalley, first deacons; preaching, semi-monthly. February 10, 1838, E. French was Pastor.

August 11, 1838, Rev. Samuel Hervey was Pastor for three months.

November 18, 1838, Elder Z. Eaton was called. The present incumbent is W. E. Stanley.

The *Methodist Episcopal Church* in Troy, Ohio, was organized in 1838, by Rev. M. M. Clark, with a membership of twelve; present membership sixty. Church building has been twice enlarged, and is now worth $1,500. Sabbath school of seventy scholars and eight teachers. Rev. William Johnson present Pastor.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department of Troy was organized in the fall of 1857. The company consisted of about seventy-five members, fifty of which belonged to the Mohawk Company, and the remainder to the hose carriage. Jack Julian was the first foreman of the department. The present officers are: John Weatherhead, Chief of the Fire Department, and Jesse Shilling, Chief Engineer and General Manager; George Myers, Assistant Chief Engineer. There are now two steamers in the company, viz., the Troy and the H. S. Mayo, the former having cost $7,200, and the latter $5,000; also one hook and ladder truck worth $890, and 2,000 feet of hose. The force is a very efficient one, and in the most serious fire which has

occurred since the company was organized, in 1871, they succeeded in saving as much property as would have paid for all previous outlays of the company.

TOWN HALL.

The town hall is one of the best buildings to be found, in a town the size of Troy, perhaps, in the State. The lot upon which the building stands cost $10,000, and the hall was erected at a cost of $50,000. The furniture is excellent, and the stage and scenery compare favorably with far more pretentious structures.

SECRET ORGANIZATIONS.

Franklin Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M.—Dispensation issued January 10, 1812. Charter issued at Chillicothe, January 5, 1815. Alexander Ewing, Asa Coleman, Jacob Mann, Robert Morrison, William Gahagan, John McKinney, C. Wolverton, Benjamin W. Langley and Peter Felix. First meeting January 12, 1812. Alexander Ewing, first W. M.

Franklin Chapter, R. A. M., No. 24.—Charter granted at Lancaster, Ohio, October 22, 1841, to James H. Briston, George Keifer, Levi Ross, Asa Coleman, Caleb West, Jonathan Crozier, Jonathan Mahen, Aaron Tullis, Oliver Vantryle, R. C. Langden. James H. Briston, first High Priest.

Franklin Council, R. & S. M.—Charter issued at Columbus, Ohio, September 18, 1847. George Keifer, Asa Coleman, Oliver Vantryl, Thomas Jay, Thomas J. Line, David J. Smith, J. W. Kells, J. N. Walter, Joshua Boucher, S. E. Hestler. George Keifer, first Th. Ill. G. M.

Coleman Commandery, No. 17, K. T.—Dispensation issued at Cleveland November 3, 1868. Charter granted October 15, 1869. First Eminent Commander, James Nesbitt.

SCHOOLS OF TROY.

In 1804, the population of what is now Concord Township, consisted of but three families, so that the necessity of public schools did not make itself apparent until several years later. In 1813–14, the first school in Troy was taught by Mr. Samuel Kyle, in a log house situated on the corner of Market and Water streets; this edifice, by no means noted for architectural beauty, was without floor or windows. The town at this time was small, and the roll-book showed an attendance of about twelve pupils. The next schoolhouse was more pretentious in some respects, and the seekers after knowledge were here presided over by John G. Clark, in 1816. As was the custom on such occasions, when Christmas came, Mr. Clark proceeded to "treat," but, instead of offering the scholars the sweetmeats usually provided for that purpose, he gave them something more stimulating, in the shape of whisky, diluted slightly with sugar and water, which was partaken of in such quantities that many of the pupils learned from personal experience what they had formerly known only from hearsay, viz., the pleasurable emotions which thrill the whole being of a man when for the first time he becomes tipsy. Mr. C. was a very eccentric individual, and punished his pupils in a variety of ridiculous ways, one of which was by splitting a goosequill, and flipping the nose of the offending youth with this torturous instrument, till he frequently roared with pain. After this a small brick building was erected on Main street, where the Edwards Schoolhouse now stands; for this purpose, a public subscription was raised, and the house known as "The Academy" was built, consisting of a single room. The teachers were all paid by subscription. Rev. Micajah Fairfield was the village teacher in 1826, and, after filling the responsible position faithfully for two years, was succeeded by Thomas Barrett, who afterward served as County Judge. In 1831, John Petit had charge of the school; this gentleman subsequently moved to Indiana, where he became a prominent man, and, removing to Kansas, he became United States Senator, and afterward United States District Judge. From 1836 to 1841 inclusive, the basements of the Episcopal and Baptists were respectively

filled up and used for educational purposes. Uriah Fordyce taught in the Episcopal Church in 1837, and at the same time Hiram Brooks was teaching in the old brick house on Main street. A fine select school for young ladies was taught by Miss Mary Barney in 1838. George D. Burgess taught from 1839 to 1841, at $100 per quarter, this was increased in time to $225 per quarter, part of which was paid by subscription. Mr. B. taught the boys only, the girls were put under the care of Miss Altazera Eaton, who subsequently married Rev. T. P. Childs. Mr. F. W. Burgess, brother of George D. Burgess, taught some time in 1841. Besides the common branches, Mr. B. organized and taught classes in algebra, geometry and Latin. In 1842, Robert McCurdy taught in a small building in the rear of the Presbyterian Church, and after that in a private house, then the property of Messrs. Grosvenor & Clark. About this time the upper story of the old Presbyterian Church was fitted up and used for school purposes. Mr. Irving Gales taught there in 1843, during which time he was assisted by Mr. Osgood, who afterward became a Presbyterian minister; Miss Anna Jones also assisted Mr. Gates during the same time. This school was continued under the supervision of Mr. Gates, till the organization of the graded system under the law of 1849. While Mr. Gates was teaching this school, another one was in progress in the Wesleyan Church, under the charge of Mr. Bement. These schools were supported by rival factions, and the animosities of the parents were shared to some extent by the children. Mr. Bement's pupils called those of the other school "Gate's Hinges." How the compliment was returned, neither tradition nor history informs us, but no doubt it was delicately reciprocated in some appropriate manner.

Benjamin F. Powers, afterward a prominent factor in educational matters, taught the school in 1832, and in 1833–34–35, a flourishing school was kept by an Irishman, who went through the world with the appropriate name of Walkup. In 1835–36, G. A. Murray taught in the Episcopal Church. He was assisted in his labors by his sister, who afterward became Mrs. Ressler. E. P. Coles taught in the Coolidge house, otherwise known as Fort Meisinger, in 1842–43. He paid attention principally to the higher branches, the principal features of one of his exhibitions being a Latin oration, delivered by Augustus Coleman, who served as a Colonel in the late rebellion, where he was killed. In 1846–47, a school was carried on in the old Wesleyan Church by Minor W., a son of Micajah Fairfield, and in 1845–46, a school was also carried on by Rev. Edmund B. Fairfield, who afterward became President of the State Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. He was assisted by his sister Sarah, who became the wife of Dr. N. S. Norton. As these early schools are not a matter of record, it is exceedingly difficult to give a correct history of them and their workings. Many of the teachers are most pleasantly remembered. Mr. McCurdy, especially, is spoken of as a man of broad culture, a fine scholar and most excellent instructor. Those who were his pupils in those old days never mention him but in the most laudable terms.

One of the beneficial effects of these early schools, was to prepare the mind of the public for the adoption of the "Law of Forty-nine." Under that law, a call was issued for a meeting to consider it with reference to its adoption. This call was signed by George D. Burgess, Rev. Daniel Rice, William B. Johnston, Benjamin F. Powers and Joseph Pearson. Several meetings were held, and the matter was discussed with much enthusiasm. The matter was the common topic of conversation in the town for three weeks. At the final meeting, the law was adopted by a fair majority, and, in accordance with its provisions, a Board of Education was elected the first week of June. The first Board of Education consisted of the following members: Charles Morris, Rev. Daniel Rice, Benjamin F. Powers, William B. Johnston, Zachariah Riley and Henry S. Mayo. Under the successful management of these gentlemen, the schools grew rapidly in public favor. The citizens voted $6,000 for the purpose of erecting a schoolhouse, the board at that time fearing to ask more. The present Edwards building was then commenced, and soon $2,500 were added for its completion and the fencing of the

grounds. The school interests of Troy were very fortunate in falling into such hands as constituted the first and succeeding Boards of Education. Nor was the board less fortunate in securing the services of Mr. W. N. Edwards, of Dayton, to superintend the village schools.

The first corps of teachers with salaries, was as follows: William N. Edwards, $800; Jonathan Arnott, $400; Arnold Fenner, $400; Miss Susan Linn, $300; Miss Catherine Gaylor, $225; Miss Frances Rice, $225; Miss Louisa Thorne, $200; Miss Bishoprick, $200. The salary of Mr. Edwards was increased to $1,200. This gentleman soon gained the hearty support and confidence of the board, and, under his wise and efficient management, the schools grew rapidly into the confidence and affection of the people; they committed the schools to his care till the summer of 1867, when he was removed by death. It has been said of him that "He laid the foundation of the union school so broad and deep that those who came after have had only to build in harmony with the original design." He was recognized as one of the foremost educators in the State, and was, for a time, one of the associate editors of the *Ohio Journal of Education*. At the public commencement, each year, a large portrait of Mr. Edwards forms a prominent feature in the decoration of the stage, "Being dead, he yet liveth."

Prof. H. A. Thompson, of Otterbein University, was chosen to fill the vacancy. Mr. Thompson occupied the position of Superintendent four years, during which time but few changes were made. At this period of the history, not much mental arithmetic was required. In the first and second primaries, half the children would attend in the morning, the remaining half in the afternoon. This was done on account of the rooms not being commodious enough to contain them all at once. The only objection to this arrangement was the extra work it afforded the teachers, which was quite an objection. Mr. Thompson resigned in 1871, to accept the presidency of the Otterbein University, and was succeeded by L. V. Ferris, of Vermont, an alumnus of Middlebury College, who had charge of the schools for three years. This gentleman removing to Chicago to begin the practice of law, in 1874, Mr. H. P. Ufford, of Delaware, Ohio, but at that time a teacher in Missouri, took charge of the schools. He was an excellent instructor, but, desiring to complete his collegiate course in the Otterbein University, at Delaware, Ohio, at the end of the first year declined being re-elected. In 1875, the Forest building, on Franklin street was completed, and occupied by Mr. John W. Dowd, formerly Principal of the Western District, in Chillicothe, Ohio, who took charge of the schools upon the removal of Mr. Ufford, and was assisted during his term by many able teachers.

Perhaps the greatest interest in school matters centers in the high school. It has ever been esteemed an honor to be numbered among its members. It was organized in 1852, at which time it consisted of seventy-five members. The course of study was not then established, and most of the pupils studied the common English branches. Soon, however, there was a regular course of study, and the first class graduated in 1856. Its members were Augusta Brandriff, Diana Meeks, John W. Morris and Walter S. Thomas. The high-school course of study consisted from the first, of four years, however, a three-years course has been added for the accommodation of those who might not have time to complete the regular course; scholars seem loath to take advantage of this privilege as yet. The high school owns both an organ and a piano. An annual re-union of all members and ex-members is held in the Edwards building during the winter term, at which the school is opened in the usual manner, by singing, reading the Scriptures, and prayer, and calling the roll of the school from its foundation. Supper is prepared and served by members of the high school, and the evening is spent in reading letters from absent members and teachers, in listening to music, and in social enjoyment. The course of study includes four years of Latin, and, in that time, pupils are expected to become familiar with Cæsar, and to read five books of Virgil's Æneid. Algebra, chemistry and geometry are studied, one year each. Physiology, physics and geology are studied two terms each. United

States history, botany, trigonometry, Constitution of the United States, physical geography, and rhetoric are one-term studies. The last term of the senior year is spent in reviewing the common branches. Rhetorical exercises are held in high school every Friday afternoon, each member coming twice on duty, every month. The high school teachers have always been such as to give character to the school. The Superintendent has usually taught about half his time, giving the other half to supervision.

The primary rooms being greatly crowded, a new building of four rooms, costing nearly $10,000 was erected in the eastern part of the town, on Franklin street, in 1874. The primary grades are thus doubled, the children east of Market street going to the new, or Forest building, those west of it attending the old building, named, by common consent, the Edwards Schoolhouse, in honor of the first Superintendent. About fourteen years ago, the board erected a building for the accommodation of the colored youth; previous to this, the colored pupils had school but for three or four months in each year. All the schools now continue in session for ten months. The first term, being the longest, begins on the first Monday in September, and continues sixteen weeks; the remaining two terms continue twelve weeks each.

The men elected members of the Board of Education have discharged their duty with great fidelity.

Among these Barton S. Kyle was Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Shiloh, in 1862; W. H. H. Dye served as a member of the board for many years.

Robert Furnas was deeply interested in the schools, and, since his removal to Nebraska, of which State he afterward became Governor, has occasionally sent back valuable contributions to the school cabinet.

The different teachers employed for the year 1879–80 were as follows: John W. Dowd, Superintendent; Miss Dora J. Mayhew, Principal.

Teachers in Edwards School: Miss Estella Parsons, Bertha McCorkle, Kate Milan, Alice Heckerman, Mary S. Bennett, Mary Kelly, Mattie Telford, Flora M. Fairchild, Mrs. Clara Temple.

Forest School: Misses Christie Balheim, Lida Defreese, Joy Kyle and Rhoda Denman.

Lincoln School, for colored youth: C. A. Napper, Principal.

Mr. Dowd has superintended the schools since 1875, during which time Miss Dora J. Mayhew has held the position of Principal. The schools were never more prosperous than at present, and, under the care of the efficient corps of teachers now employed, there is for the schools of Troy a glorious future, when they will have attained a degree of excellence even much beyond the elevated standpoint they occupy at the present time.

STAUNTON TOWNSHIP.

Inasmuch as Staunton was the first place of settlement permanently maintained in this county, and the nucleus around which all subsequent settlements clustered, and, by natural sequence, the starting-point and reservoir from which the greater portion of the earlier county history has been drawn, it was, therefore, unavoidably blended and absorbed in the same, leaving facts for an individual history almost as anæmic as King Psammis' mummy, in Cæsar's reply to Clodius, over the Greek girl, Zoe. Staunton should not, therefore, be jealous or feel slighted if she loses the luster of individual history in the more exalted flame of the initial point of county history.

Aside from this, Staunton possesses several features taking precedence over all others in Miami County. She has the greatest length of territory, the longest sea shore, the first plotted town, the first seat of justice, the oldest graveyard, the County Infirmary, all of which are good cause whereof to be proud. Her infirmary, as a county institution, has been fully represented in the county history. The



Sarah A Schindler

MIAMI CITY

little "Dutch Station," the embryo settlement of the now noble county, has been given a prominent place in the general history. Her noble pioneer fathers—the Knoops, Gerards, Hamlets and Tilders, of 1798—these brave men pushed their way through an unbroken wilderness, amid all the dangers of wild beasts and wilder Indians, established a little cluster of cabins, cleared out each a patch of ground, went out armed to the prairie near by to cultivate a little crop of corn, and anxiously watched and waited for the tide of immigration to flow toward them, which hope was realized in the following spring by the advent of John, Abner and Nathaniel Gerard, Joseph Coe, Uriah Blue and Abram Hathaway, who increased the strength, comfort and social elevation of the little forest settlement. As the Indian retired and apprehensions caused by his presence subsided, settlements sprang up, clearings were made, crops put out and improvements carried on. The soil, once cleared of its heavy timber, was admirably adapted to the growth of all the cereals necessary to the support of an increasing population.

Game of all kinds was abundant, and, indeed, some of the smaller kinds, such as squirrels and coons, abounded in such profusion as to be a great annoyance to the small farmers, frequently destroying half the crop. Wolves, also, were bold in their attacks upon the few sheep the pioneers brought with them for the purpose of manufacturing home clothing. In 1800, a number of Canadian Frenchmen came to Staunton, or, by some authorities, they were said to have been in this locality previous to those first mentioned. We know that the French were in equivocal possession of all this country since 1749, and it is quite likely that these were stragglers of that nationality, and the fact that Peter Felix, one of them, was an old Indian trader, strengthens the hypothesis, and this, carried out, might establish the settlement of Staunton Township to still more remote antiquity. Simon Landry was also of this number. Felix subsequently became the first tavern-keeper in Staunton, having made enough money off the Indians to build a good house. It is related of him that he demanded for one needle the price of a coon skin, equal to $1, which, if true, explains his wealth and the means of obtaining it. Levi Martin and family, whose wife was scalped by the Indians, a full account of which is given in the county history, was an early pioneer here, and, as might be supposed, cultivated no warm feeling for the red man. During the year 1807, Amariah Smalley entered one quarter of Section 15, erected a cabin, cleared out a garden spot, put up a blacksmith-shop, and pounded on, through life, until his last fire went out, at the age of eighty. John Defrees entered 160 acres in Section 28 in 1806. He left the old State of Virginia to seek a home and wealth in the forests of Ohio, and lived, for a great number of years, on the farm that his own labor wrested from the woods. During the same year, Henry Marshall came from Kentucky to this place and lived here till over eighty years of age.

William McCampbell, a Virginian, and weaver by profession, located on the northwest quarter of Section 22 in 1807. He was of great benefit to the surrounding settlements in furnishing wearing material; and, in appreciation of his services, and the good impression he made, they elected him Justice of the Peace in 1809, which office he filled thirty years.

In 1807, Jacob Riddle entered Section 10, and by hard labor, combined with economy, succeeded in wringing a fortune from the soil. Sections 4 and 16 seem not to have pleased the eye of the early pioneer, for, while all others were taken up, they remained under forest primitiveness till 1820. William and James Clark came from Virginia and entered Section 27, in 1808. Nine years after, John Gilmore entered the northwest quarter of Section 21; the northeast quarter was taken up by F. Hilliard, of Virginia, in 1820, who lived upon the old homestead until more than fourscore. The southwest quarter was purchased by John Julian, of Maryland, in 1806. Section 9 was taken by John Deweese, of Pennsylvania, in 1806.

In 1807, Uriah Blue, Richard Winans and Rev. David Clark settled on Section 14. William Jones antedated this nine years in settling on a part of Section 18. During the same year Lewis Deweese selected a part of Section 8, cleared out a patch of ground, built a cabin, and erected a log tannery, and, perhaps, started

the first tannery in the county, a very necessary element, too, of comfort, as leather was high and was mostly purchased at Cincinnati.

As has been said previously, the first settlements in Staunton Township were made by the Knoops and Michael Carver, who came from Pennsylvania in 1799. One year later, Carver purchased a half-section of J. C. Symmes, at $2.50 per acre. At this period, civilization had not yet reached this region, which for miles was one vast forest, inhabited only by straggling bands of Indians. There was a great spirit of rivalry manifested between this portion of the county and the upper part, in the location of the seat of justice, which was carried to such an extent as to sever the social ties in great part.

We shall give two or three interviews with old settlers, as they tell it, somewhat, so that it may savor of their own individuality and carry the reader back to them.

Gen. John Webb: "I was present at the first court held at Staunton. The first schoolhouse was located where the Piqua road crosses Spring Creek."

Isaac Rollins: "During the war of 1812, a fort was built on the farm now owned by myself, which was often resorted to by the neighbors for protection. Father (Jonathan Rollins) bought this farm in 1815, at which time there were no meeting-houses in the township. Among the early preachers were Nathan Worley, of the Christian denomination, Samuel Deweese, Presbyterian, and Abbott Goddard, a Methodist. Raper Chapel was built about thirty-five years ago. In early times, they would hold meetings wherever there was a large log-house. The Orbisons and the Frenchs were our nearest neighbors. Father came here from Vermont during the popular cry, 'Go to Ohio.' One day father sent me after the horses, which had strayed away, when I saw about ten deer in the meadow. Being but a small boy, I was very much alarmed, and ran back to the cabin and told father and mother about the animals with big horns that I saw. In those days, the game we killed furnished the most of our living. There were some bears, for I remember having seen one. It is generally supposed that at one time there were plenty of buffalo in this county.

"Two-thirds of the old pioneers wore buckskin pantaloons. I remember Tom Rogers, the great hunter, who lived in two sycamore trees in the woods. He wore long gray whiskers, a skull-cap and buckskin breeches. Rodsy Church was built over fifty years ago. I remember the high pulpit, which was first painted green."

Mrs. James Dye (now living in Troy): "I am a daughter of John M. and Elizabeth Dye. The Cumminses, Morpheys and Metcalfs were among the early settlers of Staunton Township. I was born in 1800, and married in 1818, and settled near the Elizabeth Township line, on land now owned by Mack Hart. The Indians often came to our cabin, but never disturbed anything. We made our own sugar, and would often take sugar-water, yeast, sassafras and spices and make beer, which was a favorite beverage of the Indians. At one time, my father-in-law, Stephen Dye, obtained a half-barrel of cider from a man living below Dayton, which was, perhaps, the first ever brought to this settlement, and possibly, to the county. I remember once, while my husband, myself and children were returning from a visit to his father's, we were attacked by wolves. We were on horseback, and the wolves were very close to their heels, and my husband barely succeeded in getting into a place of security. When he returned with a gun, they had given up the chase and skulked away. I can remember well when calico was $1 a yard."

In early times, the squirrels were very troublesome here, even destroying the corn crop; sometimes the shocks of corn would seem almost alive with them, and well-beaten paths would be made through the fields, and from the shocks to the bordering forest, to which the provident little animals would carry the ears of corn for future use. If a man could make a living and pay taxes, he was consi dered very fortunate. Cincinnati was the nearest market, to which wheat and pork were taken by wagon, over the mud roads through the woods. The nearest mil was Freeman's, below Tippecanoe, and Dye's, near Casstown. One of the old spinning-wheels is now in the possession of Mr. Ramsey, with which their home-spun cloth-

ing was made from flax and wool. They would buy leather in Cincinnati, and traveling shoemakers would go from house to house and make up the stock. Sometimes the early settlers would drive horses as far as South Carolina, in order to get money to pay for their land. At other times, they would build flat-boats, load them with produce, and float down the Miami, Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, sell their produce, dispose of their boat and walk back. Children of course went barefooted ; they hardly knew what shoes were made for.

As has been noticed, the Knoops and Carvers were among the earliest settlers here ; the Carver family were much annoyed by the Indians. Once, while Mr. Carver was hauling wood on a sled, a drunken Indian came along, who, by his peculiar gestures and capers, so frightened the horses, that it was by the utmost endeavors they were restrained from running away. The Indian seemed to enjoy it immensely, which so exasperated Mr. Carver that he struck him with a stake, knocking at once all the whisky and romance out of him. Indians frequently camped on Carver's place. Once they came with a white woman they had captured when a little child in some place in Pennsylvania. This woman refused to leave the Indians, married one of them, and brought up a family of red-skins. The Indians in the neighborhood would do nothing but hunt, and beg bread and whisky from the whites.

Joseph Skinner came here in 1806, and, being rather ingenious, and seeing the necessities of the people, built one of those original machines called a corn-cracker. While this was a source of some emolument to him, it was a great accommodation to his neighbors, as corn bread was really the staff of life ; and this, with pork and beans in connection with milk, make a meal, which, as Isaac Walton would say, " Is too good for anybody but honest men." Section 4 was early settled by the Knoops, and has remained with the same since, now a very fine piece of land, transformed from the dense forest out of which it was literally hewn into its present beautiful fields of waving grain. C. and D. Lefevre came from Pennsylvania and cleared up a home on Lost Creek, and have ever since been worthy and useful citizens of this township. William Shell located on Section 10, in 1812. Daniel Nowland on Section 13, 1821. The following year, J. L. Meredith settled on Section 17. Immigration from this on, poured with increasing rapidity. We shall therefore advert to other features that should be brought into clearer relief.

Bounded on the west by the Miami, whose rich basin furnishes the richest and most fertile soil, it naturally follows, that numerous tributaries penetrate its borders, chief among which we may mention Lost Creek and Spring Creek, the former of which enters the township near the center of Section 4, passing diagonally through the southeast corner of the same, enters Section 3 near the center, flowing southwest to near the west side thereof, when it flows a little east of south out of the township.

Spring Creek enters near the center of Section 10, north, flows nearly south to the lower border of Section 9, thence southwest, emptying into the Miami in Section 19. In addition to these there are, south of Staunton, three considerable streams flowing into the river; above Staunton, there are six, all forming rich bottom lands. Thus we observe that, with the whole western border laved by the Miami, and otherwise intersected by ten streams, Staunton possesses very fine natural resources in the direction of pasturage and agriculture, indeed, second to none in the county. Her crops of corn, wheat, oats and barley, consequently, are very heavy, and her citizens prosperous.

To afford facilities for the transportation of her produce, and inter-commercial relations, she has transformed the old blazed path and corduroy bridge for excellent pikes, roads and bridges, along which the traveler can pass the darkest night, and during the wettest season, with ease and safety.

Running along the dividing line between Staunton Township and Spring Creek, we have the free pike, named after these townships, intersecting the pike from Staunton to Piqua. One mile south and parallel with the former, is the Piqua and Lost Creek pike, extending the full width of the township.

Still lower down is the Troy and Urbana pike, running from Troy in a broken line northeastwardly across the township. Again, on the south, extends the Troy and Casstown pike, intersecting the township transversely near the center, and passing through the town of Staunton. Still lower down passes the Troy and Springfield Pike, running through the lands of J. and J. H. Knoop and the Enyeart's. Passing from the lower end, on the east side comes the Troy and Dayton Pike, running nearly north, bearing west to intersect the former pike on the lands of Abner Enyeart, and pass over the river on the bridge near Benjamin Enyeart's.

The Dayton & Michigan Railroad enters the township from the north, in the extreme northeast corner of Section 28, and passing in a straight line a little east of south, until near the river, when it deflects to the southwest, crosses the same and passes through Troy, and on down to Dayton, connecting with railroad for Cincinnati and all other important points north and south.

The churches of Staunton Township, which formerly consisted of log huts, have been replaced by more modern structures, and the routine of transition and improvement is so generally alike in all townships, that it is not necessary to particularize. Some of the old churches have been mentioned in the interviews with Mrs. Dye, John Webb and others, and our information being limited in regard to both church history and schools in this township, we are obliged to omit a more extended notice of them in this connection. The old Staunton Cemetery, formerly situated where the Eastern School building now stands in Troy, was abandoned and most of the bodies exhumed and re-interred in the Riverside Cemetery, north of Troy, on a beautiful spot fronted by a high-rolling ridge sloping from the river toward the north. Stones may be seen of plain and unpretentious design, recording deaths as far back as 1810, when the lonely pioneer watched alone by the bedside of his wife or his child, or the mother pillowed the head of her only child as it breathed away its soul, and as its spirit took its untrammeled flight to the source from which it emanated, the grief-stricken parent watched alone the little piece of clay until it was forever laid away. We next introduce the old Baptist Church at Staunton.

"To-day, while the knell of the bell assembles a congregation of church-going people to the worship of God according to the dictates of their own conscience, where there are none to molest or make afraid, let us remember the days of our Miami, our *mater familias*, where the only sanctuary was the hearth-stone of a log-cabin, and worship was conducted at the peril of life. For it was amidst circumstances like these our ancestors planted the first Gospel church of Miami, and raised the banner of Immanuel at Staunton, which place afterward became the temporary seat of justice for the county.

Henry Gerard, of Pennsylvania, in connection with four others moved near the present site of Staunton in the spring of 1798, and established there a station, for the security of their families. In the following year, Nathaniel Gerard and wife moved to this settlement from Pennsylvania, where they held their membership in the Red Stone Baptist Church. In 1801, Mr. William Knight, and his wife Priscilla, moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and settled on Lost Creek, near this station. In the spring of 1804, Moses Winters moved his family from North Carolina to Ohio and settled on Honey Creek not far from this little village. In 1801, Mr. Stephen Dye, and Mehitable his wife, came from Pennsylvania, where they were members of the Red Stone Church, and made their home on the Miami within the boundary of the station.

These God-like men of yore, though few in number, were strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might. The Christian religion preserved in its pristine purity and honored in its efficacy, imbued their hearts and minds with a deep sense of their obligations to the Church of Christ, and their duty to propagate the Apostolic doctrine. Without consulting secular interest they felt that the cause of Christ must be sustained, and, therefore, with all the fortitude of a Christian hero, they went forth boldly and magnanimously to plant the first Gospel seed in a hitherto barren land. They left their own pleasant homes and social circles, to go

into a land of nought, and to worship God upon the evening air. No frescoed walls or gas-lit streets adorned our pilgrim fathers' home ; would that some to-day knew the deprivations and sacrifices of their predecessors, but "behind a frowning providence, God hides a smiling face." In the midst of nocturnal darkness, lo ! the morning star appears. It was a bright Saturday morning on the 3d of November, 1804, in a country new and wild, when the last standing oak, the one that sheltered the old cabin door, rustled its autumn leaves in silent memory of the past, and the only dayspring to usher in a new era, was the distant, mournful cooing of the turtle dove, that a little band of seven believers met as Christian sentinels, with muskets by their side, to constitute a Baptist Church. The place selected was the house of Stephen Dye ; the people present to organize a church were Moses Winters, Nathaniel Gerard, Stephen Dye, William Knight, Elizabeth Winters, Mary Gerard, Mehitable Dye. This band of believers became a church with all the power and authority delegated to the chosen people of God. To them, what a day of joy was this ; when the hallowed shrine of Christianity was again accessible ; when the halos of better days encircled them. Two ministers being present, Elder Joshua Carmon and Elder John Smith, a feast of fat things was enjoyed.

We stop here to give the minutes of the church after its constitution.

Staunton Baptist Church, Saturday, December 1, 1804. Church met according to appointment, and after services, proceeded to business. Chose Bro. William Knight as Moderator, and Bro. Henry Gerard for Writing Clerk. Thus the church was formed, and is now in running operation. The Apostolic rule of church government was theirs. Upon the basis of the primitive Christian church, theirs was built. They had the Bible for their guide, and, no doubt the Word of God was precious in those days, and good sermons were appreciated by unbelievers. But it was not without difficulty that services were conducted, for the few lonely cabins were scattered over a large area of country, and the sentiment of the red man was :

"I scorn your proffered treaty
Your pale face I defy."

But they went forth in the name of the Lord of Hosts and claimed the victory, and victory came. The Lord blessed them day by day, until their little dwellings were not copious enough to entertain the crowds that came, and they began to contemplate the conveniences and appropriateness of a sanctuary.

But at this time they were unable to make any advancements toward the building of such a house.

It appears that Elders John Smith and Thomas Childers had supplied the church with preaching occasionally, since its organization, but the books do not show that they ever received any compensation for their labors.

In 1806, the church was visited by Elder John Thomas. We presume this visit was not to secure a pastorate, but a mere gratuitous call, something not unusual in those days.

Staunton being the seat of justice, naturally constituted the Baptist Church, the grand metropolis of evangelization throughout the whole region round about. At one of the regular meetings about this time, Bro. H. Stites, was, by his own request, granted the privilege to act as missionary for the church. By virtue of a request presented on February 23, 1811, by the members residing near the Wilson settlement, (now Lost Creek) the church concluded to strike them off as an arm of Staunton, and allow them the privilege of transacting their own business, providing it be done according to the rules of said church. In June, 1816, Lost Creek was constituted a separate church.

It appears that among other Apostolic usages, the deacons were always ordained, in the early history of the church. Sister Sarah Statler, the oldest member now living (1873), was baptized into church fellowship in 1817. Many other prominent members might be mentioned with profit and interest, could their true chronology be obtained.

The same necessity of meeting from house to house, prevailed until the year 1818, when it was resolved to build a church. Measures were taken, therefore, immediately, and a committee appointed to select a suitable location, to ascertain the price of the same, and report to the church. In April of the following year, the deacons reported that they had procured the lots of land which the church requested them to purchase, and the terms, $50; one-half to be paid in six weeks from date, the balance in one year from contract, the deed to be given in June. In 1822, the house was completed, and on the 25th of May, was for the first time opened for service, and a glorious service it was.

The church was duly recognized by Elder Gutridge, who was the only minister present. On the following day (Sabbath), the church met and set apart Bro. Corbly Martin, to the work of the Gospel ministry, by ordination. So, now, with their new house and new preacher, the people had reasons to be encouraged and to hope for days of prosperity.

A strange subject for Baptist people presented itself about this time, and caused considerable discussion. Some members were in favor of introducing into the service the practice of "feet washing," but, the majority being opposed, it was deferred from meeting to meeting, until it died out. A slight disagreement arose in 1824, in regard to the Philadelphia Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, which resulted in the exclusion of all the members except two, who were pro-mission; this left the church a pure and unadulterated *anti-con-mission*.

About this time, Bro. Joshua Deweese was licensed to exercise his gifts of preaching in a public manner. In 1833, Bro. Enos French was granted the same privilege. In 1833, meetings were begun in Troy, held on the second Saturday of each month. In March, a church was established there, which was fully recognized May 10, 1834. In February, 1834, Lewis was licensed to preach. In April, 1834, the "Staunton Branch at New Carlisle" was organized, recognized in February. In September, Bro. Enos French was ordained by laying on of hands. The Staunton Church, growing weak, was removed to Casstown and the name changed to Casstown Baptist Church. This was accomplished by granting letters of dimission to all the members of Staunton Church except one, who was left to hold the church property and deed the same into the hands of the church at Casstown; but we have not heard whatever became of that one, whether he united with the Casstown Church on experience, or deeded away his right and title to all churches.

Some few other changes were made, and, at the present, the church in Casstown, the outgrowth of the old church in Staunton, has a neat little house, worth about $1,800, and a membership of eighty-four.

We have given this church in full, because it was the first and the largest and the only one of which we could obtain any facts for its history. We aim not to be partial, neither are we sectarian. We have copied very nearly the minutes in the above history.

Among first things in this township, we may mention that Peter Felix was the first Indian trader, the first man who could sell a needle for a dollar, the first who could make an Indian believe the needle-maker had died and that he had the last ones, the first man who owned the house in which the first court was held in this county. The Dutch Station was the first place of settlement. Staunton was the first town in the county and the first seat of justice. Jane Gerard Deweese was the first white female child, and J. Knoop was the first male child born in Staunton Township, dating back to 1800. William McCampbell was the first Justice, elected in 1809. The first school teacher was Isaac Gerard. The first ministers were James Frazer and John Stapleton. Peter Landre was one of the first coopers. William Dye and Amariah Smalley were the first blacksmiths. Lewis Deweese was one of the first tanners. Felix was the first and Abram Dye the second tavern-keeper. Joseph Skinner was the first to erect a corn-cracker.

From a consideration of all these initial points, in which Staunton Township claims precedence over all others in the county, we see no reason why she should

be any the less proud of her record, even if some of her sisters have outgrown her. They have yet to acknowledge their allegiance to her and reverence her as their alma mater.

LOST CREEK TOWNSHIP.

INTRODUCTION.

In the pioneer history of Lost Creek Township, nothing beyond the ordinary routine of incidents connected with the early settlement will be found. Here, as to other places, came the hardy pioneer, armed with his trusty ax and a heart to be subdued by no difficulties, and, on the banks of the beautiful stream which has given its romantic name to the township, he erected his log cabin and cleared a patch of land. The men of those days have, with few exceptions, joined "the innumerable caravan," and those who remain, notably Gen. Webb and Alexander McDowell, Sr., find the infirmities of years bearing heavily upon them.

"Alas! how few are left to tell
How they lived long ago;
The grass is growing o'er their graves,
On hill, in valley low.
The plowshare strikes a musket old,
That tells, with silent tongue,
The story of the good old days,
When the pioneer was young."

ORIGIN OF NAME.

The origin of the name "Lost Creek" is involved in much obscurity, but, as usual in such cases, tradition is called upon to tell its story. This case is no exception. It is said that, away back, before the white settler planted his foot in this region, a Shawanoes Indian, having found himself lost after a long and unsuccessful chase, reached the banks of the stream in his wanderings. It was a creek which he now saw for the first time, and he eagerly followed it, with the hope that it would lead him out of his unpleasant dilemma. But in vain. The glittering water drew him on and on, until the warrior concluded that, like himself, the stream was "lost," too. From that day, so says tradition, the stream bore the name of Lost Creek, and the naming of the township through which it flows was, of course, a natural sequence.

There is, in the topography of Lost Creek Township, much that would encourage early settlement. The land is gently rolling, the soil rich and fruitful, and the country well watered. Natural springs, whose supply of cool water is exhaustless, abound everywhere, and of these the early settler was not slow to take advantage. Lost Creek Township is to-day one of the best grain-producing townships in the State, her soil yields readily and in abundance, and to her rich acreage she justly points with pride.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

On December 10, 1818, the Commissioners of Miami County, assembled at Troy, ordered that the thirteenth township should be known by the name of "Lost Creek," and, on the 25th of January of the succeeding year, they proceeded to fix substantially its boundaries. At the latter meeting (January 25), Brown and Staunton Townships were laid out and bounded. But, before this, the settler had erected his cabin in Lost Creek Township. As early as 1802 to 1804, Willis Northcutt and John Rogers had settled here, and, later, Gen. John Webb, Alexander McDowell, Sr., and a number of others. Gen. Webb says, in his manuscript autobiography, from which we shall quote at length further on, that, as early as 1808, he taught school a short distance from where the village of Casstown now stands.

FIRST RECORDS.

The first records of the Township Clerk's office, which are still well preserved, show that at the first election held under the permanent establishment of boundaries, John Lenon, George W. Green and James Buckles were elected Township Trustees, and J. K. McFarland, Clerk. Of these parties, but one, James Buckles is living at this date. The election was held at the house of George Puterbaugh, a short distance east of the Lost Creek Baptist Church, and on the old Puterbaugh farm, now owned by Harrison Youtsey. The poll-books of that election, could they be unearthed, would show a meager poll, for the inhabitants of Lost Creek Township were "few and far between" at that time, and it would be safe to say that there was no "log-rolling" at that election. The pioneers went to the farmhouse, deposited their ballots, and, after discussing local affairs, which meant the common good, not politics, mind you, they returned to their work.

In the spring of 1820, Jonathan Yates, J. K. McFarland, Jonas Sutton and John Webb were drawn as grand, and Levi Westfall, Willis Hance and James Frazee, Sr., as petit jurors. The Township Clerk of that date denominates the last mentioned gentlemen as "petty jurors."

EARLY ENTERPRISES.

Prior to the formal organization of the township, as has already been said, a number of settlements had been made. Beside dwelling houses at that day, principally log-cabins, George Green had erected a grist-mill, with which a distillery was connected, and James Frazee had also put up a still. In 1814, John K. McFarland put up a carding and fulling mill near the site of Casstown; but, as the new venture did not yield the desired profits, we believe it was abandoned a few years later. During this time, the several accomplishments were not entirely neglected, for, as already mentioned, Gen. Webb had taught the young idea, and John E. Cory had conducted a singing-school. Mr. Cory opened the school in his own house, in 1814, and probably numbered among his scholars, nearly all the young folks in the community.

THE WAR OF 1812.

During these times, the early settlers of Lost Creek Township were not wholly without fear. The outbreak of the second war with Great Britain was calculated to seriously interfere with their repose. The Indians were not far distant, and more than once, the pioneer and his little family cowered, as it were, in the shadows of the tomahawk. Almost within the boundaries of the township, David Gerard and Henry Dilbone and wife fell before the merciless hatchet of the Shawanoes. Alexander McDowell, Sr., with Gen. Webb and others whose names have, unfortunately, been lost to your historian, entered the army and guarded the frontier posts. In 1811, Gen. Hull's troops, en route to Detroit, passed through this section of the county. A halt was made at Rogers' blockhouse, that occupied the site of George G. McDowell's dwelling, and the pioneer women relieved the wants of the troops, many of whom were shoeless and in a suffering condition. It is supposed that anterior to this event, Gen. Wayne marched through a portion of Lost Creek Township on his way to punish the confederated tribes at the rapids of the Maumee. After the war of 1812, our pioneers enjoyed the blessings of peace, and settlements rapidly increased. As houses sprang up everywhere, the distances between neighbors became lessened, acquaintance was extended, and society received the long-needed impetus.

FIRST CHURCHES.

The year 1821 saw the erection of the first regular meeting-house in Lost Creek Township. This structure was built of hewn logs, near where the present brick church of the Lost Creek Baptists now stands. Its dimensions were 30x36

feet. On the minutes of that early congregation is found the following queer contract pertaining to the old church :

"Agreed to employ Brother Abia B. Martin to lay two floors in the meeting-house, to plough and groove both floors, to plain one side of the upper floor, and to make two doors and casings, for which the church agree to pay Brother Martin $20 in work at Mr. Fordyce's, if said Martin should want it there ; if not, to be paid in corn, wheat or young cattle."

In 1837, a secession from Lost Creek Baptist Church resulted in the erection of another log-house of worship, known as Providence Meeting-House, on the Casstown and Addison turnpike. This latter landmark, like its predecessor, has disappeared before the ravages of time, and, overgrown with weeds, is the site around which "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

Afterward, the log church of the Lost Creek Christian Congregation, was erected on the Barnett Rapp farm, and then followed the houses of worship that dot and beautify the township at the present day.

FIRST JUSTICES.

Gen. Webb was the first Justice of the Peace within the boundaries of Lost Creek Township. The certification of his bond, by the Township Clerk, bears date of December 11, 1819, and he served uninterruptedly, we believe, until 1849. Among the other early Justices were John Lenon, Abraham Buckles, James Fordyce and Thomas Shidler. The last-named gentleman represented Miami County in the Ohio Legislature. He died only a few years ago. John Wilson also served as Justice.

THE "CHOLERA YEAR."

In 1832, the cholera devasted the happiest homes in the township. Its blows fell everywhere without mercy, and in more instances than one, husband and wife, or parents and children were buried in the same grave. There are several incidents connected with this terrible visitation that approach the domain of the thrilling. One night a merry party of neighbors gathered at the house of Mr. John Martin. Reports from districts then ravaged by the pestilence, at once became the theme for conversation ; but, by the merriest of the assembled party, they were lightly treated, and a dance was proposed. A violin was soon found, and before long its merry strains awakened the echoes of the night. Louder and louder grew the sounds of pleasure. The hand at the bow knew how to use it, and the motto seemed to be, "no sleep till morn." At last some one suggested a "cholera tune," which was played ; but at the close of it, so say the few living participants, frightful noises were heard among the horses in the barn, and almost every cheek became blanched. The soberest said it was a death token, and the assembly, silently and soberly dispersed. Not long afterward, a few hours at the farthest, the cholera did come. It entered that very house, and smote its people with death , and many of the participants in that merry gathering fell victims to the dread plague. The hand that drew the bow that night has not lifted another since, although its possessor still lives, an aged and venerated citizen of the township. In 1836, the dread scourge again visited this section of the county, but did not rage with the violence that characterized its former visit. At that time the nearest physicians resided in Troy, and more than once they were hurried out on Lost Creek, to attend a cholera patient.

CASSTOWN.

The only incorporated village within the limits of the township is Casstown, which is situated in the southeast corner thereof. It is now a village of 375 souls, a beautiful and thrifty place. It was laid out in 1832, by Rankin Westfall and Luke Daney, from land purchased of James Frazee. At the time of the survey only three cabins occupied the site of the town, which was called Trimmensburgh, in honor of ——— Trimmens, a man who helped to lay it out. Afterward the

name was changed to Casstown, in honor of Lewis Cass, United States Senator and General, and an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Daniel Knoop put up the first brick house in the town, a small affair, only fourteen feet square, and Joseph Green and Joseph Campbell opened the first stock of goods. Knoop also brought on a lot of goods, and continued in the business at the original stand until a few years since. He is now dead but his widow still resides in Casstown.

Casstown is noted for civility and good morals. Not a drop of liquor is sold within the corporation. It contains three churches, and one hall devoted to the I. O. O. F., which order is in a flourishing condition. Small as it was during the late civil war, it sent out an entire company of soldiers, who did good service around Washington, for which they received the personal thanks of President Lincoln. Several miles north of Casstown, and in the township, is a small collection of houses which bears the name of Sodom, or Pencetown; but it has no post office and is hardly called a village.

EDUCATIONAL.

In education, Lost Creek Township has a good record. Forty years ago the total number of school children enrolled in the township was 647; the school buildings were mostly log structures, and poor affairs at the best; but now a substantial brick building graces every district, and the school furniture is of the latest pattern and cannot be excelled. In Special District No. 1, which includes the village of Casstown, a large and handsome brick building has been erected within the past few years. In this a thorough graded school is kept nine months of the year, and the result is that it ranks among the best schools in the county.

More than forty years ago, when Thomas Long was Superintendent and Visitor of the common-schools of Lost Creek Township, the system of school visitation was strictly adhered to. Mr. Long was a careful, methodical and painstaking man, and the entries in his journal exhibit the condition of our country schools at that day. Of a visit to the school in District No. 1, January 22, 1839, he says: "The order in the school is not good, too much confusion, but little government exercised by the teacher, very little exercise of moral influence, and but very little time is spent to convince the scholars of the propriety of such measures as would be conducive to their good." He found in the schools at that day not enough system in writing, the philosophy of arithmetic illy taught, and, finally, noisy schools. The Board of Education of Lost Creek Township, profiting by Mr. Long's experience, have brought the schools to a high grade, and all to-day are in a flourishing condition.

RELIGIOUS.

The Lost Creek Baptist Church.—The oldest religious body in Lost Creek Township is the Lost Creek Baptist Church. The nucleus were members of the old Staunton Church, now torn down, and an organization was effected at the house of Jonathan Cavault, in 1816. Samuel Deweese was the first minister, and Rachel Webb was the first accession. David Archer had the honor of being the first Moderator, and John Wilson, afterward Judge, and a member of the Legislature, Clerk. The history of the building of the church structure has already been given. The Pastors of the church, since its organization to the present time, have been Samuel Deweese, Moses Frazee, Robert Stapleton, Willis Hance, Thomas A. Warner, William Fuson, Thomas J. Price, N. Martin, John Blodgett, David Scott, David E. Thomas, James Harvey, W. R. Thomas, W. A. Welsher, I. M. Chapman, W. S. Hamlin, and N. B. H. Gardner. At present the membership does not exceed forty souls.

The Christian Church.—This church was organized by Elders Samuel Kyle and William Dye in May, 1821, with about twelve members. For the first nine years no extensive records of its proceedings were kept. The first regular Pastor was Elder Joseph Kirby, and Thomas Long served as Clerk for forty-two consecutive years. While this congregation has made no noise in the world, it has pursued the

even tenor of its way, doing much good. The Pastors of the church, since its organization to the present time, number some of the best and purest men to be found in the ministry. They are Samuel Kyle, William Dye, Joseph Kirby, Adam Thomas, M. D. Briney, Daniel Long, Josiah Knight, D. W. Fowler, John McMillen, H. Y. Rush, C. A. Morse, Thomas Wells, Thomas A. Brandon, C. T. Emmons, E. M. Rapp and Joel Thomas.

CASSTOWN BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Casstown Baptist Church was organized between 1850 and 1852, by members from the Staunton Baptist Church and the Salem Congregation at Troy. The first-named church had become reduced in numbers, and, being too near Troy, it was decided to establish a new one, and thus the present flourishing congregation at Casstown became a Christian body. The first meetings of the Casstown Baptists were held in the old Universalist Church (now Odd Fellows' Hall) in that village until their own new church was dedicated, May 25, 1856. Since that time the church has kept steadily forward, and is in a prosperous condition at the present day. Among the able men who have sustained a pastoral relation with the Casstown Baptist Church, we record the well-known names of Willis Hance, Sr., Robert Stapleton, Samuel Deweese, William Sutton, Moses Frazee, L. C. Carr, E. D. Thomas, Daniel Bryant, David E. Thomas, John Blodgett, J. G. Tunison, J. W. Weatherby, J. W. Miller, W. S. Hamlin, and A. B. Nixon, the present Pastor. Many of the above Pastors rest from their labors.

Casstown Lutheran Church.—The Casstown Lutheran Church was established between 1835 and 1840. The congregation not possessing a house of worship of their own, meetings were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church until a Lutheran Church was erected. This was a substantial stone structure, which gave way, in 1867, to a handsome brick edifice, in which the congregation still worship. Among the pastors of the Casstown Lutheran Church, since its formation, have been Revs. Link, Anghe, Harris, Weills, Welsh, Hershiser, Lilly and Helnig.

Casstown M. E. Church.—This religious body was formed a few years prior to the establishment of the Lutheran Church. A house, now used as a planing-mill, was the first place of worship, but a beautiful brick church replaced it a few years ago. The congregation is in a flourishing condition. Its pastors are selected annually by the General Conference.

GEN. JOHN WEBB'S NARRATIVE.

We believe that we can no better illustrate the life, trials, triumphs and experiences of a pioneer than by giving the history of one written by his own hand; and such a document we introduce at this point. It is from the pen of Gen. Webb, and we preface it by saying that what the old gentleman says of other places is peculiarly applicable to the early settlement of Lost Creek Township:

"I was born of Baptist parents, at May's Lick, Mason County, State of Kentucky, May 17, 1793. My parents were church members before I was born. In the month of November, 1797, my father removed to Ohio, six years before the State was admitted into the Union, and wintered near Waynesville. In March following, he settled in the dense wilderness between the two Miami Rivers, near where the city of Dayton now stands. There was no mark of an ax (excepting those of Indian tomahawks) there until my father and brothers cut logs to build a cabin, into which he put his family. At that time, the cabin was hardly up and covered, and it was without floor, chimney or door. Our nearest neighbors were Indians, bears, wolves, foxes, wildcats, turkeys, deer and raccoons. Spring opened early, vegetation grew rapidly, the ground was loaded with hickory-nuts, walnuts, etc., and the woods swarmed with different kinds of singing birds. I was not nine years old, and, not realizing our lonely situation, I thought it a paradise. About forty or fifty rods east of our house stood a little prairie, in which we made our first garden, but we were soon compelled to inclose it with a high 'staked and ridered' fence, to keep the deer from destroying the fruits of our first planting.

We had to watch our cornfields, to prevent the squirrels and raccoons from pulling up the corn in the spring and from eating the ears in the fall. The wild pigeons were very plentiful and destructive, picking up the wheat almost as soon as sown.

"My father sowed the first wheat and clover seed, and planted the first apple and peach trees and built the first cabin in that region. After eight years of life there, father exchanged farms with my brother-in law, Timothy Green, and moved three miles west, near the present site of Beavertown.

"There being no school near us then, my mother taught my youngest sister and myself at home. Our main books were the spelling book, Testament and Bible. I was eight years old before I saw a schoolhouse, and never went to school in any house but a log-cabin. In 1811, father sold his farm of 240 acres for $2,000, intending to purchase land in this (Miami) county for his sons. One day he mounted a young, hard-mouthed horse, intending to select a location, and started off. But the horse, becoming frightened, ran a quarter of a mile, threw my father against a stump, broke his arm in two places, and crushed his shoulder and skull, of course killing him instantly. This occurred on Thursday, November 28, 1811.

"On the day following father's funeral, our family assigned to mother all the money and property that he left, and shortly afterward I purchased the land I now occupy, two miles north of Casstown, from John Rogers, for $320. At that time Rogers owned an entire section. There were two cabins on my piece, a lot of land inclosed; and I gave Rogers in payment an order on my mother, for I was but eighteen years old, and engaged in "keeping" school. Two years before this I taught the first school ever held in this region.

"In the following spring, mother and I, with my brothers Elisha and Joseph, moved to this neighborhood. Joseph, having no house on his land, moved into one of my houses. He had purchased a quarter-section of land, where John Mitchell now lives [*i. e.* the present Hyatt farm—Ed.], and subsequently built a cabin there. He afterward exchanged it for a quarter-section then owned by Richard Palmer, my brother-in-law, and now owned by George Hammon and Joel Burton, adjoining the village of Casstown.

"In the latter part of the winter of 1813, I volunteered as a soldier, expecting to go to Detroit. But the surrender of Hull's army there, left our whole northern and northwestern frontier exposed to Indian depredations. The general Government, therefore, caused a line of block-houses to be built along the frontier of Ohio and Indiana, and called out a large portion of the frontier militia to be stationed in them. So we were marched to Greenville, Darke County, under Captain Charles Hilliard, where we remained six months. John Stoner and Gosberry Elliott, two of our soldiers, were killed by the Indians, also Philip Taylor, an Indian trader, Mr. Rush, a settler, and two little girls, daughters of a Mr. Wilson. In August of the same year (1814) the savages killed David Gerard within a mile of our house, and the same evening Henry Dilbone and wife further up on Spring Creek.

"In the month of March, 1815, our two houses were consumed by fire, and we removed to Roger's until I built another cabin. I was teaching school in one of my own cabins at the time of this calamity. During this year, Priscilla Knight and I were married, and lived happily together for more than half a century. At our first company muster, after our return from Greenville, I drilled the company at the request of our captain. I was twenty years old at that time (1813). Having been appointed Orderly Sergeant, I was shortly afterward elected Captain. My company's membership extended as far north as there were inhabitants at that time. As there were a few settlers scattered along the Miami as far as where Sidney now stands, our place of company drill was on the ground where Elder D. E. Thomas' house now stands (i. e., near the D. & M. R. R. depot adjoining Piqua). I afterward acted as Major at regimental musters, and shortly after was elected Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel successively. A short time subsequent, I was elected Brigadier General, receiving every vote in the county but one, and, by

the resignation of Gen. Young, I became acting Major General of the Tenth Division of Ohio Militia. The division embraced the counties of Montgomery, Darke, Shelby and Miami, and consisted of ten regiments of infantry, riflemen, cavalry and artillery.

"In 1819, I was unanimously elected Justice of the Peace of Lost Creek Township, in which office my whole term of service extended over thirty years. During that time, I married more than one hundred couples. I was a trustee of the original survey of the township, and, assisting in the survey, wrote all the leases. I also assisted in the survey of a number of county roads, and administered on many estates. In 1838, I resigned my military commission, and, many years after the war of 1812, I received two warrants for eighty acres of Government land each, and I now receive a yearly pension for services rendered the nation.

"In 1861, at the outbreak of the rebellion, the young men asked me to drill a company of Home Guards, which I consented to do. A company was speedily recruited, and made rapid improvements in the tactics. The patriotic ladies raised funds for the purchase of a beautiful flag, which was presented to the company at Casstown. On that day, the company was drawn up in a hollow square, the ladies and speakers facing inward. George C. Clyde presented the standard in the name of the ladies, and D. E. Thomas accepted it in behalf of the company, in a neat speech. The whole affair was a grand success."

In speaking of the "financial frauds" of the old days, Gen. Webb says: "In 1819, I was appointed administrator with the widow on the estate of ——. Her bad management and the confused condition of the estate came near ruining me. The first difficulty I encountered was to clear it of a judgment for $18,000, in favor of John H. Piatt, of Cincinnati. There were other judgments and other claims, and the result was that the estate proved to be insolvent, with but 40 cents on the dollar. The widow bought and kept it at its appraisement, for which she gave no security, and paid nothing, and I had to foot the bill! At various times I bailed —— and others, and was left to pay the amounts. Many years after, I bailed ——; he availed himself of the bankrupt act, and, as usual, left me to pay his debts. I took stock in the 'Troy Manufacturing Company'; it failed. I took stock in the 'Addison, Troy & Covington Turnpike Co.'; it 'fizzled.' Then I invested in two toll-bridge companies at Troy; one of the bridges fell before it was finished, and the other was washed away shortly after completion. I was generally called a 'good fellow,' and consequently was often imposed upon.

"These difficulties, poor health and a large family, often seriously afflicted, have affected my progress. From the foregoing it would seem that I have been a poor economist and financier. This is true, yet my family have been comfortably and respectably raised."

Gen. Webb concludes his memoir by saying that, on the 9th of August, 1827, he was received into the Lost Creek Baptist Church, and baptized by Elder Willis Hance. He was for many years Clerk of the Mad River Association, and prepared its minutes for publication. On one occasion, Mr. Webb went to Columbus on horseback to attend to some business pertaining to the church charter before the Legislature.

LOST CREEK IN THE WAR.

During the war of the rebellion, no rural township replied more liberally to the calls of the President than Lost Creek. Her citizens were among the first to enlist in 1861, and from that eventful period until the termination of the struggle, she had more than two hundred soldiers at the front. They took part in some of the most sanguinary battles without, so far as we are able to learn, having a single one of their number killed outright. Of her war record, Lost Creek Township is justly proud, and should her citizens ever be called upon again to take up arms in defense of principle, we doubt not that they will obey with the enthusiasm that characterizes them in everything they undertake.

A LIST OF THE OLD SETTLERS.

We here append a list, as complete as can be obtained at this late day, of the old settlers of the township: John Webb*, Elisha Webb, Asa Rogers, John Shidler, Alexander McDowell*, Abram Cromer, James Buckles*, Timothy Green, James Frazee, George Green, Willis Northcutt, —— Rogers, John W. Martin, Willis Hance, Benjamin Hance, J. K. McFarland, George Puterbaugh, Giles Johnston, Allen Ralston, William Babb, Daniel Knoop, John Wilson, William Burton*, Thomas Shidler, Henry Whitmore, William Wallace, Richard Palmer, William C. Knight, William Saunders, John Lenon, David Archer, Jonathan Yates, Reuben Westfall, John Darst, Thomas Stretch, Joseph Webb, Joseph Layton, James Fordyce, Jonas Sutton, Daniel H. Knoop*, Thomas Long, Barnett Rapp, Samuel McDowell*, John Shanks, Levi Martin, Jacob Youtsey, Jonathan Cavault, Josiah Martin*, Peter Clyde, —— Trimmens, Andrew Egnew.

Of all the foregoing, only those whose names are marked with an asterisk (*) are living at the present time. The rest have passed down the "corridors of time," and rest from the arduous labors which they performed so well. Truly, it can be said of them, when looking upon the fair land which they helped to improve, "Their works do follow them."

"O, many a time it hath been told,
The story of these men of old;
For this, fair poetry hath wreathed
Her sweetest, purest flower;
For this, proud eloquence hath breathed
His strain of loftiest power.
Devotion, too, hath lingered round
Each spot of consecrated ground,
And hill and valley blest;
There where our pioneer fathers strayed,
There, where they loved, and wept, and prayed,
There, where their ashes rest."

—*Sprague.*

RECAPITULATION.

Lost Creek Township is now in a healthy condition. The roads that bisect it are well piked, and in admirable condition for travel. The farming land is well drained, and much of it clovered in alternate seasons. Plenty of good water is afforded for stock, and all the farms are highly improved. A great deal of corn is annually raised in Lost Creek, which finds a ready market at Troy, and the acreage of wheat and other cereals is large and constantly increasing. Of her citizens, we have said much in the foregoing pages. They are intelligent, industrious and energetic, worthy successors to the men who cleared the unbroken forests, and brought order and light out of "chaos and confusion." We predict that the future of Lost Creek Township is one to be envied, for her exhaustless resources are certain to place her in the first rank of such organizations. She might well claim our State motto as her own—*Imperio imperium.*

ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP.

Prior to the first election. held in July, 1807, this township was bounded as follows: On the south by Montgomery County, on the east by Champaign County, on the north by Canada, on the west by the Great Miami River; that portion of the county east of the Miami was known by the name of Randolph Township. At the first meeting of the County Commissioners, the county was divided into five townships; the fourth was called Elizabeth. From the official records we extract the following: "The fourth township to be known and called by the name of Elizabeth; and bounded: Beginning at the northeast corner of Bethel Township; thence west with the line of said township to the Great Miami River; thence up said river to the middle of the eleventh range; thence east, with the line through said

range, to the county line ; thence south with said line to the beginning ;" this being the present boundary of the township.

The seeker of a home was struck by the healthy condition of this locality. Beautiful springs were noticed on all sides ; numerous streams traversed through the soil, assuring its fertility ; the white oak, which predominated in the forests, promised to be of value in the building of cabins ; and the many maple trees yielded an abundance of sugar and molasses. These extraordinary inducements were not overlooked ; and it is not surprising that settlements were made in the younger days of the nineteenth century.

No actual settlements were made previous to 1800, though the forests were inhabited by the hunter and trapper during the period of 1790 to 1799. In 1799, Michael Carver emigrated from Pennsylvania to this State and settled on what is now known as Staunton. One year later, Carver, with Benjamin and Christopher Knoop removed some five miles east of Staunton. Carver purchased a half-section of land from John Cleves Symmes, paying $2.50 an acre for the same. This property is now in the possession of Henry Carver, who inherited it from his father. At this period, scarcely any trace of civilization was apparent, the locality for a distance of several miles consisting of one continued forest. A rude hut was constructed as a shelter from the elements, and an inclosure provided for the horses. Then the work of clearing the forests began in earnest. During the years of 1800 to 1812, occasional travelers, upon reaching this township, were not long in ascertaining its many advantages, and very naturally sought permanent homes within its boundaries. Among these, who were mainly from Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Virginia, were John and Jacob Mann, Michael Shidecker, George Williams, Christopher Prillamen, Obadiah Winters, John Flinn, John Gearheart, Ralph French, Thomas and James Cecil. These men settled in different sections, and in the face of many difficulties. The thriving and prowling son of the forest was as yet in his element, and the midnight howl of the wolf disturbed the rest of the weary settler. The cutting down of trees and the clearing of the forests progressed slowly, requiring much labor.

Sociability was a prominent feature of the pioneer ; ever ready and willing to assist his neighbor—a request being responded to with readiness. Williams Mitchell, upon concluding to erect a cabin, invited his neighbors to assist him. A force of men began hewing the necessary timber in the morning ; and at the close of day the cabin was erected. Need we add that doors and windows were not included ? The opening was covered by a quilt or blanket ; the open space between the logs was covered with paper, serving instead of glass windows. Log-rolling constituted the chief employment in the early spring. It was customary to divide those participating into two companies, each commanded by a captain ; each party strove to perform the most labor ; consequently, every man worked with a will. Whisky was furnished at intervals, which placed the men in a splendid working condition. At noon, and in the evening, meals were provided for them, consisting chiefly of chicken pot-pie and noodle soup. In an interview with Leonard Bousman, the writer was informed that he (Bousman) had attended some twenty of these log-rollings in one season.

An article indispensable in every household was whisky, obtained, in the earliest times, at the Knoop distillery, in Staunton. In later years, a number of distilleries in the township supplied the demand. Every family had a quantity of the liquor in the house. Should a neighbor call, he was sure to be greeted with a tin cup filled with whisky. Was a laborer engaged to perform a few days' work, he expected plenty of whisky in addition to his wages, and was never disappointed.

Marriages then, as now, were a source of much social enjoyment. The entire neighborhood was invited to attend the ceremonies, and the invitation was invariably accepted. Usually the youths and maidens mounted on horses and formed a procession. Much amusement was indulged in during the trip to the residence of the bride, sometimes many miles distant. A bottle of whisky was placed on

the road, at a considerable length in advance of the company. Two of the young men would then dismount and run for the bottle. The winner of this novel race was entitled to the flask and its contents. The enormous amount of labor performed from year to year required the hearty co-operation of every member of the family, consequently, there was no time for idleness, and the youngsters had few opportunities of engaging in amusements. Occasionally, they were granted a short respite, and the ball and bat were brought into service. Instead of the base ball of to-day, they were content to play "corner ball." In the fall of the year, gathering beech-nuts and hickory-nuts was considered fine sport. The spinning wheel furnished the sole amusement for the maidens.

Elizabeth was well represented in the Indian war of 1812. Several companies of volunteers were organized, of which John Williams and Jacob Mann were Captains, while John Shidecker, William Mitchell, William Shearer, Philip Sailor and others deserve honorable mention as privates. Abram Statler was compelled to go to Fort Wayne during the campaign. Here he endured many privations, fortunately returning home in safety, though much broken down in health. His father was originally detailed to perform this duty, but this the brave and noble son would not allow, under any circumstances, and went in his stead. Such heroic conduct and filial devotion is commendable. While Capt. Williams' company was stationed at Fort Loramie, a little incident occurred which was related to the writer by one of the oldest settlers. One night, one of the soldiers had a dream. Of the nature of this dream history will ever be silent, the dreamer sleeping the sleep that knows no wakening, his lips having long been hushed in silence. Perhaps, in his imagination, he saw some horrible illusion, for suddenly a piercing shriek was heard. In an instant all sprang to their feet and grasped their weapons in alarm. Capt. Williams was thrown into a state of great fear, and, heedless of the degradation which might follow, he ran from the camp and sought refuge behind a log. A soldier, thinking he was an Indian, raised his gun and fired, fortunately missing his man. Before another shot was fired, the Captain came to his senses and the mistake was discovered.

For many years after the first settlement had been made, the township was inhabited by the untutored sons of the forest. Generally these Indians were inclined to be peaceable, though the pioneer was much disturbed by their numerous visits to his cabin, begging for bread and whisky, which were never refused them. The Pottawatomies, who have a close connection with the Shawnoes, were camped at various parts of the township. Mr. Henry Carver informs us that the land at present owned by him was a favorite camping-ground, at that time being in possession of his father, Michael Carver, who was often the victim of their depredations. On one occasion, Michael, with two horses attached to a sleigh, was hauling logs. An Indian came toward him, showing strong symptoms of an over-indulgence in fire-water, undoubtedly procured from the whites. His drunken performances frightened the horses. This so angered Carver that he extracted a stake from the sleigh, and, striking the savage with it, felled him to the ground. When the latter became conscious, he walked away without making any demonstration, nor was Carver molested in the future. With the tribe just mentioned, was a white woman (her name we could not ascertain), who had been stolen from her home in Pennsylvania, when but a child, and taken by the band to Ohio. Eventually, she became reconciled with her lot, married a grim warrior and became the mother of a large family. It is said that, in later years, she paid a visit to her old home, remaining for a short time only, and soon rejoining her wild associates. The savages were considered peaceful and harmless, and no danger was apprehended. Immediately after the killing of Dilbone and the Gerards, however, the entire country prepared for action. The women and children were taken to the house of John M. Dye, while the male portion of the community scoured the country in search of the murderers, but without success. For some time after the deed was committed, an Indian was held in mortal dread and looked upon with



KNOOP CHILDREN'S HOME.

(See page 409.)

suspicion. No further disturbance occurring, all recollections of the bloody affair passed into oblivion. It may have been twenty years after the first settlement before the last of the Pottawatomies disappeared. Many of the present inhabitants have distinct recollections of seeing these representatives of the red race, the above facts having been ascertained through interviews with Henry Carver, William Mitchell, Leonard Bousman, Andrew Sayers, Mrs. Dye, Mrs. Statler, Mrs. French and others, whose names do not occur to us at this writing. They all admit that the presence of an Indian inspired them with uncontrollable fear.

Wild beasts, common to American forests, abounded in this locality previous to the year 1820. The howl of the wolf was heard nightly; encounters with bears and panthers occurred frequently; human life was in danger, and the lives of domestic animals were in continual jeopardy. Mr. Leonard Bousman furnished us with the following: "The first sheep were brought to the county by the Knoops. As the flock increased in numbers, five of the sheep were sold to a man named Jackson, and placed in a pen attached to his cabin. They were soon discovered by wolves, who, on a certain night, made an attack. The continued howling of the wolves frightened the sheep, and they made a desperate attempt to escape from the inclosure; finally, they succeeded, and ran in the direction of a stream near by, closely pursued by their enemies the wolves. Upon reaching the stream, the foremost sheep plunged headlong into the water and was drowned. The remaining four, true to their instinct, followed the leader and shared the same fate, literally jumping from the frying-pan into the fire. Woolen clothing was not worn by Jackson's family in the following winter. At another time, Bousman's father was burning logs and rubbish in a field which he was clearing. His sons were assisting him. After the evening meal had been served, the male members of the family again repaired to the field; it being essential that the land be prepared for the plow as quickly as possible, all hands labored diligently. Presently, the howl of the wolf could plainly be heard piercing the calm night air, followed by a succession of fierce cries apparently from every direction. Ere long, Bousman and his sons saw the beasts approaching. The fire, which had been the agent in attracting them, for a long time, kept them at bay; but ere long, one more daring than the others, sprang toward Bousman, who promptly struck him with an ax, his sons flying to his assistance, they soon dispatched the beast. At this instant, strange as it may appear, the remaining wolves turned and fled. But for this fortunate circumstance, it might have gone hard with the Bousmans. Hogs were also frequently attacked by the wolves, until they were provided with means of defense. It became customary to allow several hogs to live to an old age; as they grew older, their teeth increased in size, making them a splendid weapon of self-defense, and a protection also for the rest. An old, ferocious hog, with long teeth, was considered a match for any wolf. Gray squirrels proved another source of continual annoyance. Immediately after the corn was planted, it was ferreted out by thousands of these little pests, often making it necessary to plant a second time. An inroad was also made upon the growing corn as soon as in milk, and they would work upon it until gathered, sometimes destroying half the corn in a field. The nuisance becoming unbearable, it was decided to adopt a plan, by which the many little animals could be destroyed. Accordingly, a certain day was set apart by the inhabitants of a district, for a general slaughter. To encourage hunters, some of the farmers would raise a subscription in corn, to be paid the hunter who would bring in the most scalps. Isaac Mendenhall and Allen Ramsay were considered among the best hunters in this section. The year of 1828 witnessed a general migration of the squirrel to the East. After this time, wholesale squirrel killing was abandoned.

The excellent facilities for water-power did not long escape the keen observation of the settler. The necessity of a flouring-mill became apparent, the nearest being Freeman's Mill, in Monroe Township. A continual demand for whisky and the abundant production of corn increasing from year to year, guaranteed the erection of distilleries a safe investment. In 1811, the building of the first mill

was commenced by John M. Dye, at the Lost Creek crossing, near the land now owned by John Lefevre. The entire neighborhood assisted in hewing the logs. Perhaps the only man living who assisted in the construction of this mill, is Andrew Sayers. The mill was not finished until the year 1813, the first wheat being ground a few days prior to the marriage of Dye's daughter, Sarah, to Abram Statler. Mrs. Statler remembers that the chief amusement of the wedding guests consisted in visiting the new mill. At that time, Dye resided on the site of the Children's Home; but, at the completion of the mill, he erected a stone building just north of it; the house still stands and is occupied by John Lefevre. This new improvement was but the forerunner of many others. A road was surveyed from the mill to Troy, making a direct avenue for conveying grain to and from the center. The second grist mill was built by Michael Carver, in 1823; this building is at present used as a cotton-mill by Henry Carver. Other mills were erected in later years, many are yet in good running order, and will be found in every part of the township.

Jacob Mann erected the first distillery; in what year we have been unable to ascertain. The next distillery of any magnitude was built by Daniel P. Voorhis, in 1830. The many private whisky factories throughout the township are not considered worthy of notice. A Dutchman by the name of VanCulen Hampton owned the first saw-mill, situated on the land now owned by M. Hill. Perhaps, a powder-mill erected by Jacob Prillman, on Indian Creek, in 1806, is the first manufacturing establishment ever put up in the township; the property is now in possession of William Thompson. Some years after, a man named Lusenhall engaged in the manufacturing of hats, on the site of Levi Staley's residence. In 1825, Newman Scarlet operated a turning lathe, on the present Henry Bell property, on Indian Creek. Stores were also established as they were needed. The first store was kept by Conklin, in 1831, father of John Conklin, the Corporation Clerk of Troy. Isaac Sheets and Asa French were also engaged in the sale of merchandise.

For many years, roads were comparatively unknown. The pioneer cut a path to the house of his nearest neighbor, who, in turn cut his way to the next cabin. Thus, it will be noticed that the roads were very irregular, and traveling was necessarily slow and tedious. The road from Dye's mill to Troy was the first laid out by the County Surveyor. The first pike built through the township was the Troy and Springfield pike. At this writing, the township is traversed by three or four free pikes, intersected by a complete network of roads.

Cincinnati was the nearest trading-point for a number of years. After harvest, wheat was taken to the mill and ground; if there was a surplus of flour, it was taken to Cincinnati, by wagon, and exchanged for leather, coffee and other indispensable necessaries. Sometimes a small amount of cash was received, which was saved for the tax-gatherer. The leather was usually converted into shoes by roaming shoemakers. Horses were often taken to South Carolina and sold at a good figure. A cargo of flour and pork was placed on a raft and floated into the Miami, thence to the Ohio, down to the Mississippi, thence onward to New Orleans. Here the cargo was disposed of, and the pilot returned on foot, some three or four months being consumed in going and returning.

A new impetus came to the homes of the pioneer in 1830. This year witnessed the erection of frame dwellings; new arrivals came from the East, and general prosperity crowned the efforts of the inhabitants. On and after this date, no backward steps were taken; the population was on a rapid increase; instead of one continual forest, beautiful fields of golden grain were seen; blazed roads had long disappeared; the educational interests attained a higher standard. It was apparent the struggles through poverty were a thing of the past.

Clock peddlers traversed the country in 1835, selling their wares at a high figure; many settlers paid from $25 to $75 for a common eight-day clock. Stoves were introduced in 1840, and created somewhat of a sensation. To the pioneer, accustomed to sit and warm by the dear old fire-place from infancy up, it seemed

that the new contrivance could be of no service in heating and cooking. So strong was the prejudice against this invention, that many declared that victuals had not the wholesome taste produced by the old way of cooking. The general opinion soon changed, and erelong stoves came into general use. Simultaneously with the stove came the cast-iron plow, and lately the steel plow, the mower and reaper and the thresher. Log cabins gave way to beautiful edifices of frame and brick; large bank barns were erected for the comfort of the domestic animal; everything was changed as if by magic.

Taught to reverence and trust in the Lord of Hosts, when but children, and faithfully adhering to these teachings as they grew older, it is natural that the settlers should make rapid progress in the religious cause. After six days of hard labor, the Sabbath was welcomed as a day of rest. Ministers were unknown for several years after the arrivals of the first settlers. No house of worship had been erected. On Sabbath morning, the humble cabin was converted into a house of prayer; the family gathered around the fire-place, passages of Scripture were read and commented upon, interspersed by the singing of hymns of ye olden time. The long distance to the house of the next-door neighbor made impossible the favorite Sunday afternoon call of the present day; social conversation, suggesting and discussing plans for the future, and the singing of a hymn occasionally, serving to while away the long hours of the afternoon and evening. Later on, the locality becoming somewhat more populated, it was decided to hold services at a certain house which could be conveniently reached by the neighborhood; and persons would gather from a radius of four and five miles to join in social worship. The first meeting was held at the house of Rafe Stafford, on the George Stafford farm, in Clarke County, by members of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. The first services held in the township, were conducted by the Methodists, at the house of John Gearheart, at present occupied by Miss Sarah Gearheart, on the Troy and Springfield pike, near the eastern township line. The New Lights erected a church, in 1815, near the Cold Springs.

The first meeting of the Baptists was held at the house of Stephen Dye, in Staunton Township, on the 3d of November, 1804, a full account of which will be found in another part of this work. Our forefathers endured all the inconveniences connected with an attendence to these meetings; yet the long walk through the dense forests was performed without a murmur, and with glad thanksgiving to the Most High. At the residence of William Knight, on the site of the Children's Home, the first meeting within the township was held. Services were also conducted in the houses and barns of the neighbors, and frequently an adjournment was made to God's first temples. Assembling together for the purpose of holding social religious meetings was the favorite and only pastime of the young folks The house owned by Knight was afterward sold to John M. Dye, with the express understanding that devotional exercises should be continued, Mr. Dye, being a stanch Baptist, acquiescing readily. These meetings continued for some years. Mrs. Sarah Statler is the only living member of this organization. At present the Casstown Church is attended by the Baptists of Elizabeth; there is no Baptist Church in the township.

Having penned a general outline of the history of the New Light and Baptist churches, we now turn our attention to the Methodist Episcopal. The first meetings were held at the house of Samuel Mitchell. A society was afterward formed near the location of the present McKendree Chapel; this was in 1815. Aunt Betsy Stafford is the only surviving member of this class; the others have long passed away. Joseph Oglesby was the first circuit minister; and Abbott Godart the first quarterly minister. In 1822, a structure was built on Section two, southeast of Miami City, and called McKendree Chapel. In 1845, the building was torn down to make way for an edifice of brick, which is, at present, attended by a large congregation. At the first Sunday school of this church the first lesson was the first chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke. John Bruce was elected Superintendent.

We wish to remark while writing on this subject, that religiously, Elizabeth is unsurpassed by any township in the county. The family Bible occupies a conspicious position in nearly every household. In the cares and pleasures of daily life, devotional exercises are never forgotten. The examples set fourscore years ago have passed from generation to generation. That religion and morality will ever have a firm foothold is a foregone conclusion. So mote it be.

One of the prime objects of the pioneers was the establishment of suitable schools for the children. Pennsylvania, to whom the township owes her earliest settlers, offered poor and uninviting educational facilities. John M. Dye, it is said, left his native State for that reason. Obstacles in the way of establishing suitable schools were many. There were, as yet, very few people in the district; money was scarce; able and efficient teachers could not be obtained; much labor was required in building a suitable house for educational purposes. But, in spite of all these difficulties, the pioneer did not waver. A site was selected, logs were hewn, and erelong the house was ready for occupancy. A teacher was procured who received a small compensation, and boarded "round." The original schoolhouse was situated on the farm of Christian Knoop, near the Staunton line. The first person to officiate therein as schoolmaster was John Enyeart, who combined with the duties of pedagogue that of Justice of the Peace. Later on a schoolhouse was built near the present Staley mill, in what is now known as Bethel Township.

In 1812, the schoolhouse on the Lost Creek Crossing was taught by John Schell, when he was sober. For charts, rude boards on which were inscribed in rough caricatures the alphabet and easy monosyllables, were used. Noah Webster's spelling book, Dilworth's arithmetic, the Bible, or any other book obtainable, completed the outfit. Under careful, economical management, the educational interests of this locality progressed gradually and satisfactorily. As the general surroundings advanced in civilization, the population increased; the pioneer was slowly placing himself and his interests on a firm financial basis, thus enabling him to afford his children better facilities for obtaining a good common-school education. Prior to 1840, there were but two schoolhouses in the township. To-day, eight fine brick structures, erected at an average cost of $2,000, bear testimony to the rapid strides made in this direction.

A stranger is impressed by the numerous graveyards located in nearly every section of the township. They are not populated very thickly, but their number and location show a change induced by the absence of roads, and strengthen the idea that each family buried its own dead on the home place. No costly monument was erected in ye olden times, a plain, rough sandstone, simply inscribed, marking the silent resting-place. The oldest known grave is that of Mrs. Lowder, who rests in the burying-place in the rear of Charles Voorhis' residence. The Methodist Episcopal cemetery is the oldest public burying-ground in the township. James Mitchell was the first person buried here; July 19, 1815, is the date. In this city of the dead repose soldiers of all American wars, a singular coincidence. We append the names: Revolutionary war, Samuel Mitchell, John Burns; war of 1812, Jacob Ullery, John Drury, William Mitchell; Mexican war, John French; rebellion, Jacob Sterrett, Randolph Moore, Merriam Kester, Edward Kemp. The New Light cemetery, adjoining Henry Carver's property, is beautifully situated. From its highest point can be obtained a full view of the entire neighborhood. Here sleeps Michael Carver, an early settler. The following is engraved on his tombstone:

IN MEMORY OF

MICHAEL CARVER,

A native of Pennsylvania, who died Dec. 2, 1842, aged 60 years and 2 months. He was one of the first settlers in this vicinity, and emigrated to this county in 1799, where he lived respected, and died regretted, leaving a large family to inherit his name and practice his many virtues.

Miami City, or Alcony P. O., is the only village. It was laid out in 1858 by M. G. Carr, Levi Hart and William Vandeveer; it is situated on the Troy and

Springfield pike, having formerly been a stopping-point on the Troy and Springfield stage-route. The first house was erected by Philip Dick, and used as a cooper-shop. In 1860, it was bought by John Drury, and changed into a tavern stand; the tavern is closed at present. The town has a population of about 150. A post office has been established; in what year, we could not ascertain. Mail is carried from Troy, via this place, to Christiansburg, Champaign Co., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. The early records of the office having been lost, we can give a list of the recent Postmasters only: William Schoby, 1869; Christian Seuer, 1870; S. B. Thatcher, 1871–72; William Scott, 1872, who continued in office until 1878, when J. M. Smith, the present incumbent, was appointed. Following is a showing of the business interests of the town: Dry goods, groceries, etc., J. M. Smith, J. M. Hart; blacksmithing and wagon-making, W. A. Baker, J. A. Robinson, W. Anderson; physicians, V. S. Deaton, J. O. Davy; shoemaking, Rudolph Billett. The only saloon has been closed.

Many of the early records are lost or destroyed; therefore it is impossible to give a complete list of all the officers of the township. John M. Dye was Justice of the Peace in 1811. Thomas Sayers held the office of Clerk for many years; he was also a Justice of the Peace. Debts were sometimes contracted which could not be paid when due, and the accounts were left in the hands of the "Squire" for collection. This constituted the chief legal business.

KNOOP CHILDREN'S HOME.

Inasmuch as the above-mentioned home is situated in this township, and on the land donated by one of her former most prominent citizens, we will endeavor to present a brief sketch of the founding and management of this institution. For many years, the subject of building a suitable asylum for the accommodation of children who had been deprived of the comforts of a home, had been agitated by philanthropists of this county. Year after year, it became more and more apparent that decisive steps must be taken toward the accomplishment of this object. The matter was first brought before the public by the Women's Christian Association, of whom it may well be said that they laid the corner-stone of the handsome edifice which now greets the eye of the passer-by. In their official semi-annual Report of March, 1877, the Directors of the County Infirmary advocated, in the strongest terms, the establishment of a home for destitute children, a number of whom were at that time supported by the managers of the Infirmary. They called attention to the bad examples set before the little ones, while inmates of that institution, and urged that the evil influences by which they were surrounded would certainly lead to bad results.

On the 4th day of June, 1877, John H. Knoop conveyed to Isaac Clyne, W. H. Northcutt and D. C. Branson, Commissioners of Miami County, the grounds known as the "John Statler farm" (jointly owned by his brother Jacob and himself), in Elizabeth Township; containing about 160 acres of land, on which the "Home Buildings" are now located. The Commissioners authorized the Auditor to notify the qualified electors of the county that they would be called upon to vote on the question of building a Children's Home, at the October election, of 1877. The result of this election was as follows: For the Home, 5,891; against the Home, 175.

During the winter of 1877, and spring of 1878, the Commissioners visited a number of homes throughout the State, with a view of gaining an insight into the construction of these institutions. D. W. Gibbs, of Toledo, was selected architect, who drew up the plans and specifications of the proposed building. On the 8th of May, 1878, the contract for constructing the building was awarded to various parties at a cost of $16,270.25. Much additional work and many improvements have swelled the total cost to $30,000. January 15, 1878, the Commissioners appointed the following gentlemen to serve as Trustees: R. P. Spiker, Piqua, one year; Jacob Rohrer, Tippecanoe, two years; Samuel K. Harter, Troy, three years. January

21, 1879, Washington Barnes, of Troy, was appointed Superintendent. On the 30th of the same month, the building was completed and ready for occupancy.

Having decided upon giving the readers of this work a detailed account of the manner in which this institution is conducted, we repaired to the home. Upon ringing the door-bell, we were ushered into the cozy reception-room by a servant, a few moments later we were greeted by the genial Matron, to whom our wants were made known, and who kindly offered to conduct us through the building. Adjoining the reception-room is the office of the Superintendent and also of the physician; across the hall is the parlor, through which we pass into the sitting-room. Everything presents a neat and inviting appearance. The children's dining-room, linen-room, etc., are also found on this (ground) floor. On the second floor is located the hospital, Superintendent's private apartment, spare room, girls' dormitory, baby-room, occupied at this writing by eight sweet little cherubs, under the watchful eye of a nurse. The girls' sleeping apartments, and the dormitories and sleeping apartments of the boys, are also on this floor. The chapel and servants' apartments are on the third floor. In the basement is the employees' dining-hall, kitchen and storerooms. Back of the main building is the engine-room, laundry and bakery. The building is heated by steam and illuminated by gasoline. An inexhaustible spring furnishes water, which is forced to all parts of the building. Healthy bath-rooms have been provided, and the children are bathed once a week—Saturday. Visitors are admitted from 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M., daily, except Saturday and Sunday. Those who wish to attend the Sabbath school will be welcomed. The Trustees meet on the first Monday of each month. The friends of the children are also allowed to call on them on that day.

The total number of children who are inmates at this writing, is sixty-nine. The following is the number of employes, and the character of their duties: One teacher, two cooks, one baker, three laundry girls, three nurses, one chambermaid, one maid-of-all-work, one engineer, three laborers. The Matron has been much encouraged by favorable comments made by visitors, and well she might; a person more fitted for the responsible position could not be found. The Superintendent also takes an active interest in the welfare of all connected with the institution. Recently, the Female Bible Societies, of Troy and Piqua, presented the home with Bibles. A Sabbath school has been organized, and is visited by friends of the institution from far and near. Thus is the seed of morality and religion sown in these young hearts, and the Divine injunction, "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not," is literally obeyed.

Miami County may well be proud of her Children's Home. Situated on the grounds donated by descendants of her earliest settlers, built by the almost unanimous consent of her people, and managed by some of her most charitable citizens, she may ever point with pride to the Knoop Children's Home.

OFFICERS:

Trustees, S. K. Harter, President, Troy; Jacob Rohrer, Tippecanoe; R. P. Spiker, Piqua. Superintendent, Washington Barns, of Troy. Matron, Mrs. Mattie J. Barnes. Physician, L. M. Lindenberger. Teacher, Miss Lizzie Roney.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

At the close of the eighteenth century, and prior to the year 1807, this township formed a part of the extensive territory then known as Elizabeth, which is accurately located in the history of Elizabeth Township. At the first meeting of the Commissioners, the county was divided into five townships, of which Bethel was the first, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of the county, thence west with the county line to the Great Miami River, thence up the said river to the line between the ninth and tenth ranges, thence east with a line to the county line, thence south with the county line to the place of beginning. This has remained unchanged.

The land is quite rolling, all portions of the township being dotted by numerous hills. The soil, assisted by numberless streams, which owe their existence to the many springs, is rich, deep and productive, equaling any other section of country in the State. These advantages, together with the picturesque aspect, presumably induced the permanent settlement of the early pioneer. The land was not exempt from the almost impenetrable forests, and the first years of the settlers were devoted almost exclusively to "clearing." That this process was tedious will be admitted, when we state, upon the authority of an old resident, that, up to 1820, not more than ten acres were cultivated by any one settler in the township. But as time rolled on, it wrought its changes, and, at this writing, wood is becoming a scarcity, and many citizens are using coal for fuel.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The introduction of slavery to American soil dates back to 1620, at which time a Dutch ship brought to Jamestown twenty Africans, who were sold to the colonists. Year after year, this inhuman traffic became more general, and, in 1784, slavery existed in all of the Southern States. Even at this early date, a violent opposition to this system was manifested, but the oppressors were in a majority, and prospered without interruption. Many of those who condemned it severely, but were powerless to prevent it, sought new homes in the Northwest. Among these was Thomas Stockstill, a Tennessean, whose father was a wealthy slaveholder. Though enjoying a life of luxury and ease, Thomas formed a violent dislike to his sire's mode of accumulating wealth, and finally resolved to quit the parental roof forever. He was but sixteen years of age, and unused to the trials and privations destined to attend him in a new country; but the noble lad never wavered. The daily scenes of inhuman treatment to which the slaves were subjected could be endured no longer. He bade farewell to his native soil, mounted an old plug of a horse, and traveled in the direction of Fort Washington, now known as Cincinnati. His entire outfit consisted of the clothes he wore, one broadax, three chisels and two or three thumb gimlets. With these tools he supported himself, performing odd jobs of carpentering on the road. Somewhere in Kentucky he roofed a barn, using wooden pins for nails—there were no nails in those days—drilling the holes with a thumb gimlet. This kept him busy for some time, and when the work was finished, he continued his journey with more celerity, his financial condition having been somewhat improved. On his arrival at Fort Washington, the owner of one of the six cabins that constituted the fort offered to trade the same for his horse. Stockstill, being ignorant of the glorious future in store for the site of the Queen City of the West, rejected the offer. He remained here for a short time, and, finally, after encountering many difficulties, found a haven of rest in the cabin of a man named Hain, who lived in the extreme southwest corner of what is now known as Clarke County. This was in 1796. In the following year, he married Hain's daughter, Catherine, and settled on the land now owned by his son, J. L. Stockstill, in the northeast corner of this township. This was the first settlement made in the township, and one of the first in the county.

David H. Morris, Sr., was born in New Jersey, and participated in the Revolutionary war. He afterward went to Cincinnati, where he was detailed assistant surveyor. While traveling through this county, he was favorably impressed by the apparent fertility of the soil, and subsequently located in Section 23, in this township. The land is yet in the possession of his grandsons.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Robert and John H. Crawford came from Pennsylvania and settled here. These men held important positions in the young days of this county. They are prominently mentioned in the general history of the county.

Samuel Morrison, a relative of the Crawfords, came from Pennsylvania at an early day. Mordecai Mendenhall, another old pioneer, settled on Section 24, and lived there for nearly half a century. John Ross settled here in 1810; his son, we believe, still occupies the "home farm." Daniel Agenbrood, was born in

Maryland, whence he came to Dayton, and, upon leaving there, came to Bethel, and settled on the southwest corner of Section 28. Here he built a log cabin, which has since been weather-boarded, and is yet standing. James Fergus came from Virginia. He represented Miami in the Legislature, and was universally esteemed.

Phillip and Jacob Sailor settled upon Indian Creek in 1800, pursuing agricultural pursuits.

David Puterbaugh came to Ohio in 1809, settled here in 1813. His wife is still living at the advanced age of eighty-four years, and apparently enjoying good health.

John Clayton, a son of the Emerald Isle, crossed the waters of the Atlantic in the closing days of the eighteenth century. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and at its close purchased a farm upon which he quietly passed his days.

William Ellis squatted on Section 22, but soon changed his home for one west of the river. He was a Kentuckian by birth, and, like Thomas Stockstill, left his native soil because her authorities permitted the barter and sale of human lives. He went to Loramie's in 1835 and there died.

David, John and Abraham Studebaker immigrated to Bethel Township from Maryland. They invested largely in land, and their descendants are at the present time in possession of some of the finest farms in the county.

John Newcomb, with his brother Daniel, came from Scotland. After stopping at various places, they arrived here in 1814, and purchased what is now known as West Charleston.

PIONEER HARDSHIPS.

The early pioneers of this township were not excepted from the privations surrounding the settlement of a new country. As a greater portion of Bethel is rolling, and traversed by streams of refreshing waters, the inhabitants were in a salubrious condition. The northeastern corner, however, is low and marshy. At that time no system of drainage existed; water stood at one place during the entire year, and its foul stench produced much sickness. People were attacked by the fever and ague, scarlet and typhoid fevers and similar diseases. The occasional physician examined the patient, introduced the lance, forbade the use of cold water, prescribed pounds of calomel, shook his head and departed. Result—many of the patients died, some of them for the want of a cooling drink of water. The pioneer was discouraged; those who survived in the fall knew not whether they should live through the coming summer and made no preparations on their lands. Thomas Stockstill, a carpenter by occupation, devoted much time to making rough coffins and burying the dead, and, with that charity and good nature which was a characteristic part of his nature, refused all compensation from the poor and needy. In after years, a complete system of drainage was introduced, the angel of death departed, and marshes and swamps gave way to fields of golden grain.

The wild beasts of the forests, and the wolves particularly, waged a continual warfare against the few domestic animals owned by the settlers. These beasts came to their very doors; at one time, wolves carried off a hog belonging to Stockstill, which produced a marked advance in the price of pork—in that family. The corn crop was destroyed by the squirrels, who visited the fields in great numbers.

INDIANS.

During the Indian hostilities, our forefathers were subjected to daily peril. Many of them participated in the war of 1812; some of them were compelled to leave home and remain on active duty for six months, thus leaving their families unprotected. At this time, a poor man with wife and several children, asked leave to build a cabin on the tract owned by Stockstill, who, being ever ready to assist those less fortunate than himself, readily granted the request, and enjoined the petitioner to cultivate the land and earn a living. This man (name unknown) also took up arms against the Indians. The cabins of both families were in sight of each other, and both families were unprotected. On a certain afternoon, it

was reported that the red men would arrive in the settlement that evening and attack the cabins. This produced great fear among the almost helpless women. As night began to approach, Mrs. Stockstill barricaded the cabin door as best she could, put the children to sleep, and, ax in hand, stationed herself behind the door, fully determined to sell her life dearly. Some time during the evening, she heard the cry of murder proceeding from the direction of the neighboring cabin. The cry was repeated several times, and then all was hushed to sleepy silence. The poor woman concluded that her neighbor had been murdered by the savages, and expected to hear them approach her cabin at each moment. The moments flew by, but no one came; wearily and anxiously she passed through the long hours of the night, but no Indians appeared. At last, the morning began to dawn. Looking out cautiously, she discovered that no one was in sight, and concluded that her cabin had been overlooked by the redskins. Further investigation disclosed the fact that the neighboring cabin remained untouched, A woman was seen before it performing the usual household work. The cry of murder during the night, impressed upon Mrs. Stockstill the supposition that her neighbor had been killed, and she could not account for the presence of the mysterious stranger who seemed to be "making herself at home." Curiosity conquered prudence. She hurried to the cabin, and, to her great joy, discovered in the woman, her friend and neighbor, who, with her children was alive and well. Upon inquiry, she ascertained that the large dog belonging to the family, had jumped over an inclosure near the cabin, which was seen by the lady, who imagined that it was the form of an Indian; hence the cry of murder.

Among the defenseless residents of the humble cabin, the common mode of warfare was as follows: When Indians were approaching, the doors were securely fastened, but were often broken open by the savages. Upon entering, they were met by the ax in the hands of the wife, who was supported by a huge cudgel in the hands of her husband. Thus were they kept at bay. Again, should they make an attempt to come down the chimney, the fireplace was filled with feathers, which were lighted. The smoke stupefied the descending Indian, and, upon falling to the ground, he was instantly dispatched.

From Mr. S. L. Stockstill was obtained this curious incident: "During a time of Indian hostility, a white girl named Hacker was attacked by them and seriously wounded. She was relieved of her scalp and left for dead. She recovered, and in due time a second crop of beautiful hair grew upon her head. She afterward married and raised a family." With the passing of time, peace returned, the Indian removing toward the Great West. The descendants of Thomas Stockstill and David H. Morris still point to portions of their farms where at one time were pitched the tents of the red men.

GAME.

All kinds of game abounded in the forests. The hunters killed large numbers of squirrels, turkeys, pheasants, etc. Wolves, bears and panthers were frequently encountered. It is related that David H. Morris, Sr., killed three panthers in one morning. This sturdy old pioneer was very fond of hunting. He required his boys to practice shooting daily; when their record was poor, a general boxing of the ears was the result. Ammunition, though in active demand, was expensive and difficult to obtain. To obviate all embarrassment, it became customary for every pioneer to manufacture his own powder. In after years, when this indispensable article could be obtained at a nominal figure, the old custom was abolished.

EARLY MILLS, ETC.

The first mill was erected by one Teller, and called an ox mill, i. e., power was furnished by a large wheel, about thirty feet in circumference, which was trod by oxen. Mordecai Mendenhall erected a mill in early times—the exact date could not be ascertained.

In 1815, a mill was built on the mouth of Honey Creek by David Staley. This mill enjoyed an extensive trade; people from all directions flocking to the mill night and day. It was operated by the Staleys until 1831, when it fell into the hands of Daniel Babb, who operated it for many years. This gentleman established a store in its immediate vicinity for the accommodation of those who had their grain ground at his mill. In addition to this, he erected cooper and blacksmith shops. The various inhabitants formed quite a settlement, which was called Babbtown, in honor of its founder. On account of old age, Mr. Babb was compelled to cease running the mill in 1873, and since that time it has been idle. The location being a good one, however, the day may not be far distant when active work will be resumed. The shops and store have long been closed, and the former greatness of Babbtown exists in memory only. Simultaneously with the erection of the "Staley Mill" was constructed the Crawford Mill, which was rebuilt, in 1838, by one Cable. Corey's mill, on Honey Creek, was built prior to 1811. David Smith built upon the site of this old mill in 1835. A man named Earhart had a saw-mill on Honey Creek, in 1832, and a few years after, John Brier erected a saw and hominy mill on the same stream. The first steam saw-mill was put up, in 1840, in the village of Brandt. At present it is owned by Albert Black. In 1862, another mill of this character was put up, below Charleston, and is now in a flourishing condition.

Many distilleries prevailed in pioneer times, and many families did their own stilling as well as their own tanning. Henry Atkins established the first custom distillery in 1808, although Jacob Rudy manufactured liquor from corn, in a small establishment on Spring Branch, as early as 1806. James Stafford put up the first steam distillery on Lake Branch, in 1830. The site is now owned by Gustave Allen. At present there is not a "whisky shop" in the township. James Ferguson was one of the first tanners. He kept a small shop, built "in the bush," north of the present site of Charleston. He was also a shoemaker.

CHURCHES.

That our forefathers were a pious, church-going people will never be forgotten by this and the coming generations. For six days they labored diligently from early morn till late at night, but on the Sabbath Day, the Divine command, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," was never violated. At the close of the eighteenth century, when the settlers in this township were few and far between, no opportunities for holding the general church services of the present day were afforded. Instead, was the family service of reading the Scriptures and commenting thereon, interspersed with song and prayer. A few years later, these services were held alternately at the different cabins of the pioneer. In 1807, the first society was formed by the Methodists, at the house of Rafe Stafford, on Indian Creek. Rev. Joseph Tatman was the officiating minister. Thomas Stockstill was one of the first Class Leaders and Stewards of this organization. In 1810 or 1811, the society built a frame structure, which was called Palmer's Chapel, and served its purpose until 1830, when the brick building still standing was erected. By this time the membership had increased with the population of the county, and the building was crowded with eager listeners, who came from far and near, to hear Rev. William H. Raper preach the dedicatory sermon. The year 1820 marked the putting up of the first stove in the old church. Meetings are held here each alternate Sabbath. Palmer's Chapel is embraced in the Brandt Circuit, of which Rev. N. H. Prince is the Pastor. This church is situated on the extreme northeastern corner of the township

Pisgah Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first building erected by this society was a log, built on the ground presented by David H. Morris, Sr., who also assisted in its construction. This was in 1825. William H. Raper, James Finley and David Dyke were among the early ministers of this church. In 1850, the present brick was erected on the site of the old building. The society is not in a very flourishing condition just now. Services every alternate Sabbath, by Rev. Prince, of the Brandt Circuit. A Sabbath school is held every summer.

Harrison's Methodist Episcopal Chapel (Brandt).—The organization of this church was effected in 1839. In 1854, the present building was erected, mainly through the untiring efforts of Rev. Harrison, from whom it derived its name. It was dedicated by Rev. Granville Moody. Services are conducted by Rev. Prince, on the evenings of each alternate Sabbath. Prior to the completion of the present building, a Sunday school was organized by John Boswell, who probably was the first Superintendent. At that time, the membership was about seventy-five; now it has decreased to fifty. Meet every alternate Sabbath. Albert Black, Superintendent.

The Lutheran Church of Brandt— Was organized in 1862, with twenty members. Meetings were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and conducted by Rev. Myers. In 1869, a beautiful frame structure, 34x54, was built, and dedicated February 27, 1870, by Rev. George Ort. The number of members at that time was seventy-five, which has increased to 150. Rev. J. C. Zimmerman, Pastor. The Sunday school was re-organized in May, 1870, with fifty members. Perry French was elected Superintendent. The school has prospered satisfactorily, and the attendance has always been on the increase. Meet alternately with the Methodist Episcopal School. William Dinsmore, Superintendent.

German Baptist Church.—In the first years of this century, Elder Jacob Miller crossed the waters of the Atlantic, and, coming to Ohio, settled on the west bank of the Great Miami River, about four miles southwest of Dayton. Later on came settlers from Pennsylvania and Virginia, and took possession of various Sections in Miami, Montgomery, Clarke and Greene Counties. From these pioneers have sprung the many German Baptist Associations which predominate in the counties just mentioned. The first members of this denomination settled in this and the surrounding townships in 1808. The present church was erected in 1854, on the O. Y. Yount farm, now occupied by Abram Neer. The organization branched off from the the Donnell's Creek Church (six miles east of New Carlisle), the present district comprising Bethel Township, of this county; Wayne Township, Montgomery County, and portions of Clarke and Greene Counties. The church consisted of about a hundred members and the following ministers: Henry Rubsame, Adam Steinbarger and David Shellabarger. There are now about 120 members, Joseph Arnold and Henry Gumpis, ministers—the former since 1856.

In God's first temples—the primitive forests—was organized the first German Reformed Society, by Rev. David Winters. We are indebted to N. H. Albaugh, Esq., for the following history of this church.

The Bethel Reformed Church, situated about two miles east of Tadmor, and near the Montgomery County line, on the old Troy & Dayton pike, is among the oldest in the county. The church cemetery may also be mentioned as one of the oldest in the county.

The cemetery was bought in 1812. Samuel Dye was the first person buried therein. The oldest tombstone now to be found, is dated 1818. The first church building, a one-story brick structure, was built in 1826. Rev. David Winters was the first regular minister of the organization. He preached statedly under the spreading forest trees near by, until the first building was erected, and continued serving the congregation for many years.

In 1834, by means of a very liberal donation, left at his death by a Mr Palmer, living in the northeastern part of Bethel Township, the first building was reconstructed, and made into a two-story structure, with the upper story used as a gallery to the lower story. This remained in that condition until 1856, when it was torn down, and the present building erected nearer the highway. After Rev D. Winters, followed Rev. John Pence, and in 1844, Rev. Thomas H. Winters; in 1845, Rev. H. Shaull was called to fill the pulpit. He was succeeded in 1846, by Rev. Jesse Steiner, who filled the place with great satisfaction until 1851, when he was succeeded by Rev. A. G. Dole, who remained but one year, and was followed by Rev. H. Bains, in 1852. George W. Williard, D. D., was appointed in 1860, who was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Shumaker, in 1866; by Rev. J. H. Thompson, in

1869, and by Rev. J. M. Lefevre, in 1870. The latter gentleman served very acceptably for ten years, and was followed in April, 1880, by the present Pastor, Rev. J. T. Hale.

This being the first church in all the surrounding country, it has always had a good membership. By 1840, it enrolled a hundred or more members of first-class and leading citizens of the township and surrounding country, and has kept up its membership to about the same number, and from prominent members of the community. The churchyard adjoining is probably the best kept up of any country cemetery in the county.

SCHOOLS.

The many incidents, as well as the many difficulties that surrounded the establishment of early schools, are mentioned at some length in the history of the county, and a repetition is unnecessary. We will, therefore, locate at once the early schools of this township: On the Rudy farm, Section —, was erected the first schoolhouse, in 1802. In 1804, a rude log house was erected on Section 23; the first school was taught by one Keelan. Many of the early teachers received a monthly salary of $5 in addition to their board. These schools were conducted on the subscription plan. In 1830, the township was divided into six school districts. At present there are nine districts, each one containing a substantial brick schoolhouse; four of these are graded, and contain two rooms each. Several years ago, the question of establishing a central high school for this township was violently agitated by the supporters and enemies of the system. The Trustees finally appointed a day on which the people could vote their sentiments as regarded this question. It was hoped that the measure could be carried; but, on the contrary, the friends of the system met with overwhelming defeat. Educationally, Bethel stands without a peer among the rural townships of the county. Over seventy-five teachers have received their education within her boundaries. From an independent standpoint, a central high school seems to be a public necessity, and we believe that the day of its establishment is not far distant. Under a recent law, townships are empowered to employ acting managers, now called superintendents, who have a general supervision of all the schools. This township has taken advantage of the provisions of this act. In 1866, N. H. Albaugh was appointed Superintendent; in 1874, Hiram Brown was appointed to assist him. In 1876, Hiram Brown was appointed Superintendent and S. R. Fergus Assistant, who are the present incumbents. To the gentlemen just mentioned, and to Mr. Samuel Dinsmore, who has been a member of the School Board of his district for twenty years, are due the thanks of the people for the excellent condition of the Bethel Township schools.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

Some years ago, at a fire at West Charleston, were destroyed the early records of the township; consequently, we are unable to publish the list of township officials prior to 1858. Following is a complete list since that time:

1858—James S. Stafford, John Sullivan, J. C. McConnaughey, Trustees; I. J. Stockstill, Clerk; Jacob Shroyer, Treasurer; James S. Stafford, Assessor.

1859—J. C. McConnaughey, H. H. Dean, A. J. Allen, Trustees; J. C. Mitchell, Clerk; Jacob Shroyer, Treasurer; James S. Stafford, Assessor.

1860—H. H. Dean, J. C. McConnaughey, A. J. Allen, Trustees; J. C. Mitchell, Clerk; Jacob Shroyer, Treasurer; James S. Stafford, Assessor.

1861—H. H. Dean, A. J. Allen, John Sullivan, Trustees; Charles Fry, Clerk; Jacob Shroyer, Treasurer; John Wigam, Assessor.

1862—John Sullivan, Daniel Waltz, Joseph Heffner, Trustees; Charles Fry, Clerk; Jacob Shroyer, Treasurer: W. T. Morris, Assessor.

1863—John Sullivan, Daniel Waltz, H. A. Allen, Trustees; W. T. Morris, Clerk; Jacob Shroyer, Treasurer; Solomon Rudy, Assessor.

1864—A. J. Allen, John Sullivan, Daniel Waltz, Trustees; W. T. Morris, Clerk; Jacob Shroyer, Treasurer; Solomon Rudy, Assessor.

1865—Solomon Rudy, Simon Staley, George W. Kessler, Trustees; W. T. Morris, Clerk; Jacob Shroyer, Treasurer; Solomon Rudy, Assessor.

1866—Daniel French, Daniel Agenbrood, Peter Arnold, Trustees; W. T. Morris, Clerk; Jacob Shroyer, Treasurer; J. J. Hempleman, Assessor.

1867—(No record).

1868—Peter Arnold, Simon Staley, Sol Rudy, Trustees; W. T. Morris, Clerk; Jacob Shroyer, Treasurer; J. J. Hempleman, Assessor.

1869—Sol Rudy, Simon Staley, Abram Varner, Trustees; J. M. C. Dean, Clerk; Charles Senseman, Treasurer; J. J. Hempleman, Assessor.

1870—Sol Rudy, A. J. Allen, Daniel French, Trustees; Hiram Brown, Clerk; Charles Senseman, Treasurer; J. J. Hempleman, Assessor.

1871—Sol Rudy, A. J. Allen, Jacob Shroyer, Trustees; Hiram Brown, Clerk; William Senseman, Treasurer; Jacob Hawn, Assessor.

1872—Jacob Shroyer, H. J. Allen, B. P. Bond, Trustees; Hiram Brown, Clerk, William Senseman, Treasurer; John Black, Assessor.

1873—Jacob Shroyer, A. E. Helmer, B. P. Bond, Trustees; Hiram Brown, Clerk; William Senseman, Treasurer; J. C. Mitchell, Assessor.

1874—Jacob Shroyer, Ed Heffner, B. P. Bond, Trustees; Hiram Brown, Clerk; William Senseman, Treasurer; John Singer, Assessor.

1875—Jacob Shroyer, Ed Heffner, M. L. Allen, Trustees; Hiram Brown, Clerk; Wm. Senseman, Treasurer; John Singer, Assessor.

1876—Jacob Shroyer, J. C. McConnaughey, Dan Sullivan, Trustees; Hiram Brown, Clerk; John Black, Treasurer; John Singer, Assessor.

1877—Jacob Shroyer, Jacob Hawn, J. C. McConnaughey, Trustees; Hiram Brown, Clerk; John Black, Treasurer; Isaac Agenbrood, Assessor.

1878—Jacob Shroyer, Jacob Hawn, J. C. McConnaughey, Trustees; Hiram Brown, Clerk; John Black, Treasurer; I. Agenbrood, Assessor.

1879—Jacob Shroyer, Jacob Hawn, John Weaver, Trustees; Hiram Brown, Clerk; John Black, Treasurer; John Singer, Assessor.

1880—John Shroyer, Jacob Hawn, John Weaver, Trustees; Hiram Brown, Clerk; John Black, Treasurer; John Singer, Assessor.

Justices of the Peace since 1850: Thomas Anderson, James S. Stafford, P. H. Humes, J. M. C. Dean, J. C. Mitchell, G. W. Blessinger, Hiram Brown and N. H. Albaugh, the last two are the present incumbents.

Politically, the township is Democratic by a good majority on State and national questions. At the township elections, the best men of either party are elected.

ORGANIZATIONS.

Poplar Grove Grange, No. 137, the only secret organization in the township, was organized September, 1873. B. P. Bond was appointed Master; N. H. Albaugh, Secretary. In December of the same year, N. H. Albaugh was elected Master; S. R. Fergus, Secretary. In the year 1875, the Grange erected an ample two-story building, 26x52. The hall and ante-chambers are well carpeted, the walls adorned with pictures; an excellent organ furnishes the music. This society is probably the most prosperous in the county. We append the present officers: N. H. Albaugh, Master; B. P. Bond, Overseer; R. G. Dinsmore, Lecturer; E. I. Bond, Steward; George Gessaman, Chaplain; J. A. Dinsmore, Assistant Steward; D. P. Orim, Treasurer; I. A. Shaffer, Secretary; J. L. Wolf, Gate Keeper.

INCIDENTS, ETC.

The first matrimonial alliances were contracted in 1800. On this occasion, Mary Sailor and her sister Rachel were joined in holy wedlock to Joseph Stafford and David Morris, Jr., respectively. The village newspaper was then an institution utterly unknown, and therefore we are unable to give any accurate account of the affair, nor are we able to tell how the brides were dressed. We will venture the assertion, however, that silks, satins, laces and that indispensable article, the "Bloom of Youth," were not in the make-up.

The first orchard was planted by Jacob Price. It is not now remembered who was the first person born in the township. J. L. Stockstill, who resides in the northeastern corner of the township, is perhaps the oldest man now living who was born here.

On Tuesday, March 18, 1879, a deplorable accident occurred in this township. Jesse Albaugh, son of N. H. Albaugh, was hauling a load of fruit-trees from the Albaugh nurseries to Tadmor. While going down the hill, the rub-lock of the wagon was broken, and the horses became unmanageable. Young Albaugh was thrown to the ground and dragged some distance. When assistance arrived, life had fled, his neck having been broken.

BRANDT.

This village, of about 250 inhabitants, is situated on the National road, in the eastern part of the township. It was laid out in August, 1839. John Dinsmore erected the first tavern, whose landlord was Thomas Forbes. The next tavern was kept by David Hepner. The present brick building was built by John and David Arnold and sold to Thomas Dover. The Voorhis brothers were the original proprietors of the town. Thomas Wilmington (father-in-law of ex-Clerk J. W. Cruikshanks) and Benjamin King, plow manufacturers, were the first inhabitants. It is stated that, after their business was fairly established, they manufactured 1,500 plows per annum. The first store was kept by Michael Heffner in the property now owned by Jacob Siegman ; the stock of goods was small and unpretentious. The first store of any importance was kept by a man named Bacon, in 1844–45. Brandt owes its existence to the construction of the National road, from Baltimore to Springfield. When this road was first surveyed, there were but few other roads in the township. Travel on this became very general, and Brandt became a favorite resting-place for the weary traveler. Shortly after the completion of the road, however, pikes were being built through all parts of the township, and the number of travelers on the National, were correspondingly less ; and, since the introduction of the "iron-horse," Brandt has lost most of its former greatness.

In 1868, the school-building was erected, a substantial two-story brick edifice. The total cost exceeded $3,000, not including the ground. The educational facilities are ample. The youth of the village require but their own industry to obtain a first-class education. The primary department is in charge of Miss Amanda Swallow ; Mr. John W. Black is Principal of the intermediate grade. Spiritual instruction and consolation are offered by the Methodist Episcopal and Lutheran Churches, under the respective ministrations of Revs. N. H. Prince, and J. C. Zimmerman. The industrial and business interests of the little village are well represented as the following will attest:

Hotel, Mrs. Schmidt ; dry-goods, groceries, etc., Mrs. Schmidt, Jacob Hawn, B. F. Blessinger ; blacksmithing, Boyd Gowdy, Joseph Bechtold, Martin Gantz ; wagon-making, John Bodiker, J. M. C. Dean ; basket-making, John W. Stremmel ; saw-mill, Black & Hower ; grower of small fruit and flowers, J. D. Tredway ; physician, C. H. Humphreys ; shoemaker, John Motz ; Brandt nurseries, D. and H. Brown. The latter gentlemen enjoy an excellent patronage, employing from fifteen to twenty men at certain seasons of the year. Hiram Brown is lawyer, Justice of the Peace, Township Clerk, Township Superintendent of the Schools and Census Enumerator, and, although comparatively a young man, has the energy and ability to discharge his duties in a satisfactory manner.

WEST CHARLESTON.

This is the oldest town in the township and one of the oldest in the county. It was laid out by Charles Friend, who settled there in 1807, and called Friendtown after its owner. Some years later the land was purchased by John Newcomb, the first merchant of the village ; his goods were kept in a log-cabin, near the beautiful springs whose refreshing waters supply the entire neighborhood. The town has been built on both sides of the North Miami pike—extending from Troy

to Dayton. This road was cut out by Mad Anthony Wayne and his men, when on their way to Cincinnati. A number of pioneers from the surrounding country joined the army while they were engaged in cutting out the road at this point. Jake Schlosser kept the first tavern. William Boyer and ——— Lightcap were also early tavern-keepers. There was a constant stream of travel, and hotel-keeping was very profitablefor a number of years. As late as 1840, three hotels were required to supply the demands of the traveling public. To-day another state of affairs exists. The building of the canal and railroads has let the ambitious town relapse into a provincial hamlet. For unknown reasons, the name of the town was changed from Friendtown to West Charleston, now taking the Christian name of its founder. About half a century ago, the first frame was built by Caspar Young —at present it is in the possession of John Baker. Kneisley erected one of the first houses and engaged in blacksmithing. Dr. E. L. Crane, now of Tippecanoe, was one of the first physicians.

Formerly, the people enjoyed a daily mail by stage. Jerry Self, Calvin Adams and Lewis Russell deserve mention as being among the first "engineers" of this ancient traveling conveyance. Now mail is received three times a week from Tippecanoe. The following have held the position of Postmaster since 1839: Samuel Higginson, Andrew Hogland, Jacob Waltz and Joseph Benham, who took charge of the office in 1858 and has continued to this day.

A short distance from West Charleston are located the "Charleston Falls," which for beauty of scenery outrival all similar works of nature in the county. The water is furnished by the numerous springs in this locality. Hundreds of people visit these waters every summer and enjoy the cooling breeze and picturesque scenery.

The schoolhouse was built in 1865, and consisted of one room. In 1871, another story was added and the rooms graded. Here the young idea is "taught how to shoot" during nine months of the year. This spring, there were about sixty-five scholars under the general supervision of William Senseman, a veteran pedagogue of this locality. One church, mentioned in the township history, is sufficient to provide for the spiritual wants of the inhabitants. The total population is estimated at 150. The following is a showing of the business interests:

General store, Joseph Benham; blacksmiths, Solomon Funderburg, Martin P. Cushwa; boots and shoes, Michael Gottschall; physician, C. C. Cline; strawberries and fruits, Hazael Weldy.

CONCLUSION.

We now arrive at the conclusion of the history of Bethel Township. But what a change! Fourscore of years of its existence have passed away. Could we see the condition of the country eighty years ago, this grand change would be more fully realized. Where once was a continued forest, interpersed here and there with the humble cabins of the few settlers, scarcely a landmark remains. The trees have long ago been extirpated; in their stead have appeared thousands of acres of golden grain. Cabins have been torn down to make way for handsome edifices of brick, surrounded by beautiful lawns and beds of delicious flowers, whose growth is assisted by water, pumped by a monstrous automatical wind-engine. The apple seeds planted by our fathers have grown into extensive fruit-farms, which are being increased year after year. The blazed road has made way for graveled pike, upon which the heaviest loads are drawn with comparative ease. Verily, this is an age of progression. And the old pioneer, where is he? Under the cool sod he reposes, silent in death. A rough sand-stone marks his resting-place. Many of his children yet remain; but their hair is white as the driven snow, their step is unsteady, and ere long, they, too, will fall into everlasting slumber.

"They are going, one by one;
The young, the old, the fair, the brave.
Soon their work on earth is done;
Soon their rest is in the grave."

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Monroe Township is in the southern tier of townships running east and west, in Miami County, and is bounded on the north by Concord Township, while the Great Miami River separates it from Staunton and Bethel on the east; Montgomery County bounds it on the south, and Union, the southwestern township of Miami County, on the west. It contains thirty-six full and six fractional sections, making, in all, about nineteen thousand three hundred and twenty acres. In the beginning of the present century, when the few hardy men reached here from South Carolina, they found the forest unbroken for miles around; not a spot of prairie land was in the township, while the only inhabitants of the sylvan solitudes were the untutored Indians, who gained a livelihood by hunting the wild animals that abounded here at that date. The Shawanee tribe had quite a village in the southeastern part of the township, below the present line of Tippecanoe, and here they lived a life of happy contentment, roaming the woods at liberty, and gaining a scanty but satisfactory subsistence from the spontaneous products of the country round about them. Little did they think, living in their grand simplicity and utter ignorance of the rise and fall of nations, which had taken place since the creation of the world, that, ere three-quarters of a century should have passed away, only the memory of their people would be lingering in the minds of the descendants of those whose might alone entitled them to the soil, which, according to the law of original possession, was their own. The appearance of the white man upon the scene caused the spirit of their dream to change. The advent of this iconoclastic creature in their midst put to flight all preconceived notions they may have entertained of remaining in undisturbed possession of the soil where for many centuries they had pitched their tents unmolested. To us, at present, viewing the productive farms and elegant homes that dot the country in every direction, it seems difficult to realize that here, in a period not very remote, "there lived and loved another race of beings;" but these have long since passed away; the leaves of the forest no more feel the impress of their stealthy footsteps; the smoke from their camp-fires no more rises gracefully from the front of their wigwams, and,

> "When asking the question,
> 'Where are they—these red men?'
> From the thick wall of years,
> The echoes bring answer, and say,
> 'They're gone—gone forever.'"

The metamorphosis in Monroe Township, since the year 1801, has been complete, and, although not noticeable to the young, to the few pioneers who still live, the change seems wonderful indeed. The productiveness of her soil is not excelled by that of any other township in the county, while her manufactories compare favorably with those of any of her neighbors, and speak plainer than words of the enterprise and business ability of her citizens. By a free use of the tile manufactured in the township, the ground has been brought to the highest state of cultivation, while the quarries produce an excellent quality of limestone for the construction of buildings.

The first white settler in the township was Samuel Freeman, who brought his family to Monroe in 1801; he located about one mile south of where Tippecanoe now is, and built his cabin soon as possible, occupying a bark hut left by the Indians until he had finished a house of his own. John Freeman, a son of the former, built the first corn-cracker in the township, near the bayou, in 1806.

John Yount came from North Carolina to Monroe Township in 1802, bringing his family with him, and making his home for some time right among the Indians; he entered his farm at $2 per acre, which they "stepped off," thus dispensing with the services of a surveyor.

Michael Fair was probably the next settler in the township; he brought his family from Frederick County, Md., and settled one mile and a half southwest



William G. McCoy

SPRING CREEK TP

of the present site of Tippecanoe, in 1804. Mr. F. was stepfather to John Clark, who afterward laid out the town. George Fair, a son of M. F.'s, born in Maryland in 1794, has resided in the township seventy-six years, and is the oldest resident in Monroe.

John Clark, a native of Chester County, Md., immigrated to Ohio with his parents in 1804. They located first in Greene County, but, not being satisfied to remain there, removed to Monroe Township in October of the same year, and settled permanently one mile and a half west of Tippecanoe, where they resided till their death. In early life, John was wholly dependent on his own exertions for a livelihood, and, as the sequel shows, proved himself competent for the emergency. In after years, he became one of the largest land-holders in the township. Mr. C. was a man of great business capacity, and, in the course of his business life, made four trips to New Orleans with flat-boats loaded with produce; and, although such a journey was considered very hazardous, under his management they became very successful financially.

David Jenkins, was born in Newberry District, S. C., in 1758, from which place he emigrated, in 1805, reaching this township the same year. He was accompanied West by Elisha Jones. Mr. Jenkins' four sons, viz., Amos, Phineas, Eli and Jesse, came to the township, and settled near their father, between the years 1805 and 1808. The log cabin used by Mr. J. as a residence when he first came to the township still stands on Section 8, and is, without doubt, the oldest dwelling in Monroe Township.

David Jenkins, Esq., commonly distinguished as "Squire" Jenkins, reached Monroe in 1806, and located on part of Section 20. He was a prominent man in the community, and figured conspicuously in all affairs of a public character in his township. Elected Justice of the Peace in 1818, he was continued in office till his death, in 1858.

Thomas Pearson was, at the time of his arrival in the township, the oldest man in the settlement. He immigrated here from Newberry District, S. C., in 1806, at the age of seventy-six years. His sons, Enoch, Jonas, and Thomas, Jr., all of whom had families, came here at the same time, and settled on Section 20. Samuel Pearson came from South Carolina the same year, and the different members of the Pearson family then entered land on portions of Sections 20, 21, 22 and 29. Thomas, Sr., was a Quaker minister of considerable notoriety, while his son Enoch was the first blacksmith in the township. Samuel P. was accompanied by his nine sons.

John Jay came to Monroe Township in 1803, accompanied by his family of seven sons and three daughters, only one of the sons being married at that time, but the rest took to themselves wives, and the family in a short time became so numerous that they formed quite a settlement by themselves, and were known as the "Jay set." Upon their arrival here they entered portions of Sections 25, 36 and 31, which they soon cleared and brought under a high degree of cultivation. Walter D. Jay was the first man who refused to countenance the use of ardent spirits in the harvest field. He was a man noted for his integrity, a stanch Abolitionist, and, as far as was in his power to be, a patron of education.

Paul Macy immigrated here with his two married sons, Thomas and Paul, Jr., in 1808; the family were natives of Tennessee. Upon arriving in Cincinnati, they entered portions of Sections 31 and 32, where they subsequently built their log cabins, and, by the constancy of their labors as well as the strict integrity of their dealings with their fellows, they made for themselves not only pleasant homes, but sustained the relation of prominent citizens to the community.

George North, accompanied by his three sons, came to Monroe Township from Georgia, after he had passed the age of fourscore years. He had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was a great admirer of President Monroe, so, when the right of naming the township was ceded to him, he called it Monroe, in honor of that great and good man. Mr. N. was an influential man in the community, and was more than one hundred years old at the time of his death.

George Kerr, from Virginia, located in Monroe Township in 1804. Beside those already referred to, the names of Layton, Fergus, Westlake, Puterbaugh, Shafer, Furnas, etc., are familiarly spoken of as having been among the earliest as well as the most prominent persons in the township; and the many advantages now enjoyed by the citizens of the township are due, in a great measure, to the unwearying exertions of these men, who began the work that has been rapidly forwarded by each successive generation.

TIPPECANOE CITY.

Tippecanoe City, the principal village in the township of Monroe, dates its origin from the fall of 1839, when its foundations were laid amid the excitement and tumult attendant upon the war then being waged through the West, by Gen. Harrison, against the Indians. It is situated in a beautiful tract of country, in the eastern part of the township, very near the line, its northeastern boundary being formed by the Great Miami River, which separates Monroe from Bethel and Staunton Townships, which bound it on the east. At a very early day in the history of the town, the Dayton & Erie Canal was completed through the place, thus offering shipping facilities that were great inducements to people desiring homes, to locate themselves in this vicinity. The canal passes north and south, just east of the village, but its usefulness, as well as its importance, has, in some measure, been superseded by the construction, in later years, of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, which passes through the central part of the town, from northwest to southeast. It will be seen, therefore, that the resources of the place, as regards developing the commercial interests of the town and township, are twofold, viz., by rail and water, and, judging from the large amount of freight imported and the great quantity of articles exported by the numerous manufacturers of the place, we are led to infer that the advantages offered by either of these modes of transit, instead of being neglected and abused, are eagerly seized upon and appreciated by the enterprising citizens, who take pride in developing the sources of wealth found in the productive farms and extensive manufactories of the township.

The land upon which the village stands was first occupied by Robert Evans, who, could he look upon the place as it now is, would probably not recognize, in the streets so beautifully laid out and pleasantly shaded by tall maples, the spot of ground from which he was able, only by extreme manual labor, to produce for himself and family what was, at best, but a scanty livelihood, in the old pioneer days. The land in this vicinity, at that time, was an unbroken forest, but, had the trees been invested with reasoning powers, they might have known, by the echoes made by the resounding ax in other places, that the footpath of American civilization was rapidly advancing. Add to the drawback of the land being heavily timbered the fact of its being rather low, and, for many months, very wet and unfit to be worked each year, and it was not surprising that the proprietor should grow anxious to dispose of the place and seek another, where less difficulties would have to be overcome. Accordingly, Mr. Evans exchanged farms, in the fall of 1839, with his brother-in-law, John Clark, who had emigrated with his parents from Sharpsburg, Chester Co., Md., when he was about nine years of age, which would make the date of his location in Miami County, this township, about the year 1804. Having arrived at the age of manhood, Mr. Clark married a lady whose maiden name was Jenkins, who had immigrated to this township with her parents from South Carolina in the early days of the nineteenth century.

In the fall of 1839, when seeking a permanent home for himself and his growing family, Mr. Clark was so fortunate as to become the possessor of the land on which Tippecanoe City is now located; we say fortunate, for surely greener fields, trees more umbrageous or waters more refreshing or sparkling never ornamented or made luxurious the dwelling of man, than are to be found here. When Mr. Clark moved here, the place did not present so delightful a prospect to the vision of man as at present. Then but a small plot of ground, in what is now the eastern part of the town, was cleared, which, probably, had been burned off many

years before by the Indians, who had a village just south of that place, in the bend of the river. It is likely that they had cultivated on this cleared spot a little corn and the few vegetables they used for food. But the land had lain idle for many years and had grown up full of young oaks and briers, so that the spot came to be spoken of by all who knew it as the "briery fraction."

Our readers will remember that hundreds of years before this, an edict had gone forth from Him who commands worlds to move, which had pronounced man an unworthy creature, and condemned him to a life of labor: declaring that he should obtain his bread from the soil, which should henceforth bring forth both thorns and thistles, by the sweat of his brow. Remembering this, they will not wonder that Mr. Clark found his new home by no means a Garden of Eden: notwithstanding this, it is boasted by a resident of the place, a son of Mr. Clark, who has traveled from ocean to ocean, from the Great Lakes to the gulf, and who has also visited the delightful regions of the tropics, that, should search be made for a more beautiful or pleasant place to live in than "Old Tip," failure would be the only result of such labors. This enviable state of affairs must not be accounted for on the principles of spontaneous growth, but rather by the unwearying industry and enterprising spirit of her citizens. When Mr. Clark moved here, the farm contained something more than 100 acres. This, however, was a mere nucleus, to which the enterprising proprietor, by his tact and talent, commingled with his unflagging industry, soon added several hundred acres. Immediately upon his taking possession of his new home, he satisfied the wants of the then sparsely settled neighborhood, which up to that time had no home market nor any other of the many advantages so necessary to the prosperity of any community, by founding the new town. Four blocks on what is now First street, were first laid out, and divided into seventeen lots, which were offered for sale, and for which he received about $100 each. The original lots east of First street, were fifty-two feet in front and 187 feet deep, while west of First street they were only 152 feet deep. No public sale of lots was made, but private enterprise willingly took hold of the work, and in a short time a number of small dwellings were in a fair way for completion. The ground had been a corn-field that summer, and an orchard had also been planted upon the spot a few years before, but the ax of the woodman, and corn-cutter of the farmer, soon caused these obstructions to vanish, and the vacancy was occupied by a store, blacksmith-shop and tavern, three of the most important factors in the establishment of a country village.

A difference of opinion existed among the inhabitants as to what appellation should be given to the place; Mr. Jay, the man who purchased the first lot, desiring to call it Jaytown, and thus perpetuate his own name, while Mr. Clark called it Sharpsburg, after his native town in Maryland. It was at this time that Gen. Harrison fought his memorable battle in Indiana, and Mr. Clark, being a stanch friend and admirer of that General, as well as a firm supporter of his party, decided to name his town for the place where that engagement took place —hence its name of Tippecanoe City.

The first lot was bought by Thomas Jay, who built the first store-room in the place, in the fall of 1839. He kept a general stock of dry-goods, groceries and notions, which he exchanged for the various farm products brought to the store. It had been stipulated by Mr. Clark, when selling the lots, that no log-buildings should be erected; consequently, instead of the usual log-cabin, we have here neat frame structures, many of which are standing and are quite respectable in appearance at the present day. The first tavern was built by Henry Krise in 1840. The amount of travel in those days, especially in this part of the country, had not assumed gigantic proportions. The landing of a traveler from the canalboat was quite an event in the daily life of the village, and was an exception rather than a rule. In order to make up somewhat for the want of travel, and to more fully occupy his time, Mr. Krise purchased a stock of dry goods, notions, etc., and united the mercantile trade to the business of keeping public-house. He continued in this

building many years, when he disposed of the property, which has since ceased to be a place where man and beast may find refreshment, and is now used as a saloon, proving a curse rather than blessing to the place. Abram Hartman was another of the early inhabitants of the place. He kept a tailor's shop, and, in conjunction with this, sold goods of various descriptions. John McPherson was one of the first persons who put up buildings in the new village. The first blacksmith shop was built by Charles Shultzbaugh, in 1842; it was situated on the north side of Main street, but was removed years ago, and in its place stands a two-story frame structure, the lower floor being used as a hardware store, while the upper is occupied by Caldwell & Company, the only newspaper establishment in the township. In the summer of 1840, Uriah Johns built what was then the most substantial grist-mill in the township, which has been in successful operation ever since. John Clark erected his brick residence on the east end of Main street in 1851; it was at that time considered, if not the best, at least as good as any residence in Miami County. Since that time, many tasteful and even elegant places of abode have sprung up, as well as some fine business blocks. Among the latter, the Chaffee Block is worthy of mention. It is located on the corner of Main and Second streets, and was finished in 1867, having been started in the fall of 1866. The third story is used as the opera house, and is capable of comfortably seating from 600 to 800 persons. The whole building is 75x133 feet, and was put up at a cost of about $12,000.

John Morrison built a brick block on Main street in 1850. The third story of this building contains the rooms of the various secret societies of the place. The Tippecanoe City Engine-house, situated on the corner of Main and Third streets, was built at a cost of between $5,000 and $6,000, in 1874. The Fire Department occupies the first floor, while in the upper are to be found the Mayor's office, Town Hall and Calaboose.

NEWSPAPERS.

At different times in the history of the place, various newspapers have sprung into existence, and. after struggling spasmodically to gain for themselves a name and position among the countless periodicals of the day, were compelled at last to give up the attempt as fruitless. They all seem to have died an easy and natural death, and no doubt, "after life's fitful fever, they sleep well." The first of these papers went by the euphonious title of the Tippecanoe City *Reflector*. It was established and published by Mr. Hudson, in 1853, but never gained a very strong hold on the affections of the people. Its circulation was limited to five or six hundred subscribers, being published weekly. Its publication was discontinued by Hudson at the expiration of two years from the date of its establishment. No other attempt was made to establish a home paper after the unsuccessful attempt of the *Reflector*, for an interval of eleven years. At the expiration of this time, however, the thought presented itself forcibly to the mind of Charles Crowell, that the results of a second trial in this direction might not be so fruitless as the first. Accordingly, in 1866, what was henceforth known as the *City Item*, came into existence, and at intervals of a week, would make its appearance at the various homes, where it received a cordial welcome. The time, however, had not yet come when a permanent newspaper could be supported in Monroe Township, so it soon came to pass that the *City Item* was numbered only with the things that were but are not. After this, there was a semi-monthly publication established, more particularly for the benefit of persons wishing to advertise. This sheet, in a few short months, followed in the rear of all the rest, and there were those living then who predicted that to run a newspaper in "Tip" and make both ends meet, would be as impossible as to bring together two parallel lines, which, mathematicians tell us, will not meet, how far soever they may be produced. Still, Mr. Horton, who had held the unenviable position of printer's devil in the office of the *Reflector*, and who had watched the rise and fall of the various publications, was by no means dismayed by previous failures, and June 10, 1869, he issued the first number of

the Tippecanoe City *Herald*, which he edited weekly till the 1st of April, 1880, when he disposed of the establishment to Caldwell & Co., the enterprising firm who conduct the paper at the present time. Under their supervision, the sheet has become not only readable, but highly entertaining and instructive. The subscription list has been greatly increased, and the prospect bids fair for the present paper to remain one of the most permanent, as well as one of the most useful, establishments in Monroe Township.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 174, A., F. & A. M.—Was organized October 27, 1851, by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, issuing the charter, which contained the following names: Thomas Jay, Joseph L. Wilcox, A. B. Hartman, Thomas Deweese, Charles Shultzbaugh, Thomas J. Line, William Loury, Jonathan Favorite, F. S. Fagan. The first Master of the new lodge was Thomas Jay; first Senior Warden, Thomas J. Line, and Junior Warden, Charles Shultzbaugh. The present officers are as follows, viz.: Eli Pearson, Jr., W. M.; M. E. Eidemiller, Senior Warden; Thomas Hartley, Junior Warden; Charles Trupp, Treasurer; Peter Fair, Secretary; Furnas Kerr, Senior Deacon; O. W. Bair, Junior Deacon; G. O. Chidister and S. D. Hartman, M. D., Stewards; Joseph Brump, Tiler. The lodge, at the present time, has seventy working members in good standing They have the next to the largest membership of any secret order in the township, being only excelled by the Odd Fellows. The Masonic Hall is in the third story of the Booher building, a brick structure on north side of Main street. The hall is comfortably furnished, and is owned by the society, which, by the way, is the oldest secret organization of any kind in the township.

Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 247, I. O. O. F.—Was organized May 12, 1854, being, as regards age, the second secret order established in the township. A charter was issued by the Grand Lodge of Ohio to the following persons, viz., D. H. Brinkerhoff, A. H. Wesler, H. H. Darst, George Smith and John Cotral. These persons constituted the first officers of the organization, which has gradually increased in numbers till the present time, when its roll-book shows that the names in good standing are about one hundred, being the largest membership of any secret order in Tippecanoe. They have been ever zealous in good works, as can be testified by the families of many of their number that would have suffered for the necessaries of life, had it not been for this benevolent institution. The lodge holds its deliberations in the upper story of Morrison's Block, in their hall, which is handsomely furnished. The present officers are as follows, viz.: C. C. Chaffee, N. G.; John C. Collins, V. G.; Peter Fair, R. Secretary; Cyrus Shafer, Per. Secretary; E. A. Jackson, Treasurer; John S. Shafer, W.; J. T. Bartmass, C.; Levi Owen, I. G.; Joseph S. Bishop, O. G.; A. M. Hecker, R. S. N. G.; H. E. Hawver, L. S. N. G.; Charles Trupp, R. S. V. G.; Lawrence Gates, L. S. V. G.; C. D. Hikes, R. S. S.; Dr. S. D. Hartman, L. S. S. Trustees are Charles Trupp, Joseph S. Bishop and Joseph Brump.

Monroe Encampment, I. O. O. F.—Received its charter from the Grand Encampment of Ohio the 15th of June, 1871, with the following charter members, viz.: Joshua H. Horton, William Green, Valentine Pearson, Eli Pearson, Jr., D. L. James, J. H. Martin, Frank Byrkett and Isaac Vanest. The members at the present time are thirty-three in number, showing an increase of twenty-five since the organization of the encampment. The first officers were Joshua H. Horton, C. P.; Eli Pearson, S. W.; William Green, H. P.; John H. Martin, J. W.; David L. Jones, Scribe. The present officers are John S. Shafer, C. P.; Joshua H. Horton, H. P.; Levi Owen, S. W.; Cyrus Shafer, Scribe; Charles Trupp, Treasurer; and C. C. Chaffee, J. W.

Deutscher Orden der Harugari—Miami Lodge, No. 67, D. O. H.—Was organized March 28, 1859. They hold their meetings in Morrison's Block, in a neatly furnished hall, which is the property of the society. In order of time, this is the third secret organization in the township. The charter members and first officers

were as follows: Peter Walherr, O. B.: Philip Guckes, U. B.; Robert Geiger, Sec.; I. N. Price, Treas.; Charles Kopp, R. H. O. B.; Louis Marguart, L. H. O. B.; William Hildebrand, R. H. U. B.; Fred Huber, L. H. U. B.; Mathias Guckes, Guide, John Spiess, I. U. Officers installed for 1880 are E. Koetitz, O. B.; P. Knorm U. B.; John Born, Treas.; J. M. Haaga, Sec. Henry Born, R. H. O. B.; Herr; Knochel, L. H. O. B.; W. Hergenroether, R. H. U. B.; Frederick Kettlebrooke L. H. U. B.; Charles Trupp, Guide; W. Thorp, I. U.

The officers and charter members of Common Council, Royal Arcanum Lodge, No. 270, at its organization, were as follows: H. E. Hawver, Past Regent; J. A. Kerr, Regent; A. W. Miles, V. R.; J. T. Bartmass, Orator; Charles H. Gary, Sec.; Benjamin F. Rhodehamel, Treas.; W. C. Robison, Col.; Rev. D. H. Bauslin, Chaplain; F. A. Rhodehamel, Guide; H. A. Galloway, Warden; Job Clark, Sentry; S. D. Hartman, M. D., Medical Examiner; D. McConnaughey, S. Galloway and H. A. Hawver, Trustees; S. R. Rhodehamel, W. V. Ballord and C. Krise. These constitute the charter members. The lodge at present numbers thirty-one members, with the following officers for 1880: A. W. Miles, Past Regent; James T. Bartmass, Regent; D. H. Bauslin, Vice Regent; H. A. Galloway, Orator; Charles H. Gary, Secretary; B. F. Rhodehamel, Treasurer; William C. Robison, Collector; S. D. Hartman, M. D., Chaplain; J. A. Kerr, Guide. George L. Favorite, Warden; F. C. Merkle, Sentry; S. D. Hartman, Medical Examiner; D. McConnaughey, S. Galloway and H. A. Hawver, Trustees.

Faithful Temperance League, No. 1.—The foundation of a secret organization of this name was laid in this place the 29th of April, 1880, when a charter was granted to the persons applying for the same, by the Secretary of the State of Ohio. The league meets Friday evening of each week, in Chaffee's Block. The officers and charter members are John C. Collins, President; Cyrus Shafer, Vice President; John V. Sullivan, Secretary; Henry Anglebarger, Treasurer; John S. Shafer, Sergeant-at-Arms; Lawrence Gates and Addison Collins, Conductors; William Furrow, Warden; S. Vandever, Chaplain; William Prince, A. G. Hutchins, G. B. Collins, A. J. Bradley, Ed Grant, G. B. Vore, W. Bear, C. L. Hecker, J. A. Cushwa, Robert Baskerville, John J. Denbuer, C. C. Chaffee, B. F. Kauffman, Fred Miller, Frank Clark, Thomas Hartley, Harry Horton, Samuel Deweese.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—In all probability dates its origin nearer the beginning of the nineteenth century than any other church in the township now in existence. The first church was a log structure, built in what was then Hyattsville, a small town which has since been incorporated with Tippecanoe. As near as can be ascertained, the church was built in 1820, and was a very rude place of worship. Its huge fireplace made it comfortable in winter, and during the summer the services were quite frequently held in the woods. The old log finally yielded to the more modern brick structure, which was erected upon the same spot about 1840. Among the first preachers, Rev. McPherson is named as being a man of ability. Rutledge is also spoken of as a man of considerable power in protracted meetings. Additions were made to the old brick, and services were held here till 1860, when the present brick was built. Rev. M. Kauffman, the present minister, has a congregation of 200 members, with a Sunday school which has an average attendance of 100 scholars. The parsonage was built in 1879 and 1880, at a cost of $1,300, which has all been paid, and leaves the congregation with no outstanding accounts.

Lutheran Church.—This congregation existed in Monroe Township previous to 1826. At this date, a parcel of ground south of Tippecanoe was deeded to the church for a burial ground and purpose of building a suitable place for worship. Services were held here till about 1839, when, on account of some differences, the congregation divided, and John Ritter donated a house and lot and $2,000 for a parsonage, besides giving largely toward the building of the church. The building was immediately erected, the first brick ever used in Tippecanoe City having

assisted in its construction. Rev. Link, the first Pastor, served faithfully for ten years, preaching at Hyattsville, Casstown, Vandalia and Stillwater, as well as here. The dedicatory sermon had been preached by Dr. Ezra Keller, First President of Wittenburg College, at Springfield. Link resigning, the vacancy was supplied by Rev. A. H. Anghe, who remained a single year, and was succeeded by J. G. Harris, who served four years. Jacob Schauer came in 1854, and served the congregation till 1861, when Link returned and took charge of the congregation till his death, in 1862. Solomon Weills served as Pastor till 1866, at which time the charge was divided. J. J. Welsh took the charge of Tippecanoe and Casstown till 1873, and was succeeded by J. F. Hershiser, who resigned in 1874, and was succeeded by N. W. Lilly, who left in 1878, and was followed by the present Pastor, D. H. Bauslin. The membership now numbers 100 persons, with a Sunday school which has an average attendance of between fifty and sixty pupils.

The German Lutheran Church—Was organized in Tippecanoe City in 1856, with a membership of about twenty persons. Rev. Anker was the first minister who presided regularly over the congregation; he was succeeded by Rev. John Hinter, who was shepherd to the little flock for seventeen years, resigning in 1875. Rev. A. Cernake was called to the charge, which he has satisfactorily conducted to the present time. Services were held in the English Lutheran Church till 1870, when the members were about thirty in number. About three years ago, the congregation re-organized, purchased a lot on Third street, between German and Walnut, and proceeded to build a home for themselves. A neat frame structure, 30x48 feet, was erected, at a cost of about $1,700, and since that time services have been held here semi-monthly. There are now forty-five members in good standing.

Baptist Church.—A meeting was held in the old schoolhouse November 2, 1851, when the few persons of this creed decided to unite their strength and form a Regular Baptist congregation in this place. November 14 of same year, they were made a branch of the church at West Carlisle. The first conference met at the house of Willis Davis, December 21, 1851, at which time the congregation consisted of twelve members. Rev. L. C. Carr presided over the church at this time. The first converts were James Hannum, Jonathan A. Miles, Sarah Miles, Mary E. Ketchum and Sarah R. Wesler, who were baptized February 29, 1852, when many persons in the township witnessed that ceremony for the first time. They separated from the West Carlisle Church August 5, 1852, when they held their services in the Lutheran Church, and in 1856 they worshiped in Morrison Hall. About this time, they purchased the old frame schoolhouse on First street, for $200, put an addition to it, and used the same till two years ago, when it was sold for $400, and is now used as a dwelling. The new brick, 38x58 feet, was commenced in 1878, and will soon be completed, when regular services will again be held. The congregation numbers fifty-one persons.

St. J. B. Catholic Church—Existed first as a mission church. The neat brick building, 26x40 feet, was completed October, 1858, at a cost of $2,500, and dedicated by Bishop Rosecrans, of Columbus, Ohio. Rev. Father Hensteger was their first priest, who remained about three years. Rev. Father Menke has presided over the congregation about two years. The connection consists of about twenty families, who have services semi-monthly.

The German Reformed Church—Was built in Monroe Township about 1820. Some years afterward, the congregation received a donation of about $900 from Mr. Palmer, which was used in enlarging the house. In 1856, the old building was torn down and several denominations united and erected a structure to be used by all denominations, at a cost of $1,350. It is now occupied only by the Reformed Church. A burying-ground was also laid out near the old church previous to 1820, and the first person interred there was Stephen Dye, a man who figured conspicuously in the affairs of Miami County till his death.

The first religious denomination in the township was the Friends, which comprised the families of most of the pioneer settlers in Monroe. The first minister

was William Neal. They built a log church in Frederick, in 1816, which still stands in the tan-yard in that place. It looks a lonely thing amid the modern structures round about it, and seems to silently speak of ages long gone by, when those old fathers who have been many years in the land of spirits, met within its humble walls, and sent up their weak petitions to the Throne of Him Who doeth all things well. The brick church now standing, was erected in 1850, and here services were held until a few years since, when they ceased to exist here as a separate congregation.

TIPPECANOE CITY SCHOOLS.

While the place has much reason to boast of the rapidity with which so many improvements have taken place in her corporate limits, as well as the convenience of her business facilities, there is nothing for which she deserves greater praise, or for which she should be more highly lauded than the thoroughness of her public schools, and their kindly influence upon the youth of her town and neighborhood. At the present time, not only every facility for obtaining a substantial education, such as is necessary to transact the every-day business of life, is provided, but, if desirous of so doing, the pupil may go away beyond the fundamentals and become well versed in the classic languages as well as conversant with the unchangeable rules of the higher mathematics. The first schoolhouse in the vicinity of the village was in what was then known as Hyattsville. It was one of the log cabins of the primitive days, furnished with a huge fire-place, both in the front and back of the house. These, heaped high with dry logs of a cold winter's day, created in the youthful knowledge-seeker, after a tramp of several miles through the snow, sensations by no means disagreeable. Some time after this, another house was erected on what is known as the "Island," a small spot of ground separated from the mainland by a bayou which joined the river, that made quite a bend in this place. The first teacher here was a young man by the name of Gilbert, who afterward became a physician. It was not until March, 1853, that the first Board of Education was elected in this place, which consisted of three members, viz.: John McPherson, L. N. Booher and D. H. Brinkerhoff. In the following April, a tax of $3,000 was levied on the property in the corporation line for school purposes. The house and lot on the Island were sold for $111. The board then purchased some lots on First street, and the first school building in Tippecanoe was rapidly erected. N. L. Perry was the first teacher in the town, who taught for three months, and received for his services $100.

The property on First street was sold at auction to A. B. Hartman, for $415, in March, 1854, and steps were immediately taken toward building a more commodious house, to meet the demands of the rapidly increasing population. Mr. Lines donated ground for this purpose on Dow street, between Third and Fourth streets, and a frame building 40x44 feet, two stories high, containing four recitation rooms, was built at a cost of $5,000. I. W. Sawyer, assisted by Misses Wood and Brinkerhoff, was the first Principal. This was used till 1868, when ground was purchased of Jacob Rohrer for $2,000, and the elegant brick structure now in use was built. The main part of the building is 60x80 feet, three stories high, with a tower 108 feet. It contains ten commodious and well-ventilated recitation-rooms, with a hall in the third story, used for commencement exercises, lecturing purposes, etc., 29x58 feet. Prof. James F. Bartmass, principal of the school, has occupied the position since 1875, during which time he has greatly advanced the standard of scholarship. He is this year, 1880, assisted by the following efficient corps of teachers, viz., Misses Humphrey, Hilleary, Billingsley, Cochran and Brump. A regular course of study was laid out in 1878, when the first graduating class of four members received their diplomas. The course at present is seven years in length, beginning in the primary department. The class of 1879 consisted of seven members, while the present class has nine, showing a gradual increase since the course was established. There are three hundred and fifty pupils in the school.

MANUFACTORIES.

Improvements in both the sciences and arts advance so slowly and gradually as to be almost imperceptible to the casual observer. Yet, when we go into any neighborhood in our country and begin to trace the ramifications of the various industrial pursuits back to their origin, we are forced to acknowledge that the works of man not only change rapidly, but mighty strides are taken in facilitating the modes of labor by which he contributes to the welfare of the age in which he lives, as well as to his own happiness. In comparing the rude machines and tools of our forefathers with the modern and elegant appliances now in use by their progeny, we can hardly realize that only seventy-five years of our history have been written since these great improvements began. The first mill in Monroe Township was, perhaps, as rude a structure as can well be imagined. It was built, or, rather, burned, for the principal part of the structure was made by burning, in the year 1802, by John Yount. As the preliminary steps were being taken, the most ingenious person would not have suspected his object. The largest beech-tree near his house was selected to form the foundation of the mill. It was cut so as to leave the stump as near level as possible, a fire was then put in the center of the stump, and, by hard labor, a hole, shaped somewhat like the inside of a large bowl, was obtained. The charred surface of the concavity was then scoured and rubbed with sandstone till the charcoal was all removed, and then the most difficult part of the labor was completed. A contrivance was erected over the stump, such as our forefathers used in drawing water from a well, which was called a sweep. Instead of attaching a bucket to one end of the sweep, they fastened a large, round stone, which was placed in such a position that, when lowered, it fell into the burned depression in the stump. Owing to the fact that this simple contrivance could be worked without either steam or water, it possessed one advantage over our more modern mills. The motor power necessary to keep such a machine moving demanded such a wonderful expenditure of muscular activity that it was not to be wondered at that the head of the family felt by no means elated when informed by the good housewife that the flour barrel was empty and it was necessary for him to go to mill. The second mill in the township was built by John Freeman, in 1809, near where Tippecanoe City now stands. It was quite an improvement over Yount's concave stump, but still was a rather rude affair, consisting only of a hopper for grinding corn, placed in a shed made of logs. The settlers, for many miles around, came here to mill, so that Mr. Freeman was always busy, and the rattle of the old hopper was heard from early dawn till nightfall. Its clanking has long since ceased, and the memory of the mill only remains in the minds of the few remaining pioneer settlers. Various other small mills were operated in different parts of the township, but none of any importance till Mr. John built his grist-mill in 1840, which has done a prosperous business ever since. An oil-mill was built near Tippecanoe, by Jonathan Favorite and Wesley Roberts, in 1839. The oil-mill was at first only one story high, but has since been increased to three, and has, for many years, been doing quite an extensive business. The malt-house was built in 1854, by Walter Norey, a Scotchman, who subsequently failed in business, and the mill is now operated by a common joint-stock company. George and Edward Smith built their distillery in 1852, and have done a very lucrative business up to the present time. The first malt-house in the township was built by Col. Hutchins about 1852, which was operated till 1877, when it was sold to Mr. Rhodehamel, who carried on the business afterward.

Ford & Co.'s wheel factory was established in 1870. The establishment is now owned by a joint-stock company, of which Jacob Rohrer is one of the principal stockholders. They employ constantly about one hundred hands, and, for the size of the place, do a more extensive business than is done by any similar establishment in the State. They have a reputation for sending out good, substantial work, not only in our own land, but also in other countries, as they frequently fill orders for parties beyond the seas.

The Grape Sugar Factory is now being erected by a common joint-stock company, consisting of about twelve stockholders. This is the only establishment of the kind in the county, and the company is making preparations for carrying on an extensive business. The buildings are very large, the central one being 40x48 feet, and four stories high; another, running north and south from this, is 40x125 feet, three stories high, while the north wing, running east and west, is 100 feet deep. The whole thing, when completed, will cost about $50,000. The company expect to begin operations about the 1st of August.

Trupp, Weakley & Co., builders and contractors, established their firm in 1872, when they put up their buildings, east of the railroad in Tippecanoe City, at a cost of about $6,500, to which they soon added machinery to the value of $10,000. They have been carrying on a very extensive business since they began operating, constantly employing about forty hands making sash, blinds, doors, etc., etc., doing, perhaps, as large a business in their line as any firm in the county.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tippecanoe City was incorporated Monday, May 5, 1851, and the following officers were elected for that year: viz., Levi N. Booker, Mayor; E. F. Shields, Recorder; Thomas Jay, Michael Shellabarger and Henry Krise, Councilmen; Eli Snell, Marshal; and I. L. Wilcox, Treasurer. They took the oath of office from A. B. Hartman, J. P.

The officers for 1880 are: A. H. Wesler, Mayor; John K. Herr, Treasurer; Samuel Galloway, Clerk; David Carles, Marshal; John Clark, John L. Norris and G. W. Weakley, Councilmen; Joseph Brump, Street Commissioner.

MAILS.

The first mail matter coming to Monroe Township stopped at the post office which was then located in Hyattsville. Henry J. Hyatt, was the first Postmaster. He lived in a log cabin with one room, which was used as a dry-goods store, tailor's shop, post office and dwelling house; and, as the room was by no means large, it will readily be seen that every part of the house was occupied. The mail was brought from West Charleston once a week, by Kiel Hoagland, a youth of ten summers, who rode a bob-tailed sorrel horse, with a blazed face, by no means as fleet as the one Mazeppa rode.

Many years afterward, when the mail-boy reached manhood, he became one of the proprietors of the Royal Baking Powder, manufactured in New York, and is now a millionaire. Perhaps, if he had been told, when trying to make the old sorrel jump the ditch in front of the post office, that the day was coming when he could sit in a cushioned carriage of his own, with his driver in the box, he would not have believed the prediction. Dr. Gilbert became Postmaster in 1851, and was instrumental in having three mails a week instead of one. The post office paid at that time about $15 per year. A. W. Miles, the present Postmaster in Tippecanoe City, receives about $600 per year.

TIPPECANOE CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A hook and ladder company was organized in 1872, with Charles Trupp, Chief Director, and Daniel B. Davis, Thomas J. Sheets, George L. Favorite and Daniel Argabright, Assistant Directors. The department was re-organized in 1874, when a new engine was purchased at a cost of $7,000.

CEMETERIES.

Of these there are several in the township, the oldest having been set aside for burial purposes in 1808. The principal one in use at present, lies southwest of Tippecanoe. It was purchased a few years since by a company of stock-holders, of which Jacob Rohrer is President. There are thirty-two acres of ground in the plat, a portion of it already laid off into neat lots, and here quite a number of the early settlers are buried. Thus ends the history of Monroe for the three-quarters of a century that have come and gone. A new era is dawning, the importance of

which is not paralleled by any precedent. Another page in the book of her existence is being turned, upon the unsullied surface of which remain to be chronicled the deeds of the present generation. Let the works of her people in the present age reach what magnitude they may, they surely cannot excel in importance those of the forefathers, upon whose lives and works, the most apathetic individual cannot meditate without acknowledging them to be "men of thought and men of action," who did well the work that was given them to do.

Fredericktown—(Fidelity P. O.)—Situated partly in Union Township, received its name from Frederick Yount, one among the earliest settlers of the township.

Ginghamsburg—A village of but secondary importance, is situated in the southern part of the township, contains a few dwellings, and also one or two places where goods of various descriptions are bought and sold.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP AND THE CITY OF PIQUA.

BY DR. G. VOLNEY DORSEY.*

Washington Township, the smallest in size, though the wealthiest and most populous of the townships of Miami County, is situated on the western side of the Great Miami River, and, numbering from the west, is the second in the northern tier of townships in the county. It is bounded on the north by Shelby County, on the east by the townships of Spring Creek and Staunton, on the south by Concord and Newton, and on the west by Newberry. The surface is undulating in the eastern and southern portions, but flat in the western part. The soil is very fertile, especially on the bottoms adjoining the river, and on the flat lands of the west, which are deeply covered with a black vegetable mold, forming, when drained, an exceedingly productive and durable farming land. The southern portion, in the vicinity of the Miami, has fine quarries of an excellent quality of limestone, which is extensively used throughout the northwestern part of the State, and also in the neighboring counties of Indiana.

The portion of this township around the old Indian towns, known commonly as Upper Piqua, was among the earliest settlements of the State, and hence the Indian history, as well as that of the early white settlements, is full of very interesting details which are rapidly passing away. This history is very largely indeed an unwritten one, and as such, much of it has perished with the actors and their immediate descendants, while the scanty materials which remain are daily passing away, with the lives of those who, holding them only by oral tradition, have too frequently neglected to put them in any durable shape. They are scattered over the country in the memories of the few settlers of townships and neighborhoods who came in in the early days, and they must be separately and laboriously gathered for some hand to unite, in time, into a more complete and continuous narrative. Local history is not only interesting in itself, but it is valuable as a record of the past, which is the foundation of a present and future. Facts connected with the early history of a village or township, often have an important bearing on events in which the whole county is concerned, and, through these, may reach even to a higher importance. To secure these passing facts, which are being so rapidly lost beyond the possibility of recovery, is the object of the present work.

Washington Township is particularly noted as one of the most celebrated of the Indian locations in the Northwestern Territory. Here was the last home of the red man in the county, and here were the earliest white settlements. The Shawanese villages, known in the early history of the West as the Twightteewee Towns, celebrated in the early border warfare, and where prisoners were generally brought when captured by these Indians, in their raids on the white settlements in Kentucky and Western Virginia, were located about two miles higher up the Miami River than the site of the present city of Piqua, at what is usually called

* Dr. Dorsey's history concludes with article on Stone Quarries.

Upper Piqua. It was here that Fort Piqua, long a British post of some importance, was built. This fort was located after the capture of Fort Du Quesne by the English, and formed one of the most westerly of the British points of defense. It was afterward used as a place of deposit for provisions and supplies for our armies when engaged in Indian warfare in the West, and was especially serviceable to Gen. Wayne when he marched through this county to chastise the Indians after the unfortunate defeat of Gen. St. Clair at Fort Recovery in the present county of Mercer. The last commander of this post was Capt. I. N. Vischer, in 1794. After this time, it was almost entirely abandoned, and it was finally dismantled and the materials removed.

The last battle of the French wars, and indeed the last encounter of any importance between the French and English forces in North America, was fought at Upper Piqua (as the fort and grounds in its vicinity have come to be designated), on a part of the farm now known as the Col. John Johnston farm, just above the mouth of Swift Run, on the plat of ground lying to the right of the St. Mary's turnpike, where it winds around the hill after crossing the creek. From eight hundred to one thousand European troops were engaged on each side with large bodies of Indians, the French being aided by the Miamis, Wyandots and Ottawas, and the English by the Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and others. Col. John Johnston used frequently to relate the fact that he had been told by the Indian chief Cornstalk, who remembered well the scenes of the battle, though then only a boy, but present then with his tribe, the Shawnees; it began, he said, at sunrise, on a warm day in June, and continued until it became dark in the evening. The French were finally defeated, and retreated toward Detroit, or more probably toward Vincennes, but never made a stand afterward in the county. Many persons now living remember well that bullets and cannon balls, occasionally a sword or bayonet, and sometimes the old and rusted barrel of a musket, were plowed up in cultivating these grounds, for many years after they were brought under the entire control of the white settler.

Upper Piqua was the headquarters of the Shawnees as long as they remained in the Miami country, but was finally abandoned, when they went north to Wapakoneta. Before their removal, however, to the West, beyond the Mississippi, they came down in a body to the old grounds, and remained several days in the neighborhood of their former homes, and several members of the tribe since their removal when visiting the East, have turned aside to look again on the honored and well-remembered spot.

Piqua in the Shawnees tongue signifies "ashes," and the legend, as related by the Indians, is, that long years before the white man came, they burned a captured enemy on the site of their town, and, when the body was reduced to cinders, they saw suddenly the form of a man rising from the funeral pile, and standing erect before them. Struck with astonishment at the vision, they exclaimed, "Otatha-he-wagh-piqua," "He has come out from the ashes"—and from that time the name of the town was called "Piqua." The late George C. Johnston, Esq., who was for many years a trader with the Shawnees, and was adopted into their tribe and spoke their language perfectly, is the authority for this history. The name thus continues to hand down to succeeding generations the language and tradition of the red man, who is so rapidly disappearing from among us.

Washington Township was organized with its present limits in 1814, but several years before that time a settlement and village were commenced on the present site of Piqua. A man named Job Gard, who accompanied Wayne's army to Greenville in the capacity of a sutler, returned after a time to the old fort at Upper Piqua, and remained there until it was broken up and the works destroyed. He then, having gathered up a portion of the wood and iron used in its construction, removed with it lower down the river, and located himself at what was then called, from the eastern detour of the river, Piqua Bend. Here he built a cabin and made what was then called an *improvement*, which usually meant clearing off a patch of ground and surrounding it with a worm fence. This was about the year

1798. Long before this, however, portions of the land in and about the Bend were cultivated by the Indians in corn, but no white man had yet made his home on them. In 1799, John Manning bought the improvement of Gard and occupied it for several years. It was located on what is now the east side of Harrison street, toward the south end of the street, and extended a short distance down the hill, then much more considerable than it now appears, and stretched along the river bank, on what is now Water street. Settlers now began to come in slowly, and, as a protection against the Indians, their cabins were placed somewhat closely together. It was not long before the families began to desire something better than the hand-mill, usually operated by a lever attached to a sweep, not much unlike the old well-sweeps which can still occasionally be seen in the country. These hand-mills and the primitive hominy mortars, made by hollowing out the log of a good-sized tree, were the main sources of supply of farinaceous food for the early inhabitants of the West, but, as numbers increased, all began to wish for something better. Accordingly, about the spring of the year 1804, Manning commenced the erection of a mill on the Miami, near the south end of what is now Harrison street, and perhaps two hundred yards east of the present steam flouring mill now standing on the south side of Water street. This was the first mill in this section of the country. John Manning and Matthew Caldwell entered the land on which the town of Piqua stands, and also considerable tracts in the immediate vicinity, and, on the 29th day of June, 1807, Armstrong Brandon began the work of laying out the town plat on their lands. Brandon was subsequently connected with the original proprietors in the ownership of the town plat. In this year Piqua consisted of seven houses, all built of logs, and owned and occupied by John Manning, Edward Manning, Alexander Ewing, Benjamin Leavell, Arthur Brandon, Nathaniel Whitcomb and Joseph Porquette. All these houses were built on that part of Water street now lying east of the canal, and on the south end of Main street, in the vicinity of the Lock Mill and the railroad. Ewing opened the first tavern in a house standing on the west side of Main street, below the railroad, and very near the present location of Benkert's saddler shop. On the opposite side of the street was the cabin of Joseph Porquette. At that time, there was quite a broad strip of land between the east side of the street and the river bank, since occupied by the canal, the railroad, and the west end of the river bridge. This was claimed by Porquette. Ewing was a trader, and, in addition to his tavern, had a few articles of traffic which he sometimes exchanged with the Indians for skins and furs. As the village grew, the consumption of liquor very naturally increased, and Porquette kept some whisky also on his side of the street, which was not a little frequented, from the fact that the first blacksmith shop stood hard by, and hence it happened that occasionally little disturbances arose in this vicinity, somewhat to the disgust of the good and sober people in the other houses, and as the numbers year by year increased, and these outbreaks became more marked and frequent, Porquette's little piece of ground was at length called by the distinctive appellation of the "Devil's Half-acre," that it might be known that this was all the territory to which it was believed His Satanic Majesty could rightfully lay claim within the limits of the town. This name continued for many years, and it was only after the larger portion of the ground was buried in the canal and the evil spirit probably laid beneath its waters, that the name was lost, and is now only remembered by a few of the old inhabitants.

There was no post office until 1811, when a weekly post-route was extended from Dayton. Arthur Brandon was the first Postmaster, receiving his commission from President Madison. He was succeeded after a few years by William Johnston.

The first Trustees elected after the organization of the township before noticed in 1814, were John Widney, Benjamin Brandon and William Mitchell. The latter, and his brother Robert, came from Tennessee several years before, and were the first settlers in the township outside of the boundaries of the village. The first Justice of the Peace in the township was Matthew Caldwell. In those days there was little litigation; the early settlers lived quietly and peaceably, neighbors

settled their smaller difficulties by the advice and counsel of friends of the parties, and when more serious troubles occurred, which could not be adjusted in this way it was not unusual to decide the matter by a physical encounter, in which the longest arms and the most ponderous blows demonstrated the possessor of the most rightful acuse.

The village continued to increase, growing up with the influx of inhabitants into the surrounding country. In 1820, there were already about four hundred inhabitants, and in 1830, nearly seven hundred. As early as 1823, an act of incorporation was granted by the General Assembly of the State, in which it is stated that "the householders in the town of Piqua, in the county of Miami, having complied with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly, entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation of towns,' and having filed in the office of the Secretary of State, the documents required by the above-recited act, etc." This act of incorporation bears date January 7, 1823, and has the signature of Jeremiah McLene, then Secretary of State, and the old grand seal of the State of Ohio affixed. The town is therein described as "situate on the western bank of the Great Miami River, and was originally laid out by John Manning and Matthew Caldwell, and includes a part of fractional Sections 17 and 18, in Township No. 6 east, First Meridian, comprising one hundred and one lots, and containing in said original plat fifty-two acres, which said plat was recorded on the records of the county of Miami, on the 28th day of August, 1807, and also an addition thereto called the North Addition, which was laid out by Enos Manning and Charles Murray, which said last-mentioned plat was recorded in the Recorder's office of the county aforesaid, on the 10th day of July, 1816, and consists of fifty-three lots, being part of fractional Section No. 17. Township No. 6 and Range No. 6 east, First Meridian. The whole of said town as contained on and represented by said plats, is bounded by the Great Miami River on the north, by the lands of Charles Murray and Manning on the east, by the Great Miami River and lands of William Johnston on the south, and by the lands of John Campbell, Matthew Caldwell and John Kyte on the west, which said town was originally named and called Washington, but was afterward, by an act of the Legislature of this State, changed to Piqua, by which name it is now known and called."

The original of these "Letters of Incorporation," is now in possession of Dr. Dorsey, and is preserved at the Citizens' National Bank, of Piqua.

In the winter of 1832–33, the General Assembly of Ohio passed an act extending the Miami & Erie Canal, which already reached from Cincinnati to Dayton, from the latter point to Piqua, a distance of thirty miles. In the spring of 1834, the surveys having been made and the line generally located, the letting of the various sections was advertised, and during the summer the work was put under contract. An immediate impetus was given to the growth of the village, which it was well understood would become for a time the head of navigation, so soon as the canal should be completed. Several hundred Irish and German laborers were soon at work in the town and vicinity, north and south, for it was necessary to carry the canal nearly four miles to the north of the town, to the State dam on the river, where the supply of water was to be obtained. Contractors on the north end of the line made their headquarters at Piqua. Bodies of engineers flocked into the town, estimates were paid every sixty or ninety days, and the population in a single year ran up to more than fifteen hundred. Business of all kinds also increased very largely, and the little village of a few years before, assumed all the appearances of a busy, growing and prosperous town. In the summer of 1837 the work was completed, the water was turned into its new channel, and the first canalboat, an old hulk which had been brought up on wheels from Dayton, or somewhere in the vicinity, was floated on the waters on the 4th day of July of that year. The entire and successful navigation of the canal was soon established. Freight boats and a line of packets for travel were making regular trips. The town and the entire neighboring country felt the effects of the large increase of business and travel, and Piqua, as the head of navigation on the canal, was the most

important town in Northwestern Ohio. This continued for nearly seven years before the canal was extended and completed through to the lake at Toledo. During all these years, Piqua enjoyed the trade of all the northwest of Ohio, and much of Eastern and Northeastern Indiana. The heavy goods for all this region of country were brought here by water, and conveyed thence by wagons to their destined places of sale. A very large portion of the products of all the same country poured in here also for shipment on the canal. No railroads, as yet, traversed the land, and the Southern market was still the point to which the produce of the Great West slowly wended its way. Towns that have now grown to importance through the aid of great railroad facilities, were then dependent on wagon transportation for all their supplies, and Richmond, Fort Wayne, St. Mary's, Lima and all their surroundings, naturally drew to Piqua as the nearest point where the heavy and cumbrous carriage on very bad roads could be changed for the easy and comparatively rapid transportation of the canal. In 1844, when the canal was opened to the lake for business, Piqua had already grown to be a town of nearly five thousand inhabitants. Since that time the growth has been less rapid, but it has still gone forward. Railroads have cut off much of the trade from the more distant towns, but the increased population and wealth of the fertile Miami Valley, one of the best tracts of land in the world, and teeming with everything that can conduce to the comfort and happiness of men, have still enabled the young city to go forward in its career of prosperity, with scarcely a step backward, save in those seasons of commercial and financial depression which have been so severely felt throughout our country.

At various times since the organization of the county, Piqua has desired and has made vigorous attempts to secure the location of the county seat in her corporate limits. Having been always much the largest and wealthiest town in the county, it was believed that the real interests of the county would be subserved by the removal of the business of the whole county to this place. And there is no doubt that at various times, could the voice of the people have controlled the location of the seat of justice, its place would have been at Piqua. But the completion of the county buildings at Troy has, for a time at least, and perhaps forever, settled that much-vexed question. For years past, Piqua has been turning her attention to the increase of her manufactures as the surest means of securing an increase of population and wealth. There are very few points in the State, where the efforts of the people in this direction have been crowned with more complete success. Her extensive and inexhaustible stone quarries supply her with the best possible material for building; her railroads have opened the way for the easy access of all the coal necessary for steam machinery, and iron is also brought in abundance and at cheap rates. The river and canal afford a good supply of water-power: but, perfectly aware that yet more was necessary to insure the necessary facilities for increased machinery, the people in 1865 conceived the idea of constructing an hydraulic canal, which would not only afford an ample supply of water for domestic purposes and for the suppression of fires in every part of the town, but would also afford a large amount of additional power for manufacturing purposes. This canal is taken out from the Miami & Erie Canal, at Lockport, in Shelby County, below the entrance of the Sidney feeder, and more than four miles to the north of Piqua, brought across the Loramie River, and, passing along the western border of the town, finds its way again to the canal at the south end of the corporation. The fall from the point of exit at Lockport to its entrance into the main canal at Piqua is fifty-two feet. The supply of water is abundant; there are several small reservoirs on the line, and one two miles above Piqua covering about sixty-five acres. These act as important feeders, adding a valuable supply of water, in addition to that derived from the State. There are already on the hydraulic, a large paper-mill, one of the largest oil-mills in the State, and another paper-mill and straw-board manufactory to be erected during the present year. The supply of water for all domestic purposes is abundant, and is afforded at a very moderate cost. Our citizens avail themselves freely of this luxury in the summer-time, keeping their dooryards

and pavements well sprinkled, as well as the streets throughout the city, freeing us from the dust so prevalent in most of the towns in the State. The pressure afforded by the fall alone is quite sufficient to carry the water to all points and to the uppermost stories of the houses for domestic purposes, and, in case of a fire, a telegraphic communication is arranged from the City Hotel office to the water-house, at the west end of North street, when an additional pressure is put on, sufficient to carry streams of water four inches in diameter to the roofs of the highest buildings. The water-works are returning a good income to the city, and the cost of running them does not exceed $150 per year.

The gas works of the city were erected in 1854, by R. T. Coverdale, Esq. who took one-half the stock, the balance being taken by ten citizens of the town. The works have been successful and remunerative. The original stock was bough, up by A. G. Conover and Joseph G. Young, and, on the death of these gentlemen, the stock of Mr. Conover was purchased by Mr. Spinning, of Dayton, who, with the estate of J. G. Young, still carries on the works. Many of the large houses and manufacturing establishments are lighted by the gas machine, patented and manufactured by John Stafford, of this city, which is highly successful, and its claimed to furnish a cheaper light than is afforded by the gas company.

The streets of the city, though unfortunately rather narrow, have been carefully improved, a good system of sewerage has been gradually introduced, and few cities of the second class in the State can boast of cleaner or smoother streets for driving. The paving of the sidewalks is, in many places, very rough, having been laid down at an early day with small and irregular surface flagging, serving only the purpose of lifting the passengers from the mud, but being by no means agreeable for walking, but on Main street this has been almost wholly replaced by smooth and well-jointed paving-stones, taken from the neighboring quarries, and the same improvement is being gradually carried out on the other streets.

Piqua is well supplied with railroads. The great east-and-west road, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, passes directly through the town, making travel in both these directions exceedingly convenient. New York, Washington and the Eastern cities are reached in twenty-four hours' time, without change of cars, while Chicago and St. Louis are brought within a few hours' travel, and all Western cities are readily reached. The Dayton & Michigan road crosses the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway, just on the eastern side of the town, and furnishes easy communication to the north and south. Our people go to Cincinnati in less than four hours, allowing sufficient time for attending to business and returning the same day. These means of carriage, together with the Miami & Erie Canal, give great facilities for the transportation of all the products of the country, hence Piqua is the center of a very large grain trade. Stone and lime are carried very extensively in all directions.

The inhabitants of Piqua have never ceased to value the great advantages of canal transportation. They have ever regarded the Miami & Erie Canal as one important source of their wealth and prosperity ; and, while in many parts of the State a willingness and even an anxiety has been manifested to abandon our canals, the people in Piqua, in common with nearly all the inhabitants living in the vicinity of this important line, have stood up bravely and faithfully, for the maintenance of these important works. We are glad to see that this sentiment is beginning again to be strong and popular in the State. For years, the people on this line have been obliged to resist attempts at hostile legislation in the General Assembly, but they have always been found at the post of duty, and are now beginning to see evident effects of their long and continuous struggles. The Miami & Erie Canal Association has been very largely instrumental in producing this change of feeling in the people. Their careful and steady opposition to all measures tending to the injury of our canals, and the publications which they have laid year by year before the members of the Legislature, and distributed freely through



James M Dye

(DECEASED)

the State, have awakened the people to the importance of caring for these works and preserving them for the benefit of all the inhabitants. These works have long since paid the State for their construction. They have increased its wealth by hundreds of millions of dollars, and, under proper management, will always not only keep up all their own expenses, but will also pay no inconsiderable revenue into the State Treasury. The officers of the Miami & Erie Canal Association are G. Volney Dorsey, of Piqua, President; Emanuel Schultz, of Miamisburg, Vice President; J. C. Richardson, of Glendale, Secretary; and Thomas Fox, of Lockland, Treasurer. The Executive Committee, G. V. Dorsey, Piqua; C. H. Wardlaw, Middletown; W. P. Huffman, Dayton; Henry Pearce, Cincinnati; Charles King, Toledo; Adam Wilhelm, Defiance; Samuel Blair, Cincinnati; Philip V. Herzing, St. Mary's; Richard Slawson, Piqua.

The Legislative Committee, Stephen Johnston, W. J. Jackson and J. F. McKinney, whose duty required them to meet the unfriendly legislation by statistics and agreements presented to the Standing Committees on Public Work in the Legislature of Ohio, which duties have been discharged by them with ability and success, defeating all attempts to cripple or injure the canals of the State by legislation.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

From the date of incorporation among the towns of the State, in 1823, up to 1850, Piqua was governed under the act of the General Assembly regulating such corporations, but, on the 19th of March, in the year 1850, it was incorporated as a city of the second class, and Stephen Johnston, Esq., was elected Mayor. The first City Council convened April 9, 1850, and the members were Patrick Scully, James Noland, Rankin Walkup and Henry Rouser. The first City Marshal was Samuel B. Garvey. The same number of wards has been continued up to the present time, with only slight changes in their several boundaries. Two members of Council are now elected from each ward. The present Mayor is George Dettmer, Esq.; City Marshal, John Frantz; City Clerk, James Hatch; City Solicitor, W. D. Jones, Esq.; President of Council, Henry Flesh, Esq. Members: First Ward, H. Flesh, W. H. Harbaugh; Second Ward, Amos Abele, John F. Hemsteger; Third Ward, G. N. Ziegenfelder, William McWilliams; Fourth Ward, William P. Orr, Howard Scudder. Street Commissioner, W. B. Segner.

SCHOOLS.

The earliest settlers, coming as they did from Pennsylvania or from some of the Southern or Slave States, knew nothing of the common-school system. However, they were generally persons of a moderate degree of culture, and, in a few instances, very well educated. As soon as the most pressing wants of providing for actual subsistence and shelter were properly attended to, they began to realize the importance of looking after the training and education of the younger members of their families. The first schoolhouse was built in 1809, outside of the then limits of the town and near the present corner of Main and Young streets, and the first teacher was Isaac Hendershott. The early appliances for the accommodation of scholars were of the rudest and most economical description; benches of plank or puncheons—that is, broad slabs split or hewn from the trunk of a tree—served for seats; they were without backs, supported on four clumsily formed legs, let into the seat by holes bored with an auger, and so high that the feet of the smaller scholars generally hung dangling little more than half way to the floor. The writing-tables used by the larger and more advanced pupils were planks also, fastened with wooden hinges to the log walls, enabling them to be let down when not in actual use. These composed the entire school furniture, but the instruction was substantial, and good men and women came forth from these early centers of learning prepared to do their duty bravely and well in the great battle of life.

It was not until 1818 that a brick building of small size was erected on the public square, dignified with the more pretentious name of a seminary, and where more thorough and systematic instruction was given. The first instructor was

Rev. John P. Finley. The same building was frequently used for church purposes by various denominations of Christians, particularly by the Methodists, who had yet no church building of their own, and men of note and ability, such as William Raper, James and John Finley, and Henry T. Bascom, afterward President of Augusta College, Kentucky, and one of the greatest pulpit orators of the West, gave there earnest and pure religious discourses to enlighten and guide these early pioneers.

No system of common public schools was organized until about 1850, when a Board of Education was elected, under what was then called the Massillon law of the State. Three district schoolhouses were erected, one for the north, one for the east and one for the south portion of the town, and a regular system of schools was commenced. These houses were of small size, having a single room below and above, with a small hall or entry attached to each; they were deemed, however, sufficient for the wants of the time, and served a good purpose for several years; they have now all disappeared, and are remembered only among the things of the past, and their places are supplied by the excellent and really elegant buildings of the ward schoolhouses, which, particularly in the north and south districts, are an honor and ornament to the town. In 1854, after much discussion and no inconsiderable opposition among the citizens, it was determined to erect a high-school building, and introduce a regular system of graded schools. The committee appointed from the Board of Education to select a site for the house and to superintend its erection, consisted of G. Volney Dorsey, President, and William Scott, Treasurer, of the Board. After careful examination, two acres of ground were purchased, in the western part of the town, from Matthew Caldwell, Esq., and the present high school was built. The plan of construction, so far as regards the internal arrangements, was modeled on a comparison of what were then the three best school buildings in the State—those of Massillon, Columbus and Lebanon—and the building, when completed, was considered one of the very best at that time in the State. Many far superior have since been erected, but, at that time, the Piqua High School was considered as unequaled in the excellence of its arrangements for the accommodation of both teachers and scholars. The first teacher and Superintendent was A. G. Chambers, Esq., of Miami University, to whose judgment, activity and energy in organizing and putting the schools in operation, is due much of the success which has since attended them. The present Superintendent, Mr. C. W. Bennett, of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, has been for several years at the head of the schools, and is known throughout the State as an able and successful educator. He is supported by a very able corps of assistants, among whom should be mentioned Miss Mary Hall, Principal of the Female Department, and Mr. C. F. Wilder, at the head of the Grammar School. The Board of Education consists of G. Volney Dorsey, President; F. Hardy, Secretary; and Messrs. John D. Shannon, J. F. Hummel, Jennison Hall and Simon Anderson. The School Examiners for the city are Rev. Lyman Fisher, C. W. Bennett and G. Volney Dorsey. Great care is taken to employ only thoroughly competent teachers. The course of instruction is thorough, and no better scholars are made at any of the high schools of the State than are graduated at Piqua.

Much of the marked success of our public schools, is to be attributed to the fact that the citizens of the town have always manifested great interest in their welfare. The school examinations and exhibitions, the graduating exercises, and the literary entertainments of the societies connected with the schools, have been liberally patronized by the best citizens and ladies of the town, and every encouragement has been extended to students to endeavor to reach a high standard of excellence. The course of study in the high school embraces, in addition to the English branches, Latin and German, and a scientific course is also given for those desiring to graduate without entering on classical studies. This course is quite largely patronized by young men from the surrounding country, and from many of the neighboring towns. Drawing is taught by a competent instructor, and many of the pupils have made commendable progress, and give decided indications of

possessing artistic talent. It is also intended to introduce music as a part of the regular course.

CHURCHES.

Piqua has been long noted for the number and excellence of its churches. Very few places of the same size present so many attractions to those wishing to locate in a thoroughly moral and church-going community. The denomination which was the first to occupy the field by the erection of a place of worship, was the United Presbyterians, who, as early as 1816, built a log church in the south part of the town. Prior to this time, religious services had been held in the houses erected for schools, sometimes in the homes of the early settlers, and not unfrequently in the open air, under the spreading branches of the leafy groves, which were "God's first temples." The first minister appointed in this church was Rev. Dyer Burgess, a gentleman of decided talent, though somewhat eccentric in manners. He succeeded in laying the foundations of a flourishing congregation, which still continues to occupy a leading and influential position among the religious divisions of the city. This house, which occupied the lot on the southeast corner of Downing and Sycamore streets, was replaced in 1837, by a neat brick building erected under the ministry of Rev. James Porter, of Miami University, who filled the pulpit for several years with acceptance and ability. Another and larger building has since been erected on Downing street, between Green and Ash streets, and the pulpit is now occupied by Rev. John H. Brown. The families of the Campbells, Wileys, Pattersons, Gillespies and Sawyers, are among the oldest and most widely extended of the membership of this church.

The Methodists first occupied the seminary in the public square as a place of worship, but in 1825, they built a small brick church on Spring street, between Ash and High streets, on ground now lying on the east side of the canal. Here they continued to worship until 1836, when a larger building was erected at the southeast corner of Wayne and Green streets, now known as the Green Street Church. Under the pastoral care of Rev. Granville Moody, this building was entirely remodeled, and so much improved as to become one of the finest churches in the county, occupied by a very large and wealthy congregation, embracing many of the leading citizens of the town. A very large and flourishing Sunday school is connected with the church, conducted in such manner as to render it both attractive and instructive; the music is very fine, both vocal and instrumental, and a large number of young persons are to be found who date their earliest religious impressions from the lessons here given, and still find their moral sentiments strengthened by the exercises in which they are every week engaged. The present minister is Rev. Mr. Cassatt; the Superintendent of the Sunday school, Mr. Joshua W. Shipley. The church has an excellent organ, and a large and well-instructed choir of singers. To the energy and ability of Mr. Shipley much of the excellence of the music as well as the success of the Sunday school is attributable.

Another flourishing Methodist Church is situated on Water street, between Coldwater and Downing streets, known as Grace Church. Rev. James Stevenson is the present minister in charge. This congregation, an offshoot of the Green Street Church, located themselves first on Wayne street, south of the railroad, in the house now occupied by the German Reformed Church; but, finding their numbers rapidly increasing, they determined to remove to what was deemed a better location, and chose their present site, as being more in the center of population in the city. They have a very handsome frame building, a good Sunday school and an active working congregation. Many of the oldest citizens of Piqua are active members of the Methodist Church, among whom may be named J. M. Chevers, Henry Kitchen, Samuel Petit, William R. Crosier and Stephen Widney; while among those who have resided a less number of years in the city, but are known as prominent members, may be mentioned the families of the Shipleys, Dr. C. S. Parker, the Bowdles, Bennetts, Zollingers, Crons, Rhodehamels, Woods, Halls, etc.

The Old School Presbyterians had their first church on Wayne street, south of Sycamore, on what is now called the old cemetery lot, a brick building erected in 1830. Rev. James Coe was the first minister, a man still deservedly held in high esteem by many of the old members of the congregation. Under the pastorate of Rev. John A. Meeks, the present church was built, on the southeast corner of Wayne and Ash streets, about the year 1844. It has undergone many excellent improvements, and is now one of the best church buildings in the city. A fine organ, said to be the largest in the city, a flourishing Sunday school and a numerous and zealous congregation give a foundation rendering this one of the strongest denominations in the county. It is commonly known as the First Presbyterian.

The Second Presbyterian Church, under the name of the New School Presbyterian, was erected a few years later, also on Wayne street, between Green and Ash. The first minister was Rev. Mr. Graves, who was succeeded by several excellent and able men, and the congregation was, for many years, large and flourishing; but, in the union of these two divisions of the Presbyterian body in 1876, this congregation, under their own Pastor, Rev. J. Thompson, passed into the Old School, and united their strength, under his leadership, with their brethren of this church. Mr. Thompson still continues as the minister of the united church, and is considered an able and acceptable Pastor. This union contributed much to the strength of the church, which stands among the first in the city in every good work. Among the earliest members of this church, and those who did much in forming its character and placing it on a stable foundation, were the Elliotts, Adamses, Meekers, Statlers, Youngs, McKees, Mortons, Sages, Mitchells and Laymans. Some of these families have almost or quite passed away; in some, the younger branches are found connected with other churches, but the work laid out by their fathers still remains firm and steadfast.

The Baptists erected their first church in 1830, on Ash street, between Spring and Harrison, where they continued to worship uptil 1848, when they erected their present house on High street, near Wayne. Many able men have occupied their pulpit, among whom may be mentioned Revs. John L. Moore, John E. Thomas and David E. Thomas, Mr. Osborne, Dr. Shephardson, and the present excellent minister, Rev. Lyman Fisher. A few years ago, a portion of the congregation separated from the old church, and erected a new and handsome building on Ash street, west of Broadway, where they have since continued to worship, sometimes employing a minister regularly, and at other times dependent on supplies obtained from neighboring churches. They have, therefore, now two good houses of worship; but the congregation, in their divided state, being weak, it would seem, would do well to imitate their Presbyterian brethren and unite their strength in one fold and under one pastor. The leading families among the old members and founders of this church are the Hilliards, Mannings, Blues, McCampbells, Garveys, Drakes and Cavins.

St. James' Parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church was organized about the year 1820, under the supervision of Rev. E. Johnson, of Cincinnati, who, in connection with Rev. Mr. Allen, of Dayton, held services whenever they were able to attend to the wants of the congregation. Col. John Johnston, of Upper Piqua, who was an active member of the church, was appointed a lay reader, and frequently served the parish in this capacity when the services of a regular minister could not be obtained. The first building for worship was erected on the corner of North and Spring streets, a small but handsome brick church, built in 1825, well finished, and supplied with a bell donated by friends of the church in Ireland. The lot was given by a Mr. Murray, a member of the Roman Catholic Church and an Irishman. It was to be held by the parish so long as it was occupied by a church, but, failing to be so used, was to revert to him or his heirs. This took place when the present church was erected on Wayne street, near High. The first Rector regularly installed over the parish was Rev. Alvah Guyon, who entered on his charge in 1830 and continued until 1842. Several excellent and able men

have officiated in the rectorship of this church, among whom were Rev. Richard S. Killin, Rev. Chauncey Fitch, D. D., Rev. Henry Payne, Rev. Wyllys Hall and Rev. Henry L. Badger. The present Rector is Rev. J. H. Benton. The parish owns a neat parsonage immediately south of the church edifice. Among the old families of the church, we find the very widely extended name of the Johnstons, embracing no less than six distinct though related families, the Greenhams, McCorkles, Judge M. G. Mitchell, the Morrows, Scott, Chapeze, Adams, O'Ferrall, and others among the most prominent and active of the early citizens.

The German Lutherans have a large and very handsome church building on the corner of Green and Downing streets. They form a large, intelligent, and wealthy congregation, have a good Sunday school, show the German devotion to music by the fine organ in their church, and their love of Fatherland by having services entirely in their native tongue.

The United Brethren have a small church on Broadway, near High street, with an active and faithful congregation.

The German Episcopal Methodists have also a small frame church at the south end of Wayne street, and maintain a thorough organization.

The Roman Catholic Church erected their first church in Piqua, St Mary's Church, about 1840, on the southwest corner of Broadway and North streets, a very handsome and well-finished building, with a good parsonage attached; and, immediately opposite, on the east side of Broadway, this church has an excellent school, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, who are known as very efficient teachers. This is now known as the Irish Church, while the German Catholics have a large and fine church, St. Bonifacius, erected in 1864, on Downing street, south of the railroad, together with an excellent house, formerly occupied by the Brothers of the church, but now used as a parsonage. A schoolhouse and Sisters' house, on Adams street, a short distance west of the church, belong also to the German church, which has a large and wealthy congregation.

The present Pastor of the Irish Church, or St. Mary's, is Father Henry; the Pastors of St. Bonifacius are Father Fischer and Father Wiederhalt.

The Jews have a congregation also, which, though not numerous, is composed of some of the best and most active business men of the city. They have a room used as a synagogue in the building of Mr. Aaron Friedlich, on the northwest corner of the public square on Main street.

SOCIETIES.

The "Piqua Female Bible Society" was organized in 1817, under the leadership of several excellent and benevolent ladies connected with the various churches of the town. It is one of the oldest of the auxiliaries of the American Bible Society, which came into existence only one year previous to its formation in 1816. The first President was Mrs. Rachel Johnston, and among the early members we recognize the names of Mrs. McLean, Mrs. McCorkle, Mrs. Morrow, Mrs. Widney, Mrs. Campbell, and others of the oldest settlers of the town and township. Mrs. Johnston continued to officiate until her death, in 1840, when Mrs. Eliza Petit, the present President, was chosen her successor, who, for forty years, has faithfully attended to all the duties of her office, and has kept the society active in the prosecution of its great and glorious work.

The Masonic Order has very fine rooms in the third story of the large building on the southwest corner of the public square. The order was early introduced into the town, while yet only a small village, and Warren Lodge was established about 1835. Ward Lodge was established several years later; both occupied the same hall for many years, and have finally been united as one body. A large and elegant Chapter is also in the same building.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows has two large and well attended lodges, and, as a beneficiary institution, exerts a widely extended influence for good. Their hall is in the upper story of the town house, in the public square. There are also several other orders or societies actively engaged in benevolent

work in the city—the Very Ancient Order of Druids, the Benevolent Order of St. Patrick, connected with the Roman Catholic Church, and also the Order of the Royal Arcanum which meets in Odd Fellows' Hall.

The Young Men's Christian Association has been organized for several years. They have excellent rooms in the basement of the opera house building—a reading room and library, and an active membership exerting a very decided influence for good among the young men of the city. The reading-room is open every day, and also in the evening, is well supplied with newspapers and periodicals, and affords a most excellent place of resort to those who desire to spend an hour in reading or examining books or papers.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first paper published in Miami County was issued at Piqua, July 6, 1820, under the name of the Piqua *Gazette*. The publisher, being printer and editor, was William R. Barrington, of Philadelphia, a gentleman of culture and a very able and forcible writer. Mr. Barrington continued the publication until 1837, when the paper was sold to Jeremiah A. Dooley, and the name was changed to the *Intelligencer*. It afterward passed through several hands, and was for a time very ably conducted by John W. Defrees, Esq., now the editor of the Miami *Union*, at Troy; it was sold by him to Messrs. Writer & Brading, the former of whom became afterward sole proprietor. On the breaking-out of the rebellion, Col. Writer went into the army and served reputably during the war, but the paper, being left without any responsible head, in a short time ceased to be published. The paper, when started by Barrington, was the advocate of the principles of the old Whig party, and, under Mr. Defrees, passed to the Republican party, and continued to support this cause during the remainder of its existence.

No Democratic paper was published until 1847, when a party of gentlemen, of that party, formed a stock company, purchased a press and materials for an office, and employed D. M. Fleming, Esq., one of the stockholders, as editor. The paper was issued under the name of Piqua *Enquirer*. The stock was afterward purchased by Mr. Fleming, under agreement with the company, and the paper has since been under his control. In the autumn of 1860, Mr. Fleming left the Democratic party, changed the name of his paper to the Piqua *Journal*, which it still bears, and became an earnest advocate of the doctrines of the Republicans. In this faith, the paper was steadfast, except for a short time, when the devotion of the editor led him to the support of Andrew Johnson, then President of the United States. This was, however, only temporary, and it has continued since entirely firm in its adherence to the Republican party.

The *Miami County Democrat*, was first published by Messrs. Horton & Teverbaugh, in 1860; but, both these gentlemen entering the service of the country, on the breaking-out of the war, the paper was for a time discontinued, but was revived after the cessation of hostilities, under the editorial management of the Messrs. Smiley, who still continue to conduct it as an active and unswerving supporter of the doctrines of the present Democratic party.

The *Miami Helmet* was commenced in 1874, by the Miami Publishing Co., and placed under the editorial management of I. S. Morris, Esq. It is devoted primarily to the support of the temperance cause, and has labored zealously and successfully in this field. It has not, however, been an extremist in the support of the political party known as the Temperance or Prohibition party, but has been always willing to throw its strength to the aid of good and honest and temperate men, who stand by the cause of the country, of morality and of religion. The Miami Publishing Co. has a fine office, a good steam printing press, and under the direction of Mr. M. Rouzer, is rapidly becoming one of the most flourishing corporations of the city. The President is Mr. S. McWilliams; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Lewis Leonard.

BANKS.

There are two National banks in the city. The Piqua National is the successor of the Piqua Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, which was organized in 1847, with a capital of $100,000. President, *William Scott; Cashier, Joseph G. Young; Teller, Henry Greenham. In 1865, this was changed to a national bank, and the same officers were continued. On the death of J. G. Young, in 1875, Henry Greenham was appointed Cashier, and continued until his death, in 1877. The capital was increased to $200,000, when it was organized as a national bank. The present officers are President, William Scott; Cashier, Clarence Langdon; Assistant Cashier, John H. Patterson; Teller, Frank Roe.

The Citizen's National was organized in 1866, by William and M. N. Megrue, the former being President, and the latter Cashier, with a capital of $100,000. In 1867, it was bought from these gentlemen, by G. Volney Dorsey and Robert B. Moores, the former becoming President, and the latter the Cashier. The present officers are President, G. Volney Dorsey; Vice President, M. Friedlich; Cashier, Henry Flesh; Teller, Walker McC. Dorsey. In 1879, the capital stock was reduced to $60,000.

MANUFACTURES.

Though Piqua stands to-day among the best manufacturing towns in the State, yet the commencement in this line was very feeble and progressed slowly. We have already mentioned the erection of the first mill. Benjamin Leavell, who came to the village in 1805, was the first carpenter and millwright who opened business regularly. One of the earliest, if not the first blacksmith, was Joseph Defrees, and Nathaniel Whitcomb opened the first shop for making shoes. The earliest cooper's shop was by a Frenchman named Porquette, on the bank of the river nearly opposite Ewing's tavern, where Porquette kept also a small drinking house, and close by stood the blacksmith-shop. The commencement of the linseed oil manufacture, which now forms so important a part in the wealth and activity of the city, was made by John McCorkle in 1824. He built a small oil-mill on the Miami River, on the west bank, just opposite to what is now Patterson's mill, half a mile south of the town. The mill was run by water, and the machinery used in crushing the seed and pressing out the oil was of the most primitive description. The crusher was an immense block of limestone perfectly circular, about fifteen inches thick and five feet in diameter, this large stone was placed on its edge in a circular trough, formed of strong oak plank fitted closely and capable of holding any liquid put into it. Into this trough a certain quantity of flax-seed was poured by hand, and the large stone revolved in the trough by means of a large wooden lever passing through the center, and attached to the horizontal shaft of the the water-wheel. When the seed was sufficiently crushed, it was taken out and put in strong linen bags and subjected to the action of a screw press, similar to that frequently used at present in the manufacture of cider. The oil was probably not very thoroughly extracted, and the oil-cake, though no doubt richer in nutritious matter than that now coming from the powerful hydraulic press, was of little value, as a very limited demand was found for it.

The earliest cabinet-maker was Joseph Bennett, who, for many years, had his shop and residence on the northeast corner of Main and Green streets. Bennett was a good workman, an excellent citizen and a man of some enterprise; he gradually enlarged his business with the growth of the village, and was at length a considerable manufacturer. Specimens of his handiwork are still found in several of the houses belonging to the old inhabitants. The first chair-maker was James Hughes, who manufactured the old-fashioned solid wood-bottomed chair, and the splint-bottom, formed from splints of the white ash. Hughes also manufactured spinning-wheels, at that time an important article in every family. The small wheel was used in spinning tow and flax, was turned by a treadle or foot-piece attached to the crank passing through the center of the wheel, by a strong string,

*Died June 1, 1880. His son, John M. Scott, is now President.

sometimes of cord but more frequently of leather or raw-hide ; the flax was wound on a distaff inserted into what was called the arm of the wheel. The female operator sat in a chair while spinning. But the large wheel, the glory of the young and active girls, was used by the operator standing, who put the wheel in active motion by means of a short stick or roller, the rapid motion of the wheel turned the spindle still more rapidly, and to this the maiden attached the end of the long woolen roll, brought from the carding-mill, or formed more slowly at home with the hand cards, and, having secured the hold of the roll to the spindle, she walked rapidly backward twenty or thirty paces, drawing out a lengthened thread of the woolen yarn, which, when sufficiently twisted, she allowed to be more slowly rolled on to the spindle. This was continued by successive whirls of the wheel, until the spool was filled, when it was taken from the wheel head and replaced by a new one.

In the early settlement of the country, it was not at all uncommon for the young girls of eighteen or twenty summers to take their wheels on their shoulders, and, carrying in their hands a sufficient supply of wool or flax, to assemble at a neighbor's house, and in a long porch with ground or puncheon floor, or even, in pleasant weather, in the open dooryard, the wheels were set down and the spinning began, each striving to excel the other in dexterity, in rapidity, and excellence of the thread produced, and thus the day was passed in work and friendly gossip, and when the evening came, the lads gathering in from the neighboring fields, the dance began to the music of the violin, which, with some sufficiently artistic performer, was sure to be found in every settlement.

Covering for the head was necessary as well as for the feet, and hence the hatter-shop was an important part of the manufacturing business of every new town in the West. The earliest hatters were John Brown and Lewis Webb. Hats were made of wool or fur of the raccoon or opossum, musk-rat or, more rarely, of the beaver. Men and boys went to the shop and left their measure for a hat of whatever description wanted, the proper block was selected, and in due time the proper article appeared. A hat that would not last at least five years was a bad production, and by care, and keeping an old one to wear in bad weather, the Sunday hat was often made to do duty for double that period of time.

Few towns in the State of the size of Piqua can now boast of better and more flourishing manufacturing establishments. The first improvement on the canal was made by using the power from the lock at the south end of Main street in 1839, where a flouring-mill was erected by Mr. Beall, of the city of Baltimore. The mill was small but was sufficient for the demands of business for a short time, but in a few years a much larger establishment was demanded, which was built by Messrs. Young & Yager. These buildings were of frame, but in 1872 a fine brick mill was erected by O'Ferrall & Daniels ; this burned in 1879, and the present very large and excellent mill was erected by Conrad Amendt, which is in every respect a model establishment, and does work not inferior to any mill in the county.

On the same water-power is located the extensive woolen-mill of F. Gray & Co., one of the finest factories in Western Ohio. Originally started as a woolen-mill for the manufacture of cloths, blankets, fine flannels, etc. ; the enterprising proprietors about four years ago turned their attention to the manufacture of paper maker's endless felts, which are produced by not more than five establishments in the United States, most of the paper-mills both East and West formerly importing their felts from England. By skill and perseverance, however, Messrs. Gray & Co. have developed an immense trade in this line, their felts are now recognized as not in any respect inferior to the best English productions, and are in use throughout the United States from Maine to Georgia, and from New York to California ; they are sent even to South America, to Germany and to Japan. Connected with this mill are also extensive knitting works for the production of yarn socks.

The machine-shops of John O'Ferrall & Co. are situated on the west end of Water street, near the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway. They manufacture thrashers and separators, sugar-mills, corn-drills, hay-rakes, tile machines, etc. An

iron foundry is connected with the establishment, which is doing a large and flourishing business. Their machines are extensively sold through the West, and their threshers are considered among the best in the market In the corporation, are also two of the largest linseed oil mills in the State. That of Wood, Farrington & Co., stands near the west end of Water street, on the hydraulic canal, just beyond the point where the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway crosses what was formerly the old Covington road. The capacity of this mill has been doubled in the last two years. They now crush 500 bushels of flax-seed daily, and manufacture from four to five thousand barrels of linseed oil per year. The mill is run principally by the water-power furnished by the hydraulic, but can also be run by steam if there is a deficiency in the supply of water. A side-track connects the mill with the railroad, and cars are loaded and unloaded directly from the doors of the mill. All the modern improvements in crushing and the best hydraulic presses for pressing out the oil are in use at this establishment. The mill of Orr, Leonard & Daniels is also a very extensive and elegant work, situated at the south end of Main street, directly on the railroad, built with all the modern improvements and employing the best machinery, operated entirely by steam. This mill was erected in 1879, but is already doing a very heavy business. It will, probably, be enlarged during the present year, rendering it the largest oil-mill in the State. The older members of this firm have also a very fine oil-mill two and a half miles below town, on the Miami River, where they have carried on an extensive business for many years. In the mill in town, this firm crushes from 450 to 500 bushels of seed per day, making from 700 to 800 gallons of oil; and in the mill below town, about 400 bushels of seed are crushed, yielding about 600 gallons of oil. If to this we add the product of the Wood & Farrington mill, using, as above stated, not less than about 400 bushels of seed per day, and yielding 600 gallons of oil, we have from these three large mills a consumption daily of 1,200 bushels of seed, and a yield of from 1,800 to 2,000 gallons of oil. It is safe to say that no city outside of Chicago in the Western country is so largely engaged in the manufacture of oil as Piqua, all brought about by the activity and business energy of a few men.

This important industry is contributing very largely to the business of the city. Each of these mills, that of Wood, Farrington & Co., and also of Orr, Leonard & Daniels, purchase seed at various points through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to the amount of more than $100,000 per annum, which is manufactured at their establishments, and the oil and oil-cake are shipped to various parts of the United States and Europe.

The extensive furniture factory of Messrs. L. C. & W. L. Cron, is one of the most important industries of the city. This establishment, which has been in successful operation for about ten years, now employs nearly one hundred hands; their factory is situated across the bridge, at the lower end of Main street, on that part of the street leading to the Dayton & Michigan Railroad depot, where they already have very extensive buildings, but are this year erecting another very large brick factory, in order to accommodate their continually increasing business. Here is also their finishing-room, which, in extent and completeness, will compare favorably with any like establishment in the State. Their extensive show-room is on Main street, nearly opposite the City Hotel, where may at all times be found very large quantities of finely finished furniture. This firm sends also large quantities of furniture, in the rough or unfinished state, to the Eastern cities.

The furniture factory of Aug. Fritsch & Son is also deserving of notice. The house has a reputation for the manufacture of excellent and beautiful furniture, and they have a well-filled show-room on Main street, between Ash and Green.

Caspar Brandel, at the south end of Main street, is also an enterprising manufacturer, and has for many years done a large business.

The handle factory of Gray & Murray, at the north end of Wayne street, is a new establishment, recently commencing business, but already employing a large number of hands, and using up every day eight to twelve cords of ash wood, in

making spade, hoe and fork handles, which are immediately shipped to various points in the East and West. During the present year, these gentlemen expect to add to their works machinery for the manufacture of ax-helves, and short handles for hammers, etc., which will also consume a large amount of hickory timber.

At the north end of Downing street, and in the immediate vicinity of the last-named works, is found the foundry and machine shops of Messrs. Bowdle Bros. These enterprising gentlemen, who have been long established in the same locality, manufacture steam engines of various patterns, as well as make castings for many kinds of machinery, and are noted throughout this section of the country for their excellent work.

Three extensive carriage and buggy factories are also located here. The largest is that of R. P. Spiker, on Wayne, near High street, which employs about forty hands, and turns out a large amount of very fine work. Mr. Spiker is now merging his factory in a large stock company, known as the Spiker Wagon Works. This company is incorporated by the State, with a capital of $40,000, and has purchased extensive grounds on the west end of High street, extending north two squares to Green street, and embracing seven acres, on which they are erecting buildings for their works, and to which the Wayne Street Works will be ultimately removed. This bids fair, from the well-known character of the gentlemen engaged in it, to become one of the most important industries of the city.

The carriage factory of Curtis & Reed, on Water street, near Wayne, is also a flourishing establishment, and is rapidly growing in favor with the community.

The factory of W. R. Crosier & Son, the oldest in the city, is located on Downing street, between North and Green, and has, for many years, done a large and lucrative business. These three establishments all manufacture the finest carriages and buggies, which have repeatedly taken prizes at the fairs in our own and many of the adjoining counties. The Spiker Company will continue the manufacture of carriages and buggies, but will add to this the making of road wagons of a superior quality, somewhat after the style of the celebrated Studebaker wagon, so largely manufactured at South Bend, in Indiana. There are already in the city several establishments manufacturing large wagons on a limited scale, but doing a very good business, among which may be named the works of John Reedy, William Keese and Joseph Clouse.

One paper-mill is already in operation on the hydraulic, at the west end of North street. This establishment, belonging to the heirs of Loomis, does a good business in the manufacture of coarse wrapping paper, and consumes a large amount of straw for this purpose. Another mill, on the south end of the hydraulic, near the Rocky Branch, is now being erected by a joint-stock company, the leading men being Messrs. Jarvis, Orr, Leonard, Ziegenfelder and Clark. These enterprising gentlemen will invest a large amount of capital in this work, which, it is understood, will be devoted to the manufacture, principally, if not entirely, of what is known as straw board. A large number of hands will be employed here.

Three large breweries are carried on in the city. That of J. L. Schneyer, at the south end of Spring street, is a model of completeness and excellence in the way of manufacturing beer. The malting-room, cooling-room, ice house, and every department connected with the business are most completely furnished, and the product of the establishment is said to be of superior quality. The building is about 60x80 feet, three stories in height, and is pronounced by judges to combine all the requisites for the manufacture, while extensive cellars are provided, where the beer is laid down until it attains the peculiar qualities which entitle it to the name of lager.

The Messrs. Schmidlapp have also a very good establishment immediately across the street from Schneyer, and on the south side of Water street, immediately east of Gray's Woolen Mill. A third brewery is operated by Messrs. Butcher & Freyer, and is situated near the north end of Spring street. This is the oldest establishment for brewing in the city, manufactures largely and has extensive cellars on the eastern bank of the Miami River near the east end of the middle

bridge, for the production of lager beer. There is now in course of construction at the corner of Downing and Sycamore streets, an extensive building for manufacturing malt. Messrs. Schmidlapp & Bro., of Cincinnati, and Leopold Keifer, of Piqua, are the proprietors. In addition to all these active manufacturers are to be noticed the flouring-mill of Kinsell & Co., on the river bank, nearly opposite the south end of Harrison street; the large liquor house of J. D. Holtzermann & Son, on the corner of Main and Water streets, where are also manufactured the celebrated Holtzermann Bitters, which are very extensively sold through Western Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; the gas machine factory of John Stafford, on the west side of the public square, and the truss hoop factory of Messrs. Butterfield, at the north end of Wayne street, on the Miami & Erie Canal.

Coopering is not so extensively carried on here as was done several years since, when we were nearer to large supplies of timber, but the shops of Vogel and of Stein and several others still produce large numbers of barrels every year. Messrs. Hardesty & Speelman have a large steam planing-mill and factory for building material at the west end of Water street, and are doing a good business as manufacturers and builders. The planing-mill and factory of Isaac Whitlock is at the corner of Broadway and Broome streets. The proprietor is actively engaged as a manufacturer and contractor.

The extensive and elegant marble works of J. F. Hummel are on the corner of Spring and Ash streets, east of the canal. No fairer monuments are produced in the State than those gotten up by Mr. Hummel, and his work is found in the cemeteries of Columbus, Springfield, Detroit and Cincinnati. The best of Italian and American marbles are used, and large quantities of Scotch granite are also imported for these works. The marble works of McKee & Son are on the corner of Ash and Wayne streets, where much good work is found.

MERCHANTS.

Trade is the natural heritage of the Yankee nation, and that part located at the early site of Piqua was not found wanting in the common characteristic of the race. The Ewings were among the early traders with Indians and with whites, and the first goods sold in the village were trafficked by members of this family. In the old Ewing tavern, located on Main street, on that portion now south of the railroad, and about where Benkert's saddler's shop is now standing, was the first trading-point in the bounds of the village. This was early in 1809; but, in 1812, Nicholas Greenham, an Irishman by birth and a trader by profession, arrived in town, and, renting a room from Ewing, opened a regular country store. Furs and all kinds of country produce were bought, and goods exchanged for them, and the whisky bottle and pitcher of water, with a glass tumbler or tin cup at their side, invited every customer to partake of the liberality of the storekeeper and sharpen his intellect for the barter which was to come off. This was the universal custom; every one drank, and almost every one kept sober; drunkenness was a rare fault, and was regarded with peculiar dislike. About five years later, John McCorkle commenced the business of selling goods and buying whatever was to be sold from the surrounding country. He and Greenham were both successful traders, accumulated money and property, and were soon known as the leading business men of the county. McCorkle represented the county in the Lower House of the General Assembly, and was known as an ardent advocate of the canal then located, since 1824, from Cincinnati to Dayton, and which he was very desirous of seeing extended further toward the North. He unfortunately died in 1829, without seeing his hopes realized. William Scott was the next of the early merchants or traders of the rising town. Then John M. Cheevers, Jacob and Abel Furrow, Byram Dayton, James Defrees, Young & Sons, David J. Jordan (afterward Jordan & Kitchen), William Keyt, L. R. Brownell (afterward of the firm of Brownell & Carncross), Demas Adams, William and Lewis Kirk, gradually came in, about in the order of their names here given, and kept up the trade of the village to 1833. Shortly after this time, the various branches of trade began to divide themselves.

The earliest liquor store was opened by John M. Cheevers, at the north end of Main street; the first iron store, by S. H. Brown, on the southwest corner of the public square; the second, by John Morrow, at the place now occupied by James Scott in the same line of business. The earliest distinct grocery house was that of Sawyer & Davis, on Main street, just north of the corner now occupied by the Citizens' National Bank. The first drug store was kept by M. G. Mitchell, on Main street, a little south of the present Spencer's store; the second, by Daniel Ashton, afterward merged into the firm of Ashton & Ewing.

The establishments in the early days were small, increasing, however, in capacity, with the demands of trade and the filling up of the country, and we see a few of the older men who still survive, so as at least to look on at the increasing business of the town, and to compare the present with the former days of commercial affairs. J. M. Cheevers and William Scott* still walk the streets, as they have done for more than half a century, and, though not actively engaged in trade, still feel a lively interest in everything connected with the financial or commercial pursuits and changes of the day.

William Scott* is the oldest of the dry-goods merchants in the city, indeed, no business man in the place has been so long and steadily engaged in trade. For for fifty-seven years Mr. Scott continued closely and personally to attend to his business as a merchant. The house is now carried on in the name of John M. Scott & Co., but the original head of the house is always seen about when not engaged in the bank, and looks actively after the interests of the establishment. For more than half a century Mr. Scott has done business on the same square on Main street, where he is now found. Other prominent dry-goods houses are C. S. Parker & Co.; F. W. Reiter; D. Spencer & Co.; C. Gross; Stein & Co. and A. Berting.

The large clothing houses are Henry Flesh, A. Friedlich, J. F. Hemsteger, P. I. Gates & Co., M. Friedlich, M. Newhoff, D. Urbansky and C. W Bachelor.

The prominent grocery houses are John Zollinger & Son; Sawyer & Co.; G. N. Ziegenfelder; P. A. Williamson; John Harbaugh & Co.; D. Louis; Charles Lebolt; M. Ziegenfelder and M. Belier, etc.

In iron, hardware, stoves, etc., the principal dealers are R. E. Reynolds; George Lee and James Scott.

In boots and shoes—William Ward, George Pfistner, Amos Abele, and J. V. Bartel.

There are two well-filled book-stores I. N. Todd and J. Merring.

Jewelers—A. Wendel, Aug. Thoma & Sons, Richey and M. Ryan.

Tobacconists—John Lang, Leopold Kiefer and Christ & Wiltheiss.

Druggists—A. C. Wilson, Ashton Bros., Brandriff & Hedges, P. Graef, Jr., and Hunzinger.

Two large establishments engaged as tanners, curriers and leather dealers—J. M. Brown and T. J. Wiley.

The daguerrean gallery of I. Thorne will very well repay a visit to any lover of art. Mr. Thorne keeps a handsome collection of pictures at his rooms, on Main street, and his photographs, both plain and colored, are finished in the best style. The rooms of Mr. F. Gale are in the third story, over the large grocery house of D. Louis, on Main street. Mr. Gale is said to be very successful in his pictures of young children, and he has, himself, made some improvements in the art of photography, which are considered valuable.

The heavy grain dealers are Messrs. Farrington & Slauson, on the public square and at their storehouse below the railroad, on Main street, and Messrs. Orr & Leonard, also on the east side of the public square and on the canal. Both these houses are large buyers, and employ an amount of capital in the grain trade not exceeded by any dealers in the county.

There are two large hotels, the City, kept by A. J. Roe and Harry Morse, on the corner of Main and Ash streets, and the Leland, by Mr. C. May, at the south

*Since this writing, William Scott passed away, having been stricken with paralysis.

end of the opera house block. Both are excellent houses. A large number of smaller houses of entertainment are found in various parts of the city.

LAWYERS.

The need of legal learning and advice is not felt early, as a general rule, in a Western community, and our pioneer fathers were no exception to the rule. The ordinary magistrate was the depository of the law, and what legal lore he failed to possess was not considered worth having. Increase of population and trade, however, with the complications of business necessarily following in the train, soon made gentlemen of the legal profession welcome members of the community. William McLean, brother of Judge John McLean, of the United States Supreme Court, and also Postmaster General of the United States, was the first regular professional lawyer who settled in the village. He came to Piqua about the year 1820, and represented the Miami District, which comprehended nearly all Western Ohio north of Warren County, in the Congress of the United States, from 1823 to 1829 inclusive. He was a man of decided ability, honest and upright, and possessed great influence in the community in which he lived. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church, as was also his excellent wife, and their house was for many years the well-known resting-place for ministers and itinerants of this denomination. Shortly after his last term in Congress, Mr. McLean removed from Piqua to Cincinnati, and was for several years extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits, but, his health failing, he retired from business, spent several months in the Island of Cuba hoping to derive benefit for his pulmonary disease from the change of climate, but failing in this he returned to Cincinnati, spent some time in revisiting several points in his old Congressional district, Piqua among others, returning, finally, to his Cincinnati home, where he ended his long and useful life in 1839.

The second member of the legal profession in Piqua was Gen. Robert Young, a student of McLean's, and who soon succeeded to his business during his absence in Congress, and after his removal from the county. Gen. Young was for many years the leading lawyer of the northern part of the county, terminating a long life of labor and usefulness at Piqua in the year 1855. Among other early lawyers of the town may be mentioned the names of Samuel E. Browne, Gorden N. Mott, afterward for many years a Judge of the Courts in California, Samuel R. Mott, Samuel Stover, Hon. R. L. P. Baber, now of Columbus ; Joseph Ewing, now residing in La Fayette, Ind. ; N. F. Wilbur and Judson Miller, now deceased. Among those still remaining in the town, the earliest members of the bar were S. S. McKinney, M. H. Jones and Stephen Johnston ; while the later members of the profession are Hon. J. F. McKinney, William C. Johnston, Walter B. Jones, Theodore Brooks, N. Wagner, A. C. Buchanan, J. R. Hatch and J. McDonald.

PHYSICIANS.

As in the profession of law, so too in that of the healing art, the actual wants of the early settlers were easily satisfied. The diseases of the pioneers were few and simple, a knowledge of the powers of "roots and herbs" acquired from the aboriginal inhabitants, or from whites who had sojourned among them, was usually adequate to the relief of ordinary maladies, and in more serious cases the aid of a distant physician was sometimes invoked. In ordinary surgical cases, as of fractures or dislocation of limbs, some intelligent man was usually found whose skill was sufficient for the emergency. Col. John Johnston, the well-known Indian agent, of Upper Piqua, a man of general information, abundant resources, and cool, deliberate judgment, was well known for miles around the country as a skillful manipulator of broken bones, and used frequently to say that he rarely failed to make a good cure even in the worst fractures, with splints of green hickory bark, in which he carefully inclosed the injured limbs, and which soon hardened sufficiently to retain the parts in proper position and so held them until the bones were firmly united, and in connection therewith, he used what was commonly called by the people a "Shocking Machine," being the old-fashioned electrifying machine ; it was one of

the great wonders of science, introduced at that early day into our sparsely settled country, and used by him as a remedial agent in nervous complaints.

About the close of the war of 1812, Henry Chapeze, of Kentucky, a well-educated physician, located at Piqua. His office and residence were on the southwest corner of Wayne and Water streets, on the lot now occupied by the house of Hiram Brooks, Esq. A brick office erected on this lot was the first building of that material within the village limits, and is well remembered to-day by many of the older inhabitants. Dr. John O'Ferrall settled in Piqua about 1820, and these two gentlemen have the honor of being the pioneer physicians of the town and of the northern part of the county. Both continued in the practice of their profession for many years, riding over large extents of forest country, sometimes without roads, at other times over ways almost impassable, where the worst mudholes and deepest marshes were bridged over by rows of round logs, making no very secure causeway for either horse or man. The rude cabins and rough fare of the early settlers were their resting-place and their refreshment; a scanty remuneration, and very frequently none at all, was the reward rendered for services; but these faithful men toiled on, waited and hoped for better days, and lived to see at least their dawn if not their full development. Dr. Chapeze died about 1828; but O'Ferrall, a younger and more vigorous man, survived until 1850, living to see the country which he entered as a wilderness blooming with improvements and filled with the elements of wealth and progress.

Among the other early physicians, are found the names of Dr. Jackson, afterward a prominent Democratic politician of Indiana; Dr. I. T. Teller, Dr. David Jordan (eclectic), Dr. Isaac Hendershot, Dr. Worrall, all of whom are now passed away.

Dr. Dorsey, who read medicine for a portion of his time in the office of Dr. O'Ferrall, commenced practice as a partner of O'Ferrall in the year 1836, and the firm continued until January 1, 1842, when it was dissolved: but Dr. Dorsey has continued the practice from that time until the present, with the exception of four years, from 1862 to 1865 inclusive, when he acted as State Treasurer, residing in Columbus. In 1842, Dr. John O'Ferrall, Jr., commenced practice with his father, and has continued in business, with some interruptions, to the present time.

The other prominent physicians of the city are Dr. J. A. Smith, Dr. V. Dorsey Brownell, Dr. Stumm (homœopathic), all now deceased; and Drs. C. S. Parker, W. S. Parker, J. F. Gabriel, S. S. Gray, H. Smiley, A. Ashton, B Lehman, G. S. Hyde, F. W. Walton (eclectic), T. F. Spittle and C. Clemmer (homœopathists), and E. A. Kitzmiller, all now in active practice.

STONE QUARRIES.

No account of Washington Township can be complete without a notice of the extensive quarries of limestone which add so much to its wealth, and, by the facility they afford for building, contribute, also, very largely to the prosperity and progress of the township and the town. These quarries are all found on the west side of the Miami, and commence immediately south of the Rocky Branch, lying on the south border of the city, and coming out on the west side of the turnpike leading from Piqua to Troy, on the west side of the river. Stone also abounds on the east bank of the river, though the quarries on that side have never been extensively opened or worked. The first quarry below the branch is that of Mr Harvey Clark, who carries it on actively. The second is that of Henry Kitchen, now operated by Mr. J. Mitchell. The third is the well-known Hamilton Quarry, now owned by Dr. Dorsey, and carried on by James Hamilton, as agent. The fourth, is the very large and extensive quarry of Mr. David Statler, two miles south of the city, which has been for years worked by that gentleman with great success.

Until the last twenty years, the great value of these quarries was scarcely thought of; but, as the country has progressed in improvement, the demand for building material has caused them to be carefully explored and operated, and a

source of wealth has been developed, which, in the early settlement of the country, was never taken into account. A well-managed stone quarry has come to be regarded as a treasure little inferior to the mines of the precious metals in the Far West.

PRIMITIVE COMMERCE.

After the development of the country about Piqua, when exportation became a necessity in order to get the sight of a little money, flatboats were constructed, and loaded with flour, bacon, corn in the ear, cherry lumber, furniture, and other products.

The boats were built here, on the bank of the Miami River, with two parallel gunwales, from sixty to seventy-five feet in length, and the boat about twelve feet wide. They were built bottom side up, the plank in the bottom running crosswise and spiked to the gunwales, with the ends imbedded in a rabbet cut into the gunwales deeper than the thickness of the boards, so as to secure the bottom from catching while floating over shoal places.

When the hull or bottom was calked and completed, it was then turned over by raising up one side and letting it fall over upon brush piled up in sufficient quantity to save the hull from injury by the fall; it was then launched into the river, and the siding and deck completed, forming complete protection to the cargo and the boatmen. Some of the men engaged in this commerce were Joseph Bennett, a cabinet-maker; —— Tinkham, a cabinet-maker, who would ship, by this means, bedsteads in large quantities, and coast along the Mississippi River, retailing out to the people along the river whatever was in demand. The risk in navigating the Miami River required great skill and presence of mind, especially in passing over mill-dams and following the channel of the river through the "Ninety-nine Islands," as they were called, located a few miles below Troy. The pilot of notoriety was Robert Logan, a very large man, and when in command of one of these boats about to start on its journey, and standing upon the deck disciplining his boatmen to the use of the oars, was looked upon with as much consideration as the greatest admiral who ever commanded a fleet. To see one of these boats pass through the channel of the river at these islands, was indeed a most thrilling sight, and required the most consummate skill and quickness of action to wind this unwieldy craft through its tortuous route to a safe passage. After passing into the Ohio River, the pilot and other men not wanted to coast were discharged, but some of the dangers of boating were still incident to the voyage.

Along the banks of the Mississippi are frequently found eddies, or whirlpools, into which the boat is liable to be drawn, and when once fairly in the circuit, it was difficult to cross the circuit and reach the straight current. An anecdote is told of one of these eddies in the Mississippi. The crew are each required at night to take his turn on the watch, and in case of an approaching steamboat, to swing a torch or light to prevent collision. On one occasion, a green hand was called on watch in the darkness of the night, and, shortly after taking his position on deck, the boat, without his observation, was drawn into one of these eddies, opposite to which, on the bank of the river, stood a brick church, and the boat continued making a circuit during the whole time of his watch. When his turn was up, he awoke the man to take his place on deck, and, upon being asked how he got along, replied, "First rate," but added that "it was the darnedest place for brick churches he had ever seen in his life."

In connection with this history of flatboating, it was common for boatmen returning from New Orleans to walk all the way home again, passing through a wilderness north of New Orleans and through what was then called the Indian Nations, Choctaws and Chickasaws. Jacob Lands, Esq., and David Hunter, both of whom deceased at Piqua after a long residence, made this journey on foot, and have frequently related incidents connected with the journey through the Indian country.

Another fact in connection with this primitive commerce was the building of a large keel-boat by John Chatham on the public square in Piqua, directly west

of Orr & Leonard's warehouse. This boat was built (the hull) and hauled to St. Mary's, the bow resting on the wheels of a wagon, and the stern on sled-runners, with eight horses, two teams belonging to James Johnston and John Campbell. It was then launched into the St. Mary's River, and was used on that stream to freight to Fort Wayne and on the Maumee River. It was about eight feet wide by fifty-five or sixty feet in length.

COMMERCIAL FACILITIES.

The Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad, now called the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, was chartered by the Legislature February 23, 1849.

The charter was drawn by Stephen Johnston, Esq., while working at a saddler's bench, with his sleeves rolled up. He had had some legislative experience, and was called upon to prepare the charter. The original or rough draft is now among the papers belonging to the estate of M. G. Mitchell, deceased, who was elected President of the company, and for many years during the building of the road was the principal manager of the enterprise. The road was completed from Columbus to Piqua in 1856, and gave to the northern part of Miami County facilities for an Eastern market. This road is now the great central railway, through fare from the East to the West, with branches and connecting lines reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Dayton & Michigan Railroad was chartered by the Legislature, March 5, 1851, and was completed to Piqua in 1856, so that Piqua was given a southern outlet by rail, and, with its present history, embraces the commercial facilities commencing about 1820, and being completed within the lapse of thirty-six years. This time, compared with the development of the West now, would seem to be at a snail's gait, but to the retrospect of the pioneer of Miami County, to him is indeed marvelous.

WATER-WORKS AND HYDRAULIC CANAL.

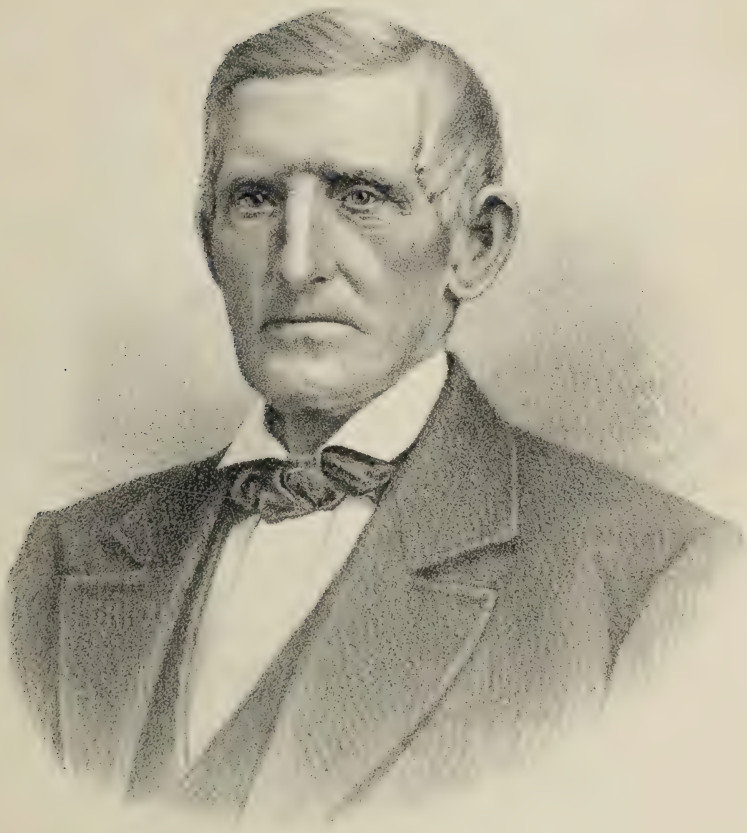
The subject of creating an hydraulic power, to be displayed at Piqua, was an enterprise discussed by the citizens of Piqua for nearly forty years, and, on the 7th day of April, 1856, the General Assembly passed a bill, authorizing M. C. Ryan, James G. Haley, T. L. P. Defrees & Co., to enlarge the Lewistown reservoir, and in consideration to receive all surplus water on the line of canal created by them, for the use of hydraulic power, and these parties became an incorporated company under the name of the "Miami Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company," and were for some time actively engaged in trying to induce the citizens of Piqua to co-operate with them, but the enterprise failed, and they surrendered their contract to the State, and abandoned the enterprise.

The next step was the incorporation of the "Piqua Hydraulic Company," drawn up by Stephen Johnston, and signed December 12, 1865.

After the organization of the company, further legislature was deemed necessary, and, on the 6th day of April, 1866, a bill was passed by the Legislature of Ohio, authorizing the use of the surplus water of the canal for hydraulic purposes.

Under the provisions of this act this company was enabled to contract with the State for the surplus water. Dr. G. V. Dorsey was elected President, and continued as such until January, 1868, when he resigned, and Stephen Johnston, Esq., was elected President of the Board of Directors, and immediately entered upon the discharge of his duty, which was a general supervision of the work in obtaining the rights of way and raising money to carry on the work after the work was put under contract.

The enterprise at the time—in view of the stringent money market and magnitude of the work, was regarded by the citizens, with scarcely a single exception, as an impossible undertaking, but Mr. Johnston conceived the plan of the water works in connection with the hydraulic enterprise, and by that means secured $50,000 in bonds from the city.



B. H. Brown

WASHINGTON TP

He also conceived the plan of obtaining an appropriation from the city, the sum of $15,000, to pay for drainage, which would result by a proper construction of the canal.

This fund, together with other assets of stock subscribed, etc., induced the letting of the work, on the 16th day of March, 1869, to Messrs. Boyle & Roach, who, after completion of a large portion of the work, assigned their contract to Messrs. Burns & Gallager, who proved to be most efficient contractors. A. G. Conover, Esq., was the Engineer-in-charge of the work, and Jacob D. Holtzemin, Esq., Treasurer.

During the progress of the work two serious accidents occurred, by the breaking away, during high water, of the embankment at Swift Run, which occasioned a loss of $40,000.

The canal is over six miles in length, and contains within its prism and reservoirs therewith connected, at least 150 acres of water-line, at an elevation of thirty-eight feet over the city, and three falls aggregating fifty-two feet six inches, for hydraulic power. The water-works, in point of efficiency in every particular, are not exceeded by any other water-works of the kind in the United States, and have already saved one-half their cost by the extinguishment of fires having most alarming outbreaks at the start.

They were finally completed, and duly opened for test and display on the 14th day of June, 1876.

The plan of the work as completed was written out and foreshadowed by Stephen Johnston, and published in the preface of the City Directory in 1870.

FORTIFICATIONS IN PIQUA.

On the bank of the Miami River, near where the extensive woolen mills of F. Gray now stands, was a block-house and stockade therewith connected. The stockade remained as one of the relics of Indian warfare, and is still in the memory of some of the pioneers now living. Its north line, running east and west, was not far from the north line of Water street, extending west to the present site the Leland Livery Stable.

THE FIRST USE OF DYNAMITE IN PIQUA.

The Piqua Straw Board and Paper Company located its mills, which are now under roof, at the intersection of Main street and the Rocky Branch.

The foundation required the blasting of *shelly* rock, which does not yield to powder, in consequence of the seams through the rock. Knowing this, the company determined to try dynamite, a very dangerous material to handle. They found a man recently become a citizen, H. F. Ernest, who was well skilled in its use, and our people were amazed at the explosions and results of this powerful agency in blasting. Some of the blasts included as high as twenty different drilled holes, and each connected with a wire was ignited by the use of a battery, all exploding at the same moment, and at a single blast would heave up more than one hundred tons of rock.

The work was a complete success, and is another step in the progress of science just introduced in April, 1880. Nobody was injured during work of about one month.

NEWBERRY TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated on the northwest corner of the county, and is bounded on the west by Darke County, on the north by Shelby County, on the east by Washington Township, and on the south by Newton Township; is seven miles from north to south, and six from east to west, containing forty-two square miles, and is composed of portions of four original surveyed townships. While it does not appear when it was organized, it would seem to be about the same date as Newton—1810.

The lands in the western and northwestern part of this township are the most elevated in the county; general surface undulating, inclining to southeast, being traversed, from west to south, by the Stillwater River and Greenville Creek, with their numerous tributaries. A small portion is slightly broken, but few declivities occur. As was the entire county, this township, in an early day, was covered with an unbroken sheet of forest, of various species of timber, too well known to be here described. The noble oak and the valuable sugar maple are, however, fast disappearing, and, ere many years have passed away, will have entirely disappeared. So, also, are growing scarce the ironwood, witch-hazel, box-elder, white thorn, plum and black haw, juneberry, papaw and spicewood, densely blooming in the early spring; ginseng, yellow and red puccoon root, wild onion, swamp cabbage and spikenard abounded, that forest pest called "ramps," which, when eaten by cows, imparted to the milk and butter a taste and flavor resembling a mixture of garlic, jimson, etc.

In the number of its venomous reptiles, Newberry stood without a rival. During the early settlements, the yellow rattlesnake seems to have made the limestone ledges along the Stillwater and Greenville Creek his favorite home, for, on prying up the rocks, they could be seen, sometimes by the dozen, and, even now, large quantities of bones are frequently discovered in the clefts of the rocks, thus attesting their former abundance.

DRAINAGE.

Stillwater River enters Miami County near the northwest corner of this township, and, after pursuing a southeast direction, it suddenly turns northeast, then, forming a curve, it runs nearly south, past Covington, and passes out of the township about two miles west of the southeast corner. Near the center of the township, it cuts a channel through the limestone, at the southern terminus of which were, in early days (called) the Falls of Stillwater, descending about twelve feet in a mile. The banks of the river are bold and high. Limestone bluffs, skirting either bank afford excellent quarries of stone, which also makes good lime.

Greenville Creek enters the county in the southwestern corner of Newberry, flows first northeast, then bending, runs southeast; resuming its original course, empties into the Stillwater near Covington. Greenville Falls, a short distance from Covington, is a beautiful display of nature and a place of much resort.

Harrison's Creek, on the west, and Trotter's Creek, on the north and east, both tributaries of the Stillwater, are streams of much value, and early drew the hardy pioneer to their banks.

Springs of excellent ever-living water abound in this township, some of them, not far from Covington, supposed to possess excellent medicinal virtues.

Summing up: Newberry, with her two lines of railroad, passing through at four points of the compass, her numerous pikes, exhaustless stone and lime, her rich soil, unexceled natural drainage, water-power, and, in fact, all the natural resources that conduce toward the advancement and development of any country, as materials—and a thrifty, intelligent and energetic community, as agents—we need not wonder that she stands foremost in wealth and agricultural prosperity.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

According to tradition, the first location made and cabin built in this township was by a South Carolinian named McDonald, on what is since known as Harrison's Creek, about two and a half miles northwest of Covington, near the year 1806. In 1807, John Harrison came to Ludlow's Creek, Union Township, remained one season, and returned to South Carolina, accompanied by McDonald, both leaving their lands and cabins.

In 1807, Michael Ingle, having heard of a beautiful little prairie on Stillwater (Michael Williams' Prairie, now Pleasant Hill), prospected up the river, and, finding it occupied, pushed further on to the mouth of Trotter's Creek and made a selection of excellent farming land, in Sections 17 and 20. Mr. Ingle was, prior to

this, a resident of Montgomery County, and by occupation a tanner. Mr. I. immediately began clearing up and improving his purchase, on which he resided until his death, in 1838. Cotemporaneously with Ingle, Samuel Brown purchased and built on the quarter-section west of Ingle. Priority of settlement vibrates between these two men, but Brown soon left, and the honor is awarded Ingle as being the first permanent white settler in Newberry Township. The next were William and John Coats, with one or more sons-in-law of the former, who settled on the northeast quarter of Section 30, cornering with Ingle's purchase on the southwest. William Coats' cabin stood about fifty rods northwest of the present Pan-Handle depot, while his son's cabin was near the spring running from the cellar of the Leonidas House, and his son-in-law, Daniel Wright's, cabin stood near and south of the corner of Main and Wright streets, Covington. Another settler, whose name cannot be ascertained, cleared a few acres and erected a cabin on the southeast quarter of Section 30 prior to 1810. Of all these early settlers, none but Ingle remained upon the original location. He added another quarter-section to it, raised it to a high state of cultivation, brought a family of seven sons and four daughters, dividing among his sons a portion of their patrimony, four of whom lived and died upon the same, three sold out and removed to newer States, and to-day less than eighty acres out of eight hundred purchased by the father remain in the hands of his posterity. Michael Ingle was honorable, industrious and energetic. He established and conducted the first tannery in the township, and from his customers bore the reputation of turning a good article of leather. He also built one of the first houses in Covington, and dug through the solid rock the first well in the town, which had no companion for a dozen years or more.

His energy sometimes resulted in loss, as on one occasion, in 1825, he harvested a fine crop of wheat, which he had partly hauled in by Saturday evening. "My wheat," said he, "was the first in the ground on Stillwater, and I will have all in the barn before any of my neighbors." It was all housed, and on Monday the barn was struck by lightning and, with its contents, burned.

At the opening of the year 1810, many purchases had been made and several clearings begun, and little cabins dotted the forests with life and animation. During this year, Jacob Ullery purchased the southeast quarter of Section 30, but did not occupy it until the spring of 1811. This tract of land proved to be the most valuable property in the township. On it is located the splendid water-power that operates the Covington Mills, the stone quarry of the Covington Stone Company, the extensive quarry and limekiln of J. M. Rahl, and a large portion of all the valuable stone quarried at Covington in the past fifty years has been taken from the ledges in this tract, and the supply, to all appearances, is still inexhaustible. In the spring of 1812, on the breaking-out of the war, the settlers here all left their clearings for a temporary place of safety during an apprehended invasion by hostile Indians. Some went to Montgomery County, some to their Quaker friends in the Ludlow settlement. Ingle stopped at Williams' stockade, in Newton Township, while Ullery removed his family to Lost Creek, where he resided until the spring of 1814, when he took up his permanent residence on, and began the improvement of, his property.

NEWBERRY IN THE WAR OF 1812.

In the spring or early summer of 1812, a company of volunteer militia, to serve four months, was organized principally west of the Miami River. George Buchanan, of Milton, was elected Captain, James C. Caldwell, of Piqua, First Lieutenant, and Gardner Bobo, of Spring Creek, a Revolutionary veteran, Ensign. The company was mustered into service May 5, 1812, as First Company, Second Regiment, Fifth Brigade and First Division Ohio Militia, commanded by Jerome Holt, Colonel.

The field of duty assigned Capt. Buchanan was the Stillwater Valley and adjoining territory.

With his company he began as soon as practicable the erection of a block-house, as headquarters, military defense and protection to the settlers within reach. This block-house stood a few rods west of the Pan-Handle depot, in Covington, also about thirty rods north of Wayne's camp, or breastworks of brush and logs thrown up in 1794, and christened "Fort Rowdy."

We believe Capt. B. and his company—we say company because in those days epaulets did not mean absolute authority as now—assumed to call their works "Fort Buchanan." Lieut. Col. Holt, under whose orders Capt. B. was acting, knowing that the point selected for the block-house was on or near the spot selected by that old Indian fighter, "Mad Anthony," and through deference to the old veteran, ignored Fort B. and, June 18, officially addressed Capt. B. as follows:

JUNE, 18, 1812.

Capt. George Buchanan:

SIR—You will make a return of your company to me by the 25th, stating the number of men, and their equipments, and of your camp equipage, so that I may be able to make a general return, as I have received (orders) for that purpose.

I am, sir, yours

To Capt. George Buchanan, Fort Rowdy. JEROME HOLT, *Colonel.*

This address, however faithfully the orders were obeyed, was neither accepted nor relished by Capt. B. and his command as a proper appellation for the important post, in the erection of which they had so faithfully labored. In addition to this, they had not encroached upon the ground occupied by Wayne, and therefore had no desire to be known to posterity as rowdies. Therefore, when the report was made out in due form and returned to Col. Holt, he learned that he was commanding Fort Buchanan instead of Rowdy; and in his next communication he accepts the name in part, but addresses Capt. B. at "Buchanan Block-House," ignoring the dignified name of fort. Following this is an order dated at Greenville, July 20, 1812, from Col. Holt, transmitting an order from the Governor through Gen. Munger, dismissing all the men stationed on the frontiers west of the Miami toward the Wabash, including Capt. Nesbit's and Capt. Vancleve's companies, unless hostile movements of the Indians required their services. Intelligence is also conveyed in the order that the Great Council with the Indians is postponed until the 15th of August, 1812, and requiring Capt. B. to notify his company to rendezvous at Troy on the 13th, join the other companies, march to Piqua and there remain until the council is over. They are enjoined to be punctual, and attend the council fully equipped at Troy by 10 o'clock.

After the date of this order we have no further intimation of the occupancy of Buchanan's block-house as a military post, although it was used by the families in its vicinity as a place of refuge during emergencies. The line of defense was extended further west in Darke County; consequently, no further record of interest occurs in regard to this post, after the following from Col. John Johnston, Indian agent at Upper Piqua, viz.: That certain hostile Indians had been seen in the vicinity of Fort Recovery, which intelligence had been communicated to him by Francis Duchequet, a French interpreter and trader. The same notice requested Capt. B. to send a detail of men to Upper Piqua to protect certain public property in Col. Johnston's care, which he considered exposed to capture and destruction; also, that his wheat in the field was dead ripe, and the detail to serve two purposes—guard the property and reap his wheat. The records do not show whether the men were furnished on this occasion, but tradition says that a part of the active duty performed by this garrison was cutting four acres of wheat with the sickle, and stacking it on Jacob Teller's farm, across Stillwater, where it remained in safety till he returned to his cabin in 1814. At the breaking-out of the war, it is said there were nine families living in this township, viz.: Michael Ingle, and perhaps his son John, Jacob Ullery, Samuel Brown, William Coats and his son and son-in-law, Daniel Wright, and a brother, John Coats; the balance unknown to us. The settlers were located near each other for mutual support and protection. North of Greenville Creek and west of Stillwater were but two improve-

ments ; north of Trotter's Creek and east of Stillwater were none ; west of Stillwater and south of Greenville Creek, two ; three or four small clearings east of Stillwater, and south of Trotter's Creek ; all the rest was one unbroken forest, though great quantities had been purchased for speculation.

There is no evidence tending to show that this township was the favorite resort of the Indians, or of their occupancy of it. From the absence of Indian names for the streams, or prominent natural objects, we infer that it was not permanently inhabited by them ; some pre-historic specimens, however, exist. Since the advent of the whites, none but hunting parties, and encampments during the war of 1812, near Trotter's Creek, on the farm now owned by H. Mohler, three miles north of Covington, consisting principally of Delawares. In only one instance is it known that they injured the whites, which was the killing of some cattle.

MOUND BUILDERS.

These peculiar people have left numerous evidences in this township of their mechanical enterprise. The most noted was located near Greenville Falls, was about forty feet in diameter at the base, and built about twenty feet high, material used being loose gravel, apparently from the bed of Greenville Creek. The upper interior contained many human bones. Two or three other mounds and pits exist, but none of peculiar interest sufficient to note. The principal mound has been dug away, and the stone converted into lime, the owners caring little for the sacredness of the bodies resting there.

All apprehension of danger having been removed by the treaty of peace, the settlers returned to their cabins and clearings, and early in 1814, before the treaty with England, we find the number of immigrants augmenting and the clearings increasing. John Cable, west of Stillwater; John Hay, north of him ; John Harrison and his sons Richard and Bargitto, on the creek that bears their name, above Cable ; John Trotter on the creek named for him, and the Templeton brothers, Samuel, William and David, adjoining Trotter ; John Carson and Samuel Nicholson in the same neighborhood ; Sylvester Thompson, Joshua Falknor, south of Ullery, on both sides of the river ; and, in 1816, Amos Perry, nearly opposite the falls of Greenville Creek ; William Knox on Trotter's Creek. We cannot mention all who came, but only such as became prominent and permanent citizens in those early times whose descendants are with us now. John Barbour, in 1817, joined the Trotter's Creek settlement.

COVINGTON.

Early in 1816, Daniel Wright, in partnership with Jacob Ullery, laid out thirty-six town lots in Section 30, Wright's portion covering the site of Wayne's encampment, the timber having been cut off by Wayne's army. These thirty-six lots lay between the St. Mary's road, then established, and the east bank of Stillwater. Three streets were laid out, and named, running north and south ; first, Water, next the river, on the bluff; Main, at the foot of the hill, and High, being the St. Mary's road, and section line between 29 and 30. Three streets crossing at right angles were : First, on the north, Wright, next, Ullery, for the proprietors, then Spring, for the beautiful spring that burst from the rocks, beneath the shade of a white oak grove that grew upon the bluff. The lots were numbered from east to west, beginning at the northwest corner of the plat. Benjamin Cox was surveyor, and duly recorded his work so far as he was concerned, but, from ignorance of what was required of them, neither of the proprietors ever acknowledged the plat, which has in late years caused a loss of several thousand dollars to the corporation of Covington. This town plat was given a name, which seemed both amphibious and ambiguous, viz. : "Friendship," or "Newberry." The citizens, not understanding, gave it the name Gen. Wayne had so appropriately dubbed this point immediately following a drunken carouse of his officers here, and which it had ever since retained —Rowdy. When a post office was established here, it was known as Stillwater. When the town was laid out, there was but one habitation on the spot, namely,

Daniel Wright's, who lived just west of Miami and south of Wright street, near a spring that flowed from the bluff at the termination of the latter street.

Elijah Reagan built the first house on the lot now owned by H. E. Routson, west of his stable. Michael Ingle built a double log cabin where the elegant mansion of H. E. Routson now stands ; his son John built a hewed-log cabin on the northwest corner of Main and Wright streets. A small log house was built on the southeast corner of Main and Wright streets, and on the opposite corner some one built a two story hewed-log house, but it never was covered, and remained uninhabited until it rotted down.

Noah Hanks built a small frame for a storeroom on the corner of High and Wright streets, where Routson & Son's store is, which was the first frame building in the township, and in it Hanks kept the first store in the township. At the end of ten years, after the platting and survey of this town, it had but three families living in it, two vacant houses ; one house, Daniel Wright's, had been burnt, and twelve years elapsed after the town was laid out before a new house was built. In 1828, Singer and Hilliard, of Piqua, built a frame yet standing—the oldest in the place—for a storeroom.

In 1815 or 1816, Jacob Ullery erected a saw-mill at the mouth of Greenville Creek, which was the first utilizing of water in propelling machinery in the townsihp. With his saw-mill he began preparing material for a grist-mill.

In April, 1816 or 1817, occurred a destructive tornado, seeming to arise in the clearing of Daniel Burns, one mile northeast of Covington, now H. Hickman's farm, unroofing his stable. Entering the timber from the northeast, it leveled the heavy forest, piling the trees upon each other in all directions, along a track about eighty rods in width. Where the land is not cleared, its path can be easily traced at the present, by the beautiful growth of young timber. Shortly after Ullery got the saw-mill in running order, an enterprising settler, Noah Davenport, and his brother-in-law, Wagner, purchased a few acres at the mouth of Harrison's Creek, and erected a rival saw-mill, and near it a very primitive grist-mill. The shaft was a hickory log with the bark on, and the stones were made of bowlders dressed into shape. The mill was used for grinding corn, had a good run of custom, and was the first in the township, and commanded patronage within a radius of from six to nine miles. From some unknown cause it ceased operations, and when seen in 1826, both saw and grist mill were abandoned, and the ruins lay bleaching in the sun, and the stream had resumed its original channel, unmindful of the days when it rippled by the old mill. As near as can be ascertained, Benjamin Lehman purchased Jacob Ullery's mill property in the fall of 1818, and immediately began the erection of a substantial frame building for a flouring-mill, which he put into active operation about 1820. It is said that Lehman paid $4,000 for the Ullery property, built a grist-mill, and, in 1822, sold to John Brumbaugh, the mills and all the land west of the river, for $3,500.

Brumbaugh increased the capacity, which made it one of the best mills in the county, and of inestimable benefit to the ever-increasing population for many miles around, as it was located in the Upper Stillwater Valley, with no other for miles north of it. For years it stood without a rival. During Lehman's occupancy of this property, previous to this, a wool-carding machine had been erected on the tail-race of the mill, the remains of which may still be seen just below the corn-crib, at the present Covington Mills. It cannot be ascertained who were the first operators, but we do know that one Riley operated it at one time, and subsequently, in 1827, one Thomas Bolles, of Piqua, who added a fulling machine, which, in those days was highly essential, when the wheel and the loom, in the hands of the housewife, clothed the family in home-spun.

It has been stated that Michael Ingle tanned the first leather, and his reputation as a superior workman lived after him. His son continued the business after the old man retired, but not with so good results. The Hanks brothers established a tannery in 1820, which is now known as the Covington Tannery. They were not successful. In 1824, it had nearly ceased, and in 1825, was rebuilt by Benjamin

Lehman, and operated by John Ross, who, about the year 1830, purchased the property. Between 1816 and 1817, Philip Hartzell settled west of the Greenville Falls, and was the first to manufacture pumps. Before this innovation, the windlass, the fork and pole, and the "old oaken bucket which hung in the well," disappeared. Having now given the names of the earliest settlers, provided them with mills, houses and manufactories, and seen them on thriving little farms, we now turn to another branch of manufacture, which sprang out of the making of bread-stuffs, viz., the Arabian art of distilling spirituous liquors. The furnaces of no less than four have been seen in this township, and, though they have disappeared, their evil influence can be easily traced in the posterity of those who, in early days, indulged in the use of their productions. These were resorted to as the best method of getting money out of grain in a condensed form, in order to obviate hauling it in bulk over the almost impassable roads, and when there were no railroads, and nothing but the flat-boat floated during high water to New Orleans, with its cargo of flour, whisky, pork, etc. This method of commerce was carried on for some time, the mouth of Greenville Creek being the head of navigation on Stillwater. Fort Wayne was also a good market, as well as Cincinnati, when they could be reached by wagons, where the flour and whisky would be exchanged for a return load of salt and merchandise.

We now see our hardy settlers fairly established in agriculture and the mechanical arts, and surrounded by all the necessary comforts that tend to make life enjoyable. The vast forests have given place to fields of grain, and cattle, sheep and horses quietly roam where the wolf and the deer were wont to claim primeval sway. Yet, in the language of one of the earlier times, "We had no meeting, no school, no Sunday, no Squire or Constable, we was just like the Injuns," and certainly a community devoid of all the safeguards of temporal and spiritual liberty would rapidly degenerate into a dangerous state of heathenism, notwithstanding the moral worth of its ancestry.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLHOUSES.

Children were growing up in ignorance and required the instruction necessary to make them useful men and women, therefore schools were needed, and, the people feeling this necessity, a schoolhouse was projected, and built of round logs cut from the surrounding forest, clapboard roof with knees, ribs and weight-poles, wooden or stick chimney, well plastered with tough clay, stone back-wall for fireplace—a log cut out nearly the length or breadth of the building, in which were set perpendicular sticks about a foot apart for sash, on which was pasted wrapping paper, leaves of old copy-books, or letters from friends in the old settlements, well greased with lard, possum grease or coon oil, to render it semi-transparent—this was the educational window, and this the pioneer schoolhouse of the early settlers of all the Northwest Territory.

The first house of this kind erected for school purposes, stood near the north end of High street, Covington, west of the road, and near the present residence of Mrs. Catharine Shellenberger. Uncle John Ullery says he knows well the location and distinctly remembers the old house as the first place he ever went to school. It appears not to have remained long, and must have been built about 1815 or 1816, as no one living save Mr. U. remembers it. The next was built about a half-mile further north, on the opposite side of the St. Mary's road, and is remembered by a number of persons who obtained the rudiments of their education within its rude unclassical walls. Andrew Ballard is the only person who is remembered as having taught in this house.

It remained long the seat of learning in this township, and looked well on the exterior so long as it was new. It was built in 1819 or 1820, and was finally burned down, as was supposed, to prevent its occupancy during the long vacations by a disreputable family. The rubbish from its chimney, and the pit from which the mud was taken to plaster its walls, can, after a lapse of sixty years, be seen to-day. The contrast between the privileges of the youth of to-day and the

boy of pioneer times is truly wonderful. While the light of day struggled through greased paper, the light of knowledge was as dimly shed through the facilities afforded by the times to enlighten the chambers of the intellect, and to obtain a knowledge, through letters, of language, men, and things in general. In the Trotter's Creek neighborhood, John Barbour, who joined that settlement in 1817, initiated schools, by teaching one term in part of William Knox's dwelling about 1817 or 1820. Benjamin Dunham was the next to take up the birch and spelling-book on Trotter's Creek. Dunham's term of teaching was held in a vacant cabin one mile north of Knox's, in about 1820 or 1821. We learn of several other terms of teaching in the neighborhood, as a teacher or vacant house gave an opportunity, up to 1824, when a hewed-log schoolhouse was built on an acre of ground deeded by Moses Mitchell to Newberry Township, for a graveyard and other purposes. This house was a step in advance, although it, too, had greased-paper windows. William Dowler, who located in the neighborhood in 1823, was the first teacher in this house and for some years subsequent. James Perry was the first teacher in the village of Newberry, Covington, in a house previously mentioned, built for a dwelling by John Ingle. Date of this term unknown. Amos Perry and James Hanks are spoken of as having taught in the village subsequently. We would here remark, by way of explanation, that, while Covington existed under the name of Newberry, it never had a schoolhouse. When the first lots were laid out, No. 34 was sold by Jacob Ullery, at a nominal price, and deeded for a school lot, but the official who held the deed never had it recorded, and in course of time moved away, taking it with him; the lot was taxed, sold for the same, and never redeemed.

The earlier school teachers who are remembered are Amos Perry and his brother James, James Hanks, Joshua Sanders, David Brumbaugh, Anderson Ballard, John Barbour, Benjamin Dunham, Aaron Carson, —— Connelly, William Dowler and David Ross. A large majority of these persons were personally known by men now living, to be men of good and influential standing, but none of them had what would now be termed a liberal common-school education.

OFFICERS.

No records show the beginning or existence of civil government in this township. It is said that Amos Perry was the first Justice of the Peace, and John Thompson the first Constable, but when they held office, tradition does not inform us. It was since 1816, however, because Perry did not become a resident until that date.

Tradition also informs us that both Newberry and Newton Townships were organized under the former name, and, when the population increased, Newton was organized separately, and Newberry retained the original name. Newberry has nest for hungry or greedy politicians, but has had an occasional representative outside her own organization.

She has four times represented Miami County in the Ohio Legislature, viz.: Amos Perry, in 1832; Washington N. Weston, in 1844; Col. J. C. Ullery, in 1870-71, and the same in 1876–77. One of her citizens has filled the County Recorder's office. Two terms of County Commissioners have been filled from her borders, and the present Clerk of the Court is one of her native citizens.

In the late war of the rebellion, her sons gave themselves freely to support the Union.

CHURCHES.

Dunkards.—The Dunkards, or, as they now style themselves, German Baptists, were the first to take the field in proclaiming the Gospel. It can hardly be said that they had a regular organization in this township previous to 1845, notwithstanding they held meetings under the leadership of Michael Etter, a resident of Newton Township, at the time of the organization of the Upper Stillwater Congregation, as early as 1818.

About 1845, they had a church organization, and, in the absence of any house of worship, they held meetings in private dwellings and barns. As their numbers increased, they were obliged to seek for more suitable accommodations. Their first building was a substantial brick, known as the Upper Stillwater Church, capable of seating eight hundred persons, and containing all the appendages necessary for the usages of their communion services.

In 1869, they built a neat and comfortable structure in Covington, but this is not strictly the headquarters of the Covington Church.

In the last thirty years, this denomination has largely increased, and is now the strongest in numbers and wealth of any other in the township, its members being principally composed of the agricultural population.

Christians.—The next in the order of organization was the Christian, or New Light Church, in 1820. This church did not have a house of worship, but held service in private dwellings and barns, and the most convenient schoolhouse; was organized near Trotter's Creek and known as the Trotter's Creek Church. The preacher's name who organized it was Stackhouse, and the organizing members, so nearly as can be remembered, were William Knox and wife, William and Lemuel Templeton and their wives, John McClurg and wife, Samuel Nicholson and wife, and Mrs. David Templeton. In 1824, Caleb Worley became its Pastor, and continued so for many years, when, finally, dissensions arose and its organization ceased.

Methodists.—Following the Christians in chronology, were the Methodists, who organized about 1832 or 1835; built a church in Covington in 1836, which was blown down May 5, 1837. This was the first church building in the township. The Methodists, though noted for planting beside "all waters," and rarely failing to build up and maintain a church when once started, yet, in Covington, after three or four attempts at organization and a lapse of thirty-five or thirty-six years, have now no church organization here.

Baptists.—In 1835, the Regular Baptists organized a church and proposed to erect a building; a lot was purchased and the framework put together on the site early in the spring of 1838, only waiting for a proper foundation to be laid, whereon to rear the frame. The work was delayed, when, finally, the lot was leased by the school district, a schoolhouse was put up on it, the first in Covington, serving also the purpose of a meeting-house until 1844, and remained a schoolhouse until 1848.

It appears that when the workmen began work on the foundation, the frame had suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, although having, up to that time, lain in full view. The theory was, that some evil-minded persons had thrown it into the river during the then existing freshet, as some portions of it were found among the drift, and subsequently one participant confessed it. Thus discouraged, the Baptists ceased to exist as an organization.

The present Baptist Church was organized in 1848, and built their house in 1849. The Christian Church of Covington was organized by Rev. Caleb Worley, with seven members, in 1837, and its sturdy growth enabled its members to build a comfortable brick structure in 1846, which was the first church erected by that denomination in the township, and which subserved the wants of its members until 1870, when it was torn down and the present structure erected on the same spot, the best church building in the township.

Previous to 1840, the German Reformed and Lutherans had organizations in the northern part of the township, and in the year named they also had a building for worship.

The first organization of the Cumberland Presbyterians was made in January, 1838. While being accomplished in this township, it passed beyond its borders. The present church, organized in 1842, subsequently built a church, and ranks about third in strength and wealth in the township.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in June, 1842, at Covington, and, in conjunction with the Cumberland Presbyterians, built the church now owned by

the society. The building was finished in 1844, and used by both organizations for a number of years, until the Cumberlands sold out to the Methodists and built for themselves.

Summing up, we have the following places of worship in Newberry: Dunkards, 2; Christians, 3; Cumberland Presbyterians, 1; Presbyterian, 1; Baptists, 2; Lutherans, 3; German Reformed, 2; Union, 1; Methodists, 1; total, 16. Six of these are in the village of Covington, three in Bradford, two in North Clayton, the others in the country.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are but few things that add more to the general comfort and convenience of a community than good roads, or an easy method of social and commercial intercommunication.

Some time previous to 1816, the exact date we cannot ascertain, a road was established and, we presume, cut out through Newberry. The Piqua & Greenville was located, perhaps some years later, crossing the northern part of the township from east to west. The Troy & Greenville, crossing the town plat on Wright street, was still later. In 1826, however, these roads were not yet all opened through the forest; now they are either all covered by free pikes or vacated in favor of pikes constructed on more eligible localities near by.

In 1836, a project was set on foot to connect Springfield with Greenville by constructing a pike between the two places, passing through Troy and Covington. A company was formed, stock taken, the State subscribing perhaps half. In 1837, the clearing and grubbing were commenced, and perhaps some grading in Newberry, which was the first actual work on turnpikes in the township.

In 1838, the capitalists and business men of Dayton, seeing the importance of holding the rapidly increasing trade of the Stillwater Valley, which they had heretofore enjoyed, and foreseeing the danger of its being diverted to points along the Miami Canal, then just completed to Piqua, organized the Dayton & Covington Turnpike Company, secured the necessary stock and began the work of construction in 1839.

When the success of this enterprise was fully secured and under way, our neighbors of Piqua moved to connect that city with the Dayton & Covington pike in order to secure a large prospective trade from the rich farm products of the Stillwater Valley and Darke County, and, forming a company, bridged the six miles of black swamp lying between the Miami and Stillwater with the old Covington pike.

In 1841, the Dayton & Covington pike was completed, and in 1843 the Piqua & Covington pike was completed between the two places, making Newberry the first in the county having two turnpikes terminating within her borders, Covington, a turnpike center, and giving it a daily mail and stage route to the north and west.

The Springfield, Troy & Greenville Company having failed, and most if not all the grading having been done, a new company was formed west of Covington, along the road to complete it from Covington to New Harrison, Darke County, which was soon accomplished, and proved a good investment to the stockholders, and beneficial to the citizens along the line.

These road enterprises were well supported by the citizens of Covington, which was the first town in the county within whose limits three pikes terminated.

At present there are fifty miles of free pike within the bounds of this township, and not one mile of toll road. These roads have all been paid for within the last ten years by the farmers living along the respective lines, The different streams that are crossed by these roads are spanned by twenty-three structures that may be properly termed bridges, not including small bridges and culverts. Six of the former are common wooden bridges; eight or nine are late improved iron bridges, and not many years hence every road will be graveled and every stream spanned.

Bradford, or Bradford Junction, as the station is called, is situated in Newberry and Adams Townships, Miami and Darke Counties—Miami County having a greater portion of inhabitants by a small majority, the whole population at present being nearly 1,400. The town only dates back to 1868, when the Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad Company commenced building the roundhouse at the junction of their roads, which is in Miami County, and this was the starting-point of the town. It was formerly called Richmond, and Union City Junction, but, in 1868, it received its name of Bradford from Tom Bradford, a mail agent on the Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad, who called it after himself, there being no other town in Ohio of that name.

At this time, Charles Rapp lived on the Miami County side, and the depot consisted of an old box car, the mail being generally carried around in Charlie's pockets. Early in 1868 the Railroad Company commenced their buildings, and soon after a boarding-house was built by Charles Dearworth, and called the "Locust House." In this same year, William Romans, master mechanic of the Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad, laid out some lots on the Miami County side, and Dan Rice, who was foreman of the roundhouse, bought some land and laid out lots, which he sold, this being also in Miami County. Lots were afterward laid out by the Railroad Company, Christian Sears, Moses Wise, Wade Steel and Long. On the Darke County side, the first lots were laid out by Solomon Routzong. In August, 1868, W. H. Sowers came and put up a warehouse at the junction, engaging in the grain trade under the name of J. Sowers & Son. About this time, there was a small store on Routzong's land, in Darke County, which was afterward burned. In the same year was built the Hoover House, by a man named Hoover, and another hotel was built a little east of the Hoover House, by Rice, and called the Bradford House. Among the first houses built in West Bradford, was one put up by John S. Moore, the same year. In 1869, J. Sowers & Son engaged in the general merchandise business, in addition to their grain trade, and, in 1869, the depot was built at the junction. In 1870, Nathan Iddings also engaged in the general merchandise business in East Bradford; this he continued until he was forced to give it up on account of a sunstroke, and has since been engaged in a general Notary and real estate business, having had more houses erected in Bradford than any other one man.

J. Sowers & Son continued their business for some time, till in 1875, W. H. Sowers purchased the Hoover House, when the firm continued under the same name, another son taking his place, and they are still engaged in the grain business at the Junction. W. H. Sowers is, at present, Postmaster of Bradford. The Railroad Company at first completed twelve stalls of their roundhouse, afterward increasing the number to twenty-four, and there is a probability that the entire circle may be filled out, which would give forty-eight stalls for engines. Bradford, after its commencement, continued to improve quite rapidly, numerous houses and stores being put up on both sides of the county line. In 1870, the first schoolhouse was erected, on the Miami County side, which was used until the completion of the present fine school-building in 1876, on the West Side. The contractors were Dennis Dwyer and George Manix. The cost of the structure was about $28,000. It is four stories high, including the basement. Its ground dimensions are 75x56 feet, with two towers additional, twenty-two feet square base and seventy feet altitude. The building is finished in fine style, and is an ornament to the town. A hall in the fourth story is well furnished, and will seat 600 persons. There is a good school-bell, and heating is done by steam. The school enumeration is 410. The present School Board are Solomon Routzong, D. J. Smith, William Weaver, N. Iddings, Valentine Staley and R. T. Hughes. D. S. Meyers has been Superintendent from the first, a fact creditable to all parties. The other teachers have taught the same period. They are M. J. Hunter, Mrs. D. S. Meyers, Miss Minnie Garber, Miss Clara Gulick and Miss Jennie Baumgardner. The old school-building is at present used as an agricultural store by Henry Klinger. The first hardware and tin store was opened by John Clark, who came in 1870, and was the first

Justice in Bradford. He is still in the hardware trade, his store being in Darke, and his house in Miami County.

At present, Bradford does considerable business, principally or to a large extent with the railroad and its employes, but there are a number of firms who do a considerable business with farmers living in the vicinity. Among the most prominent business houses and men on the east side or in Miami County we would mention: Fink & Bro., general merchandise; W. H. Sowers, Postmaster and stationer; Solomon Urbansky; J. M. Little & Co., drugs; E. Baker & Co., grocery; E. B. Maurer, grocer, and Henry Klinger, agricultural implements.

The Hoover House is now kept by Ogden & Co.; the Bradford House by C. M. Yost.

The corporation is a unit; that is, there are not two sets of civil officers, and there is but the one post office. Moore was Postmaster in 1869; then W. H. Sowers held the office, which was then removed to the East Side, where it has since remained. The first Mayor of Bradford was Peter H. Smith; Clerk, Ed Davidson; Marshal, George Doll. The present officers of Bradford are J. A. W. Smith, Mayor; M. J. Williamson, Clerk; H. W. Smith, Marshal; and the members of the Council are D. J. Smith, John Gettz, and Messrs. Beck, Kinney and J. M. Fink.

There are four church edifices in Bradford—three in Miami County, and one in Darke County. The first church building was put up in Miami County by the Baptists in 1870, who organized a society that year. Their first preacher was Northrop, from New Madison. Their first regular pastor was a young man named Tuttle; afterward, J. R. Deckard, —— Abrams, —— Gardner, —— Smith and the present Pastor, Matthews. Next in Miami County the "Reform Church" erected a church. Among their first Pastors were John Stuck and Mr. Gough; their present Pastor is J. E. Dingledine. After them came the Methodists, who built their church in 1872, which is also in Miami County. Their first preacher was Bradley; then Pilcher, Staley, Powel, Oldfield, and Matthews, the present Pastor. The Cumberland Presbyterians have a society, organized on June 3, 1876, by James Best, assisted by H. D. Onyett. Previous to this, they had had occasional services by F. G. Black and H. D. Onyett, of Covington. Their present Pastor is James Best, and they rent the Reform Church, where they hold service one-half the time. The Catholics erected a church in 1875, in the Darke County portion, and their first services were held by Father Shelhamer. They have no resident priest.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ADLARD, retired silversmith; P. O. Fletcher; was born in England March, 1823, and is a son of John and Mary (Norton) Adlard; his father was born about 1776, in Louth, Lincolnshire, England, died in 1828; his mother was 15 years his junior, and died August, 1848. Our subject was raised to town and city life; in early life, in Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England, he learned watch-making, which remained his occupation during his life in England. In 1845, he married Elizabeth Colton, who was born at Marhan-on-the-hill, near Horncastle, England, eight days his junior; she is a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Colton. John, Jr., and wife, in 1847, embarked for the United States; after their arrival, they located in Waterford, N. Y., where they remained one year; thence removed to Canal Dover, Ohio, where they remained about twenty years; there he engaged in his former trade a portion of the time; the remainder was spent in various pursuits; after which a change or two was made, and about 1869 he located in Fletcher, Brown Township, where Elizabeth (his wife) died in 1875. They were the parents of eight children, of whom five are now living; Mr. Adlard married for his second wife Mrs. Eliza Looker, who was born in Bucks Co., Penn., in 1830, and emigrated to Ohio in 1852, and in the same year married Gipson R. Looker; Mrs. Adlard is a daughter of John and Eliza (Harvey) Johnson, who were both natives of Pennsylvania.

SYLVANUS ALLEN, retired farmer; was born in Mason Co., Ky., Feb. 10, 1797; when 8 years of age, he with his parents emigrated to Montgomery Co., Ohio, settling ten miles south of Dayton, on what is now the Dayton and Lebanon pike, where they lived and died, the father, Jeremiah Allen, in the 82d year of his age, and the mother in her 62d year; they were the parents of twelve children, of whom six are now living, our subject being the second; in 1830, he emigrated to Miami Co. and bought his present farm, the southwest quarter of Sec. 1, Brown Township; for this he paid $700, and was soon located thereon, where he has since resided; the farm was but little improved when he settled here, contrasting greatly with the well-cultivated fields and substantial buildings of to-day, which change has been brought about by hard work and industry, and the assistance of his noble family. In the early part of Mr. Allen's life in Miami Co., they had no post office conveniences nearer than Piqua or Urbana, a distance on either side of from twelve to fifteen miles; the mail at that time was carried past his house, on horseback or otherwise; owing to the inconvenience of mail facilities for him and his neighbors, he made application to have an office established at his residence, which was granted, and was a great accommodation, this office being the first one of its kind in Brown Township; he held it for several years until the village of Lena was laid out and a small business established, when he of course was willing to have it moved to a more public place, which was done; in honor of Mr. Allen the office took its name; thus, Mr. Allen has passed through the frontier and pioneer

life of Miami Co. In November, 1821, in Montgomery Co., Ohio, he married Miss Hannah Beckhorn, who was born in New Jersey April 11, 1803; by this union they had ten children, of whom seven are now living. Mrs. Allen's death occurred Jan. 31, 1875. Mr. Allen now resides with his son, A. J., who was born May 17, 1846, and June 3, 1873, married Miss Nora Brecount, who was born in this county Jan. 23, 1847; they have one son, Edward H., born June 15, 1874.

R. B. ANDERSON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Fletcher; son of John and Nancy Anderson; was born in Bucks Co., Penn., Dec. 24, 1825. John Anderson died in 1826. Our subject being left fatherless when almost an infant, he was placed in the care of his grandfather, David Anderson, upon whom the duty devolved of raising him; in 1829, he with his grand-parents emigrated to Ohio, locating in Warren Co.; and the following winter they pressed onward to Miami Co.; there David Anderson entered a large tract of land, of which 80 acres was entered for R. B., which is his present farm in Sec. 15, Brown Township; he remained with David Anderson until 1843, at which time he took a trip East to see his mother, whom he had not seen since 1829; there he devoted his time to his mother's society for a few weeks, when he returned and soon after engaged in coopering in Warren Co.; farming was taken in connection with his trade, which was followed in Warren and Montgomery Cos., Ohio, until 1851, when he settled on his farm; here he has since resided and made great changes in the general appearance of the same; now there are 70 acres under cultivation. Aug. 27, 1850, he married Miss Marim Dickensheets, who was born in Bellbrook, Greene Co., Ohio, in 1826; they by this union have five children, of whom three are now living, viz.: Clara B, born June 17, 1851, now Mrs. M. Kemp; Emma E., Dec. 15, 1852, now Mrs. G. Friling; and A. Caroline, Aug. 14, 1854, now Mrs. Joseph Cyphers. The deceased are Charlie R., died Aug. 3, 1858, and Fannie C., born Dec. 3, 1858, died Aug. 4, 1879.

WILLIAM G. APPLEGETT, farmer; P. O. Conover; was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Nov. 6, 1826, and is a son of W. H. Applegett, who was born in Kentucky about the close of the eighteenth century; received a limited education and followed carpentering for a number of years; emigrated to Hamilton Co., Ohio, about 1817. Three years later, married Miss Atlantic Goff, who was born at Cape May, N. J.; after marriage, resided chiefly in this county, where she died with cholera about 1834; he afterward went to Tennessee, where he died about 1840. They were the parents of five children, of whom three are now living, of whom Mr. Applegett is the oldest; he was brought up to agricultural pursuits, and received a limited education; after his majority, he entered upon the trade of carpentry, which he followed twenty-five years; in 1868, he bought a farm in Sec. 8, Town 2, Range 12, and the next year located on it. In 1851, he married Miss H. A. Davis; they have eight children viz.: Sarah M., deceased; Mary H., John W., Melissa J., Arthur E., Charles, Clara E. and Kate. Mrs. Applegett was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Feb. 22, 1834, and is a daughter of Benjamin B. and Mary (Graham) Davis.

J. B. BEAMER, M. D., Fletcher. Of the medical profession of the village of Fletcher, who has established a reputation as a thorough-read man in the science of medicine, is Dr. Beamer, who is a native of Champaign Co., Ohio; when but a boy of 4 years, his father (being also a physician) located in Fletcher, and was favorably known for nearly thirty years, under whom J. B. read; in the 19th year of his age, he commenced the practice of his profession in Fletcher; two years later, he entered the United States Army as a private volunteer of Co. E, 71st O. V. I; soon after the organization of the company, he was appointed as Sergeant; he entered service, and remained ten months, when he was discharged, having received a wound in the right lower limb by a cannon ball, at the battle of Shiloh; he was disabled from active duty in his profession for a period of eighteen months, when he again started in the practice of medicine, which he has successfully followed; in the year of 1867, he graduated from the Philadelphia Medical University; the Doctor is now well situated in the south part of Fletcher, where he has a fine little floral garden which he takes particular pride in caring

for. The nuptials of Dr. Beamer and Martha F. A. Keller, a native of Maryland, were celebrated Dec. 16, 1869; they have one daughter, Lulu A., born May 24, 1873.

GEORGE H. BENHAM, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Conover; was born in Brown Township Feb. 12, 1855, and is a son of Richard Benham, who was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, March 15, 1791, and was one of the patriots of the war of 1812; he was at the surrender of Gen. Hull, where he took the life of an Indian chief; in 1813, he married Mary Nutt, who was a native of Centerville, Montgomery Co., Ohio, and died about 1846; he afterward married Mrs. Abigail (Underwood) Baltzell, who was born in Shelby Co., Ohio, in 1813; they had two children; the death of Richard Benham occurred March 1, 1870. George Benham was raised on the farm of which he now owns a portion, in Sec. 3, Brown Township; in early life he received a fair education. His marriage with Millie Pence was celebrated in 1874; their children were three in number, of whom only one is now living, viz., Len Etta; Mrs. Benham is a daughter of William F. and Emmeline Pence, natives of this State.

A. M. BERRYHILL, farmer, dealer in and shipper of stock; P. O. Fletcher; was born in Greene Co., Ohio, April 15, 1828, and brought up on his father's farm, where he assisted in clearing it. A. M. B. in his boyhood days obtained no education, but since by continual practice and close application of mind to his business, he has now a fair business education; in 1853, he came to Miami Co. and purchased 80 acres of his present farm in Sec. 14, Brown Township, where he took it all from its wild state to a fine degree of cultivation, and erected a fine house, barn and other improvements. Mr. Berryhill has by talent and industry made gradual financial changes until he now owns about 700 acres of land in this and Shelby Cos., with sufficient capital to successfully carry on his business; he has since 1860 devoted his time to his present business, but in connection with it oversees a large amount of farming. Mr. Berryhill has, while residing in Brown Township, always been willing to aid and encourage all public interest to the welfare of the county or the vicinity in which he resides. His marriage with Sarah Brelsford was celebrated Oct. 13, 1853; she was born in Brown Township, Miami Co., Dec. 16, 1832, and died June 9, 1857; she was the mother of two children, one living, Theresa, now Mrs. J. D. Caven. Mr. Berryhill married for his second wife, Catharine Brelsford; she was born May 31, 1828; they have seven children, viz.: Sarah S., S. F., H. R., R. E., Mary M., Jennie B., deceased; and John L. Berryhill.

F. M. BERRYHILL, farmer, and dealer in stock; P. O. Conover; was born in Greene Co., Ohio, June 17, 1838, and is a son of Archibald Berryhill, who was born in Virginia Oct. 2, 1801; his entire life was devoted to farming; in 1812 or 1813, he emigrated to Greene Co., Ohio, settling near Bellbrook; he buried two wives, and married a third, with whom he lived until July 7, 1877, when he passed from the stage of life; he was the father of nine children, of whom four are now living. F. M. was raised on the farm and taught the principles of farming by his father, and was given a limited education; upon March 29, 1864, he emigrated to Miami Co., and settled on his present farm in Sec. 7, which consists of 160 acres; when coming here, there were but 50 acres under cultivation; he has since increased the tillable acres to 95, and manifests great interest in his farm pursuits; since his residence in Brown Township, he has held the office of Assessor and others in the vicinity and township. F. M. Berryhill is a descendant of Charles Thompson, one of the first Secretaries of the United States. Upon June 17, 1878, Mr. Berryhill (being from home) was visited by a large concourse of relatives, friends and neighbors from far and near, accompanied by the band of Piqua. Soon after the arrival of the parties, a table 225 feet long was erected, and plentifully filled. At the proper hour for refreshments, the band marched around the table, followed by the guests, numbering 517. Rev. F. Berryhill returned appropriate thanks, after which all enjoyed the bountiful repast; after dinner, others arrived, and swelled the number to 635, who made it a day long to be remembered. Feb. 27, 1879, F. M. Berryhill married Miss Mary J. Hill, who was born in this county. They by this union have one son, born Feb. 29, 1880. Mrs. Berryhill is a daughter of Samuel and Eliza J. Hill.

BRECOUNT & SONS, grain dealers, Conover. During the summer of 1855, S. G. Brecount and brother cleared away the unbroken forest, where the village of Conover is now located, and erected a warehouse on the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad, which is now known as the Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad, a through line from east to west. The structure and capacity of the building was based upon the expected patronage of the energetic farmers of the surrounding vicinity. On Oct. 11, of the same fall, they purchased their first load of grain from John Wolcott, Jr. S. G. Brecount & Bro. carried on their business with some inconvenience and pecuniary disadvantages for a few years, but with a liberal patronage. Their partnership continued until 1858, when S. G. Brecount retired from its duties and turned it to his son, A. L. Brecount (the firm now being J. D. & A. L. Brecount). During this partnership, gradual improvements were made in the manner of handling grain. In 1859 or 1860, the third member, J. C. White, engaged in the business, forming the firm of Brecount & White. They also opened the first store in Conover, stocking it with general merchandise, where they soon built up a healthy trade in connection with the grain business. This firm transacted business until 1861 or 1862, when a third change took place, and the business was managed by J. D. Brecount alone until 1864, when E. R. Doup, with the above, formed the firm of Brecount & Doup, which lasted one year only, after which J. D. Brecount transacted the business alone until 1871. During this time the grain had been weighed on small scales in the house. At the last date, G. W. Brecount formed the firm of Brecount & Son, andlarge Fairbank scales were added to their facilities of weighing grain. In June, 1877, the last change took place by E. A. Brecount forming the firm of Brecount & Sons. Durthe past all the grain was handled in the original building. In the fall of 1877, their corn-house was erected, with a capacity sufficient to store 8,000 bushels of corn. Their dump for unloading corn is one of the best in the county. Their advantages for loading on the side track are such that a car has been loaded in the small space of ten minutes. In the summer of 1879, they remodeled their first structure, erected in 1855. To this extra facilities were added to those previously connected with the building, and the following winter an office and scale-house were fitted up. They are now well situated and are doing a business second to none in the township. The first yearly shipments of the firm were small compared to those of 1879, which were 525,000 bushels of wheat; corn, 33,500; oats, 27,000 and flax, 2,500. J. D. Brecount has, during the past transactions, held the leading position of the firm. He now entrusts the business, principally, to the junior members of the firm, who are intelligent, bright and thorough-going young men. They are making an excellent reputation as good business men. J. D. Brecount was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, April 16, 1827, and is a son of John and Sarah (Williams) Brecount. In childhood, with their parents, they emigrated from New Jersey to Ohio on flat-boats, locating where now the limits of Cincinnati extend. Here John Brecount, when a lad of 14 years of age, engaged in blacksmithing, serving as apprentice until he was 21, when his trade was completed. He did but little at this business during life; he was otherwise variously engaged, passing through the pioneer days of Hamilton Co., sharing many of the difficulties connected with the war of 1812, of which he was a participant; in 1837, he and family became residents of Champaign Co., where John and Sarah remained until in a feeble state of health, they came to Miami Co. to receive the care of their children, where they both passed away. Their children were twelve in number, of whom three are now living; J. D., the only son, was brought up to agricultural pursuits, and, in his early life, had limited school privileges; he came to Miami Co. in the same year the grain business was opened; locating, with his brother, where the village is now built; at that time it was all in the woods; there he has since made and seen many changes, and his finances have much improved. Outside of his grain business, he owns 170 acres in Sec. 12, Brown Township, Miami Co., which is under good cultivation and is well improved. March 27, 1849, he married Esther

A. White, who was born in Pennsylvania March 26, 1828; three sons are the fruits of their union, viz., George W., Asa S. and Edgar A.

WILLIAM H. BRELSFORD, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Fletcher; was born in Brown Township, Miami Co., in 1846, and is a son of Daniel and Nancy (Hand) Brelsford, and a grandson of Daniel, Sr., and Mary (Townsend) Brelsford, both natives of Pennsylvania; in after years, they emigrated West and located in Brown Township, Miami Co., where they both died, she in 1840, and he in 1852. William H. was raised on the farm, where he assisted his father in opening out the same until his majority; soon after (in 1868), he married Hannah Staats, who was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, and was four years his junior; in the following fall, they emigrated to Cedar Co., Iowa, where he commenced farming, and resided one year, when Hannah died, and he had her brought back to Miami Co. and interred; he also remained there, and has since been engaged in farming in Ohio. One child was the fruit of the above union—Frank, born in September, 1868. In the fall of 1876, William H. Brelsford married Sarah Jones, who was born in Indiana in 1855; they had two children—Tessie (deceased in infancy) and Carrie. William H., in September, 1878, purchased his present farm of 40 acres, in Sec. 21, Brown Township, Miami Co., where he located the following spring.

MRS. DANIEL BRELSFORD; P. O. Fletcher; Daniel Brelsford was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, March 2, 1823, and was brought up to farm life, receiving a common education; in 1840, he came to Miami Co., where he engaged in carpentering. Jan. 8, 1846, he married Nancy Hand; she was born in Greene Co., Ohio, Oct. 23, 1825; they had eleven children, viz., William H., Martha A., Melissa F., Mary E., Alonzo T. (deceased), Benjamin F. (deceased), George W., Arthur J., Charley L., Maude D. and Claudie M. F. Daniel Brelsford, in 1850, commenced purchasing the farm of 80 acres, in Sec. 20, Brown Township, Miami Co., which he afterward completed, and cultivated until his death, July 2, 1874. Mrs. Brelsford is a daughter of Benjamin Hand, who was born in New Jersey, where he came when but a boy, with his parents. William and Phebe (Jennings) Hand came to Ohio and settled in Greene Co. permanently. Benjamin Hand married Sarah Sackett, who was a native of Kentucky, and, in 1835, they came from Greene Co. to Miami Co., and bought 80 acres of Sec. 20, Brown Township; Mr. Hand died there Aug. 1, 1841, and Mrs. Hand Jan. 8, 1872. Mrs. Brelsford is a granddaughter of Cyrus Sackett, a native of Connecticut, who, at the age of 21, emigrated to Kentucky; in 1791, he was under the command of Gov. St. Clair, at the Wabash River, in Mercer Co., Ohio, where St. Clair was defeated and suffered a heavy loss; but Cyrus, being among the survivors, returned to Kentucky, where he married Nancy Stableton, who was a native of Maryland; when but a child, she was taken to North Carolina, where she remained during the war of Independence, and afterward rode on horseback to Kentucky; she and Cyrus afterward emigrated to Greene Co., Ohio, where they both died at an advanced age.

H. S. CARMONY, farmer, and manufacturer of drain tile; P. O. Conover; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, March 15, 1815, and is a son of Jacob Carmony, who was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 6, 1790; he was raised to farm labor and distilling; early in the nineteenth century emigrated with his parents to Ohio, and settled near Centerville, Montgomery Co., where his parents died at an advanced age. Jacob Carmony, during the war of 1812, was engaged in manufacturing liquors to supply the army; in 1813, he married Mary Stansell, who was a native of Kentucky, born in 1796, and emigrated to Ohio about 1810; they both died in Montgomery Co., he in 1872, and she three years later. Mr. H. S. Carmony was brought up to farm pursuits; at the age of 22, he began coopering, which trade he followed five years; in 1842, he came to Miami Co., located on his present farm in Sec. 7, Township 2, Range 12, where he has since resided; in 1872, he erected his tile factory and engaged in operating the same, which has produced an annual income of about $2,000. March 20, 1842, he married Miss S. E. Munger, who was born in Warren Co., Ohio, July 3, 1823; they have had twelve

children, of whom six are living. Mr. Carmony has recently been elected Township Trustee, which office he also held in 1861.

JAMES CARTER, retired farmer ; P. O. Conover ; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Nov. 14, 1813, and is a son of James Carter, Sr., who was born in New Jersey. During the war of independence, and when but 5 years of age, he came with his parents to Pennsylvania, where he matured, and married Sarah Freel, a native of that State ; they emigrated to Ohio, passing through where Cincinnati now stands, when it consisted of three log cabins. They onward pressed to Warren Co., where they entered 100 acres of land, four miles north of Lebanon ; here they settled in the wilds, and at once began to open out a farm, which was done in a reasonable time ; there they died, after having passed through the pioneer days of Warren Co., he in 1832 and she in 1827 ; their children were eleven in number, of which all grew to maturity ; the above family have possessed an extraordinary degree of health, and boast of never having a physician called to their assistance, not even in the illness of their father, as his disease was what they regarded as incurable (consumption) ; the family all possess a medium degree of health. James was brought up to farm labor, and obtained a common education ; in 1839, he emigrated to Miami Co., purchased his present farm of 80 acres in Sec. 6, Brown Township ; this he has since improved and cultivated, and now is one of the finest farms in Brown Township. James Carter, in 1834, united in matrimony with Catherine Williams ; she was born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1816 ; they have trod the path of connubial life for nearly half a century, and are the parents of nine children, of whom one, Jasper, was lost in battling for his country, in 1864 ; the remaining eight are now living, viz., William S., Maria, Joel, Eunice A., Cerelda, George, Jeannette and Charles G.

G. B. CAVEN, retired farmer ; P. O. Fletcher ; was born March 18, 1828, on the farm he now owns in Sec. 31 ; he is a son of John A. Caven, one of the early settlers of this county, who was born in Rockbridge Co., Va., in 1789, where he grew to manhood, and in 1811, emigrated to Miami Co.; he entered the farm now owned by George B., which was in a very wild state. In 1821, he married Elizabeth Scott, who was born in Mason Co., Ky., in 1801 ; they both lived and died in this township. The grandparents of George B. were of Irish birth, and died in Spring Creek Township, she about 1828–30, their son following in 1838. G. B. remained at home and nobly assisted to clear and improve the farm ; he received as good an education as could be obtained in his boyhood days. In 1849, he began life for himself, and has since by habits of industry and good management bought and hired lands, until he now owns 250 acres of fine land in this county, of which 160 lie in and above said section, whereon he has erected good, substantial farm buildings. His attention for the past few years has been partially directed to the culture of bees. Oct. 14, 1852, his marriage with Catherine Simmons was celebrated ; she was born in this county, in 1829 ; their children were five in number, of whom all are now living, viz.: Alice, now Mrs. W. Hill ; John F.; Melissa J., now Mrs. R. C. Morrow ; Mary E., now Mrs. G. W. Sanders ; and Ruth I. Mrs. Caven is a descendant of the Simmons family, whose biography will appear in some other part of this volume.

J. H. CODDINGTON, farmer and stock-raiser ; P. O. Conover ; was born on his present farm Sept. 6, 1849, and is a son of David Coddington, who was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1818, and in 1847, came to Miami Co., settling on Sec. 2, Brown Township ; two years later, he purchased 80 acres of land, improved and cultivated the same until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1860, leaving a wife and four children to mourn his loss ; his widow, Mary (Hill) Coddington, was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, February, 1832 ; she married Thomas Roberts ; they now reside in her native county. Our subject was raised to the life of a farmer's son, and obtained a common-school education ; since 1873, he has been gradually purchasing the shares of the home farm, of which he now owns all but the mother's interest, and is engaged in cultivating his property. Sept. 5, 1867, his marriage was celebrated with Jane Morris, who was born in

Champaign Co., Ohio, and is two years her husband's junior. Their children are Edwin F., born June 24, 1870; Alva T., July 5, 1873; and Calvin H., March 6, 1877. Mrs. Coddington is a daughter of Calvin and Lydia Morris, who were both natives of Hamilton Co., Ohio, and were the parents of nine children, of whom eight are now living.

J. P. COFFIELD, grain and grocery dealer; P. O. Fletcher; is located on the C., C. & I. C. R., where he has been favorably known for the past six years; in connection with the above business, he has the care and management of the freight, ticket and express office, being also a telegraph operator; he was born in Clark Co., Ohio, in 1845, where he grew to manhood on a farm; in his boyhood days, he acquired a common education, which was afterward cultivated and improved in schools of higher grade; his attention during life has been directed to the profession of teaching, which he followed ten years in Clark, Greene and Miami Cos.; since 1874, he has been permanently located in this county. He was married to Corilla McAllister Feb. 18, 1879; she was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, June 14, 1856.

J. F. COLVIN, dealer in dry goods, boots, shoes, etc.; P. O. Allen's. Although the firm of Colvin & Frazier have only been engaged in their present business in Lena since 1871, they have succeeded in building up an extended and healthy trade; owing to their experience in the line of dry goods, their judgment is well exercised in adjusting their stock to the demands of the trade; buying such quantities and of such goods as their customers are likely to demand, they have few remnants left on their shelves, and their stock, in consequence, represents an unexceptionally neat and attractive appearance; they keep a full line of dry and fancy goods, boots and shoes, groceries, etc.; they are of the most successful and substantial business men of the place. J. F. Colvin was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Aug. 10, 1841; he is a son of L. W. Colvin, who was born in Kentucky, Sept. 13, 1798; in 1820, he emigrated to Ohio, and located in Warren Co., where he, in 1824, married Mary Proud; she was six years his junior; they were the parents of nine children, of whom six are now living. Our subject is the grandson of Henry and Catherine (Williams) Colvin; their decease occurred in Kentucky; J. F. was brought up to farm labor, and received an academical course of education; in 1860, he emigrated to Illinois, stopping in Champaign Co., where he engaged with Mr. Pratt in the grain trade; he remained until fall of the same year, when he unfortunately had a limb broken, which disabled him from active service; as soon after as possible he moved his quarters to Douglas Co., of the same State, where he began teaching public school, which he continued at intervals for a few years afterward; he engaged a second time with Pratt, where he remained a short time, thence to Delaware, Ohio, and attended a course of study and reviewed its branches; in 1864, he returned home, took charge of his father's farm and cared for his parents until he entered into his present business; since in business in Lena, he has been elected as Justice of the Peace, which office he now holds. Feb. 22, 1866, he married Mary P. Vanhorn, who was born in Pennsylvania, and was three years his junior; her death occurred Nov. 17, 1876; two children were born to them, of whom one is now living, Carrie May, born July 28, 1871.

J. W. COPPOCK & BRO., Fletcher, dealers in grain and flour. J. W. was born in this county July 26, 1848, and is a son of Samuel Coppock, who was born in Monroe Township, Miami Co., Sept. 23, 1817; in 1839, he married Delany Blickenstaff; she was born in Monroe Township, Miami Co., July 29, 1822; six children were the fruits of this union, of whom all are now living and are now married; Mrs. Delany Coppock is a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Crull) Blickenstaff; they are now both dead. J. W. Coppock was brought up to farm labor and received a medium education; he followed farming until the spring of 1872, when he engaged in the grain business in Tippecanoe, where he remained until July 1, 1879; at this time he came to Fletcher and engaged in his present business, in company with his younger brother, the firm being J. W. Coppock & Bro., where they have had good success, and quite recently (in connection with their previous

business) have fitted their building for a flouring-mill, an enterprise that Fletcher and the surrounding vicinity has long needed; Coppock & Bro. are thoroughgoing young men, and only time is needed to establish a trade in their business. Sept. 25, 1873, J. W. married Miss Mary C. Heiker; she was born in this county Feb. 17, 1853; they have had two children, viz., Blanche, deceased, and Ira D., now living; Mrs. Coppock is a daughter of William and Anna (Keller) Heikes.

ISAIAH D. COUNTS, retired farmer; P. O. Conover. He was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., Nov. 3, 1815, and is a son of Elijah Counts, who was born in Virginia in 1787, and was of German and Welsh parentage; Elijah was brought up on the farm, and, in his earlier years, learned the harness and saddler's trade, which he followed until 1818. He married Margaret Wiley, of South Carolina, and, soon after their marriage, they emigrated to Kentucky, where they remained until 1819; they again removed and settled in Staunton Township, Miami Co., where he entered a farm of 80 acres near Casstown; there they remained, clearing up their farm, until 1863, when they sold out and settled in Fletcher, where Margaret died Sept. 2 of the same year; Elijah spent his remaining years in various places until Aug. 29, 1879, when he, too, passed away; they had twelve children, of whom six are now living, our subject being the third son; he shared all the pioneer difficulties of Staunton Township, where he nobly assisted his father in opening up the farm. The generations of the nineteenth century can look back over the pages of this history and see what their ancestors have passed through. In 1836, Isaiah began life for himself, and his time has chiefly been devoted to farming since; in 1855, he moved from Staunton Township to what is now his farm of 120 acres, in Sec. 13, Brown Township; this he rented one year and then bought an adjoining farm, where he remained until 1865, when he bought and located where he now is; the above property has been accumulated by the energy and industry of himself and family. Nov. 12, 1843, he married Letitia Wilson, who was born April 13, 1820, and died Dec. 29, 1851, leaving her husband with three children. Isaiah, Sept. 8, 1855, married Elsie Anna Ayers. The children of I. D. Counts are L. F., W. T. and J. W., now deceased. L. F., in the late rebellion, seeing the need of defending his native country, enlisted in Company E, 110th O. V. I., where he participated in two severe engagements and others of minor importance; after serving three years, he was mustered out of service and returned home uninjured.

W. S. COX, practical physician; Allen's P. O. Dr. Cox was born in Lost Creek Township, Miami Co., Ohio, Aug. 7, 1828, and is a son of George Cox, who was born in Virginia near the close of the eighteenth century. Early in the nineteenth century, he with his parents emigrated to Ohio and settled in Hamilton Co. About 1824, he married Elizabeth Shotwell, she being a native of Clermont Co., Ohio, and ten years his junior; they in 1826 emigrated to Miami Co. and located on Sec. 4, Lost Creek Township, where they spent many years. In the fall of 1862, the death of George Cox occurred, from injuries received from a runaway team of horses; his wife survived until 1873, when she, too, passed away; their children were ten in number, of whom all reached maturity, and seven are now living, viz.: John S., now a druggist in Ogden, Ill.; S. W., also a druggist in Bement; Van B., now a farmer in Champaign Co., Ohio; Paul V., now a resident of Fletcher; Elmira C., now Mrs. James Bradley; Caroline, now Mrs. Samuel Davis, of Fairmount, Ill. W. S. being the oldest, was raised on the farm and assisted in performing the labor connected therewith; early in life he received an education sufficient for teaching, which occupation he followed several terms. During this time, he began the study of medicine, and in 1852, graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute; in September of the same year, located in Plattsville, Shelby Co., Ohio, and began the practice of medicine, building up a good practice, and, as a young practitioner, was much liked; here he remained until April, 1858, when he saw fit to change his location to that of his present one, where he has since resided, having lived in the village of Lena twenty-two years, and is the oldest physician of the place. The Doctor is located a short distance north of Lena, with all the conveniences necessary, and at present is in possession of 100 acres of land in Secs. 1

and 6, Brown Township ; he has for a number of years been a member of the Masonic fraternity. May 19, 1853, he married Nancy S. Duncan, who was born in Brown Township, Miami Co., Ohio, Sept. 22, 1830 ; they have six children, of whom five are now living, viz.: Ariminta O. J., now Mrs. Isaac Wolcott ; Amanda E., now Mrs. A. J. Brantner, of Illinois ; R. Lorelly, now Mrs. Joseph Johnson ; Edward S. and George S. Mrs. Cox is a daughter of John and Deborah Duncan, whose names will be seen under T. P. Duncan's sketch in some other part of this work.

H. B. DENMAN, physician ; Allen's P. O ; was born in Sprlng Creek Township, Miami Co., Ohio, Feb. 4, 1843, and is a son of Abraham and Margaret A. (Stickle) Denman, whose death occurred in 1855 ; Abraham married, for his second wife, Catherine Lee, and now resides in Miami Co. H. B. was raised on his father's farm, assisting in all the duties connected with agricultural pursuits until his majority ; his early education was obtained in the district schools ; in 1864, he entered the schools of Dayton, Ohio, where he remained until March 4 of the following spring ; at this time commenced the study of medicine under Prof. D. D. Bramble, of Cincinnati ; H. B. applied his time closely and allowed no thought on other occupations to trouble his mind ; in 1866, he attended his first course of lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he graduated in 1869 ; on June 1, 1870, he commenced the practice of his profession in Lena, Brown Township, where he has since been located, attending closely to all duties of the medical profession. Sept. 24, 1874, his nuptial was celebrated with Rose H. Brecount, she was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, July 30, 1846 ; one child was born to them July 9, 1875, Mattie B. Mrs. Denman is a daughter of S. G. and Tamer (White) Brecount.

JOHN W. DILL, farmer and stock-raiser ; P. O. Fletcher ; was born in Greene Co., Ohio, March 18, 1830, and is a son of Burton and Elizabeth (Davis) Dill ; they are both natives of Delaware ; their marriage was celebrated soon after the war of 1812, through which Burton Dill passed, enduring many hardships. About 1819, they emigrated West, locating in Sugar Creek Township, Greene Co., Ohio, where they both died, he in the 47th year of his age, and she in her 66th year. Their children were seven in number, of whom four are now living. John W. was raised on the farm, and secured a common-school education in his native county ; after his majority, he engaged in carpentering, which was his steady occupation for four years ; afterward he followed it in connection with farming. In 1869, he purchased his present farm of 50 acres, in Sec. 19, Brown Township, Miami Co. ; he located on his farm in 1872, and many changes have been made since ; at present his farm is all under cultivation and well improved. He married Mary Worthington, of Montgomery Co., April 28, 1855 ; her death occurred June 8, 1873, at the age of 33 years 1 month and 8 days ; she was the mother of three children—George A., Daniel and Sarah E., deceased. Mr. Dill married for his second wife, Jane Snodgrass, born in Spring Creek Township, Miami Co., who is a daughter of Thomas and Lucinda Snodgrass.

J. A. DUER, retired farmer ; P. O. Fletcher. Another of the pioneers of Miami Co. is J. A. Duer, who was born in Bucks Co., Penn., in 1809, and is a son of William and Charlotte (Anderson) Duer. J. A. was raised to farm life until 17 years of age, during which time he procured a common education. In 1826, he engaged in the blacksmith trade, which he completed in 1830 ; the same spring he emigrated West, first stopping in Warren Co., Ohio, as a journeyman ; in the fall of 1830, he came to Miami Co., and bought 80 acres of land in Sec. 8, Brown Township, where he opened up a shop in the wilds, to do such smithing as the pioneers might need. Remaining a few years, he located in Fletcher, and continued his trade until the purchase of his present farm of 160 acres in Sec. 13, Brown Township, and afterward worked at his trade in Montgomery Co., Ohio, a quarter of a century ; from that time thence to 1874, his entire time was devoted to the farm ; he then turned it to his son, and now lives retired on the same. Mr. Duer came to Miami Co., when wilds abounded, and since then, he with other pioneers,

has made many changes. In 1833, married Sarah Fryback, who was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1814; ten children have been born to them, of whom five sons are living, viz., George W., William A., John, Elias F. and James T. Mr. and Mrs. Duer have been consistent members of the Presbyterian Church of Fletcher for nearly twoscore years.

WILLIAM H. DUER, farmer; P. O. Conover; was born in Bucks Co., Penn., July 15, 1836, and is a son of George S. Duer, whose name can be seen under the sketch of Joseph S. Duer; received a common education, and was brought up to farm labors; after coming West he continued at home, and assisted in all the duties connected with farm life until his majority, after which, he entered the path of life for himself, and by diligence and forethought, financially progressed until 1866; he then purchased his present farm of 80 acres in Sec. 14, Brown Township, where he is well situated. Upon November, 1859, his marriage with Susannah Moore was celebrated; she was a daughter of William Moore, who was born September, 1831, and died in 1874, leaving husband and two children, viz., Mary S., born Nov. 16, 1860, and James L., born Oct. 3, 1866. Mr. Duer married, for his second companion, Sarah E. Worthington, March, 1876; they have one son, George F., born Oct. 18, 1877.

JOSEPH S. DUER, farmer; P. O. Conover; was born in Bucks Co., Penn., Sept. 9, 1838, and is a son of George S., who was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 1, 1796, and was raised on a farm. About 1823, he married Sarah Titus, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1804; they were the parents of two children, of whom one died in infancy; the mother, in 1829, was called away; George S. afterward married, for his second wife, Mary Slack, who was a native of Pennsylvania; they, in 1852, emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Sec. 8, Brown Township, Miami Co., where her decease occurred Dec. 12, 1876; three children were born to them, of whom Joseph S. is the youngest; he was brought up to agricultural pursuits, and received a common education. Sept. 9, 1861, he enlisted in the 8th I. V. I., to defend his country; while in the service he participated in one severe battle; was mustered out of service Sept. 9, 1864, and returned home, where he again engaged in farming, which has since been his occupation. He has since his majority been elected to and filled the office of Township Trustee. Upon Nov. 12, 1867, his marriage with Jane N. White was celebrated; she was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1845; their children are four in number, of whom all are now living, viz-, Claire R., George O., Anna M. and Charlie S.; the parents of Mrs. Duer, George and Mary J. (Anderson) White, were both natives of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1831, and removed to Miami Co. in 1851, where their decease occurred, his in 1869 and Mrs. White's in 1878.

T. P. DUNCAN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Fletcher; is a son of John Duncan, who was born in Ireland Aug. 16, 1797, and received a medium education under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church; in 1817, he emigrated to New Brunswick where, Aug. 18, 1819, he married Deborah Knoop; she was born in New Brunswick March 22, 1796; in 1822, they emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Elizabeth Township, Miami Co., where they remained five years; they then removed to Brown Township and located on Sec. 24, where they spent many happy days; they were consistent members of the Baptist Church; Jan. 15, 1870, Mrs. Duncan died; Mr. Duncan still survives, and resides in the village of Fletcher; he was the father of eleven children, of whom seven are now living, two being ministers of the Baptist denomination. T. P. Duncan was born on what is his present farm in 1832, and was brought up to agricultural pursuits; his education was that of a common-school course. In the rebellion of 1861, he enlisted in Co. F, 147th O. V. I., to defend his native country. After his return, he continued his farm pursuits. Sept. 14, 1854, he married Abigail Branson, who was born in this county Feb. 26, 1836, and died March 19, 1876, leaving four children; four had passed away previous to her death. T. P. married for his second wife Mary E.

Hottle, who was born in Virginia March 11, 1842, and is the mother of two living children.

MICHAEL DUNCAN, Justice of the Peace; P. O. Fletcher; was born April 8, 1822, near the St. John River, New Brunswick, a few miles from Fredericton. Mr. Duncan is a son of John Duncan, whose name will be seen under the sketch of T. P. Duncan in some part of this volume. Michael is one of twelve brothers and sisters, of whom seven are now living, of which he is the oldest; he was raised to agricultural pursuits and obtained a medium education; his farm duties were continued until 1840, at which time he engaged in saw-milling; ten years later, he commenced to clear a farm of 40 acres in Brown Township; this work was continued until 1852, when he engaged in general merchandising in Fletcher, Miami Co.; this was continued until four years ago; during this time his attention was directed to the buying and handling of grain. Mr. Duncan, since 1876, has been called upon by his friends to fill many of the public offices in his township. The marriage of Mr. Duncan and Lydia C. Howland was celebrated Dec. 25, 1845; Lydia was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Feb. 4, 1825; the children of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan are Caroline H., now Mrs. John Robbins; John, and Hannah J., now Mrs. William W. Hobart. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have for over one and a half score of years been consistent members of the Baptist Church. The father and mother of Mrs. Duncan were both natives of New Jersey; they emigrated to Ohio soon after the war of 1812, locating in Warren Co.; afterward came to Brown Township, Miami Co., where they both passed away, Mrs. Howland Jan. 20, 1860, in the 56th year of her age; Mr. Howland May 3, 1873, in his 76th year.

ANDREW DUNN, carpenter; P. O. Fletcher; is a son of Simeon and Sophia (Read) Dunn, who was a native of New Jersey, his wife of Ohio; their marriage was celebrated in Greene Co., Ohio, where they both passed from the stage of life; ten children were born to them, Andrew being the fifth one; he was born in Greene Co., June 22, 1816, and brought up on the farm to the age of 15 years; in the mean time, he procured a moderate education; in 1831, he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, under Samuel C. Michell; he located in Fletcher in 1838, where he has since resided; soon after his arrival he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law; they at once commenced contracting and building; this partnership has since been dissolved, but Mr. Dunn has been favorably known as a carpenter. May 10, 1840, he married Belinda Earhart; she was a native of Butler Co., Ohio; her death occurred the same year in which she was married. Mr. Dunn married, for his second wife, Mrs. Juliana (Earhart) McQuillen; she is also a native of Butler Co., Ohio, born in 1821; their children are four in number—Franklin, Simeon H., Wilson S. and David T.

D. B. EARHART, teacher, Fletcher, was born in Brown Township, Miami Co., Feb 16, 1841; he was raised to agricultural pursuits, and his early education was acquired in the district school; he attended the high schools of Troy and Piqua, thereby amply preparing himself for the profession of teaching; this has been his entire occupation for several years; he is now located in the village of Fletcher, where he has charge of the schools of that place. His nuptials with Elizabeth Weatherhead were celebrated in 1867; the issue of the union are Effie E., Myrtle C., deceased, Clara M., deceased, and Wilber S.; Mrs. Earhart was born in Lost Creek Township, Miami Co., and is a daughter of James and Elinore (Sayers) Weatherhead.

J. N. FRAZIER, general merchant, Conover. Mr. Frazier was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Aug. 27, 1818, where he was brought up to farm labor; in 1828, he came to this county and continued farm pursuits until 1836; in the mean time he received a moderate education; about 1836–37, he engaged in the carpenter's trade, which he continued until 1859, when he changed his pursuit to his present business, locating in Fletcher, Brown Township, where he carried a stock similar to that which he now carries in Conover; he continued his business in Fletcher until 1862, when he removed to where he now is, having an investment, in goods

and property, of about $5,000; Mr. Frazier, since his majority, has held the most prominent offices of Brown Township. Aug. 29, 1841, he married Rhoda V. Brecount, who was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, and is two years his junior; their children are four in number, of whom all are living, viz., Sarah P., Solomon G., Anna A. and Franklin B., of whom all, save the youngest, are now married. The father of J. N., Benjamin Frazier, was born in Burlington Co., N. J., about 1788, where he was brought up to the blacksmith's trade, which was his chief occupation during life. During the war of 1812, he married Beulah Norcross, who was a native of New Jersey, and six years his junior; in 1814, they emigrated to Ohio, and located in Centerville, Washington Township, Montgomery Co., where they remained a number of years; they afterward removed to Shelby Co., Ohio, where they died, Mr. Frazier at the age of 70 years, and Mrs. Frazier attaining 88 years; eight children were born to them, of whom all are now living; seven are married and have families.

S. G. FRAZIER, general merchant, Allen's, was born in Fletcher, Brown Township, Miami Co., Jan. 20, 1847; he is the junior member of the firm of Colvin & Frazier, and spent his earlier days on the farm, receiving a common education; in the year 1867 or 1868, he began life for himself, and has been variously engaged until entering upon his present business, which is described in the sketch of J. F. Colvin. Mr. Frazier's marriage with Belle Robinson was celebrated Aug. 20, 1878; she was born in Miami Co., Ohio.

D. W. GEARHART, farmer; P. O. Fletcher; is a son of Daniel and Mary (Baty) Gearhart, now both deceased; the children of this union were eight in number, of whom six are now living. D. W. was born in Miami Co., Ohio, Sept. 8, 1837, and was raised to agricultural pursuits, and obtained a limited education; shortly before the late rebellion, he started in life for himself by engaging in farming in various places, being only five years out of this county, in Shelby Co., Ohio; in 1875, he purchased a part of his present farm of 76 acres, in Sec. 36, and, the following year, added to it the remainder; his farm is well located and has good improvements. The marriage of D. W. Gearhart and Mary A. Deweese was celebrated in December, 1859; she was a native of Miami Co.; they lived together twelve years, when death seized her and separated them; they had three children, one of whom, Thomas, preceded his mother to the silent tomb; two are now living, viz., James and Iska. Mr. Gearhart married, for his second wife, Melissa Simmons, who was born in 1839, on the farm now owned by D. W.; one child has been born to them—Laura A. Gearhart.

WILLIAM L. GRAHAM, farmer and stock-raiser; Allen's P. O.; was born in Brown Township, Miami Co., July 19, 1834, and is a son of William Graham, Sr.; he was born in Bucks Co., Penn., May 7, 1802, where he received a limited education, and worked on the farm with his father until 16 years of age, when he engaged in blacksmithing; this he followed twenty years; Feb. 17, 1825, he married Clementina Middleton, who was born in New Jersey in 1804; they, in 1832, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Miami, where the village of Lena is now located; there he set up a blacksmith shop, but, soon after, he bought a farm in Sec. 1, Brown Township, on which he moved in 1840, felling the timber and clearing the land; he reduced the land to a good degree of cultivation, and continued farming for many years; Jan. 21, 1875, he passed from the stage of life, leaving a wife and five children to mourn his loss, and share his estate, which consisted of about 300 acres of good land. William L. is the oldest child and only son; he was brought up on his father's farm and taught the principles of managing the same; in his boyhood days, he received a limited education; in 1870, he had his present farm, in Sec. 1, deeded to him by his father, where he has erected good farm buildings and is well situated. April 12, 1855, he married Lucinda M. Merritt; she was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Nov. 28, 1831; they, by this union, have three children, viz., Arthur E., born March 9, 1859, died Oct. 3, 1861; Clara E. and Ella M., born Feb. 7, 1863. The parents of Mrs. Graham were both natives of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio early in the nineteenth century, locating in Warren Co.;

after which, the father served as a patriot of the war of 1812, under Capt. Curtis ; returned home near the close of the war, and remained until 1832 in Warren Co., when they removed to Miami Co., settling about two miles southwest of Lena, where they lived and died, Mr. Graham Dec. 9, 1847, and Mrs. Graham Nov. 15, 1870.

JAMES GRIFFIS (deceased), was born in Springboro, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1802, and was of Welsh parentage ; he purchased his first land in Indiana, consisting of 80 acres, which he sold, and came to Miami Co. in 1852, locating on his farm of 70 acres in Sec. 24, Brown Township. March 26, 1835, he married Miss Susan Wharton, who was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio ; they had by this union nine children—Samuel W., Mary, Harrison, Deborah, James, Catherine (deceased), Albert, Oliver F. (deceased), and William S.; Mr. Griffis passed from the stage of life May 22, 1866. Mrs. Griffis is a daughter of Samuel and Deborah (Davis) Wharton, both natives of Pennsylvania, where they married, and emigrated West early in the nineteenth century, locating in Warren Co., Ohio, where Samuel died Feb. 5, 1855, at the age of 69 years 7 months and 2 days ; Deborah survived until Aug. 16, 1866, when she, too, passed away at the age of 80 years 6 months and 11 days. May this history be handed down to our future posterity, that they may look back over the pages of a valuable and interesting enterprise.

ALFRED HANCE, retired farmer ; P. O. Fletcher ; was born Feb. 2, 1823, and is a son of Benjamin and Nancy (Frizell) Hance, both natives of Kentucky, where they married ; in 1815, they emigrated to Miami Co., Ohio, locating in Lost Creek Township, where they both died—Mrs. Hance in 1866, he surviving until April 3, 1877 ; in the prime of life, he passed through the war of 1812–15, enduring many hardships ; they had four sons and three daughters, of whom two are now deceased. Alfred was raised to agricultural pursuits, and received a limited education, remaining at home until 21 years of age, when he engaged in farming for himself in Lost Creek Township ; in 1856, he purchased 160 acres in Elizabeth Township, Miami Co., on which he located and improved ; this he sold in 1865, and purchased 200 acres in Sec. 30, Brown Township, which was partly improved, and has since undergone a great change. His marriage with Miss Elizabeth Miller was celebrated August, 1844 ; she was born in Clark Co., Ohio, and is a daughter of John and Joanna (Smith) Miller, she being a native of Ohio, and he of Virginia ; his death occurred in Clark Co. in 1862. Mr. Hance and wife are the parents of ten children—Margaret M. (now Mrs. J. E. Bradley), Melissa A. (the deceased wife of W. A. Lewis), Laura (now Mrs. John C. Duncan, of Dayton, Ohio), Milton M., John P. (both of Urbana), Amanda (now Mrs. G. H. Rundle), Ida B., Mary M., Elmer E. (also resides in Urbana), and Allen D. Hance.

A. P. HIGGINS, retired farmer ; P. O. Fletcher ; was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, July, 1819, and is a son of John V. and Ann (Pendrey) Higgins ; he was a native of New Jersey, and she of Virginia ; now both are deceased. A. P. assisted his father on the farm, and attended the common school ; at the age of 11 years he, with his parents, moved from Hamilton to Shelby Co., where he continued farming until 16 years of age, at which time he engaged in the cabinet-maker's trade, which remained his occupation until 1848, when he purchased a farm of 60 acres in Shelby Co.; he located there, and remained seven years, then sold out and purchased 90 acres in Spring Creek Township, where he remained until the spring of 1866, when he sold it ; he purchased his present farm of 117 acres in Sec. 18, Brown Township, Miami Co., where he now resides, and is well situated ; he owns good, substantial buildings, located on the Piqua and Urbana pike. His marriage with Priscilla Mendenhall was celebrated Nov. 15, 1843 ; she was born in Miami Co., Ohio, July, 1825 ; they have seven children—Josephine and Joseph (twins, the latter died at the age of 9 months), John, William (who died in infancy), Charley W. (died at the age of 26, in 1878), Ellen R. (died in 1877) and Wilber, who is now occupied in teaching school, which profession he has been engaged in since 14 years of age.

E. B. HOWELL, farmer; P. O. Fletcher; was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., May 20, 1816, and is a son of Daniel and Hannah (Biles) Howell, who were both natives of New Jersey; Daniel was born Jan. 4, 1781, and Hannah Sept. 25, 1773; their marriage was celebrated Dec. 13, 1814; Hannah passed away June 12, 1828, leaving two children; the following fall Daniel and his family came West, locating in Montgomery Co., where he married Alice Cavender; she was a native of that county; in the fall of 1838 they removed to Miami Co., locating on Sec. 14, Brown Township, where they both died—Alice in 1840, and Daniel in 1852. Our subject, when a boy in his native State, had the privilege of the common schools, which was no longer enjoyed after coming West. From 1838, he was duly engaged in opening out the farm now owned by Joshua A. Duer, for which the compensation was the products for a limited number of years; there he remained until 1843, when he engaged in farming rented land; and various changes were made until he purchased his present farm of 30 acres, in Sec. 19, Brown Township, where he located in the spring of 1853; in 1856, he left his farm and engaged in keeping a toll-gate on the Piqua and Urbana turnpike, which he held thirteen years; at this time he emigrated West to Hancock Co., Ill.; not liking the country, he returned, in two and one-half years, and located on his farm, where he now resides. Dec. 3, 1846, he married Elizabeth Brelsford; they are the parents of five children, of whom two died in early life, and three are now living, viz.; James A., George W. and Gilbert L., who has spent the last five years book-keeping in various places. He graduated at the Buckeye Business College, of Sandusky, Ohio, under Prof. Seele.

W. SCOTT JACKSON, farmer and stock-raiser; Allen's P. O.; was born in Ocean Co., N. J., July 11, 1845, and is a son of Edwin Jackson, who was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., April 26, 1790, and has, during life, been an industrious farmer. Soon after the war of 1812, he married Miss Irons, she was a native of N. J.; in 1820, she died, leaving a husband and three children to mourn her loss. He (Edwin) married for his second wife Mary C. Wilbur, who was born five years previous to the death of his first wife; five children have been born to them, of whom three are now living. Our subject labored on the farm to the age of 19 years; during his earlier years, he attended school about eight months each year, thereby receiving a good education and a thorough knowledge of book-keeping; in 1864, he engaged as book-keeper with Messrs. Covert & Tallman, wholesale commission merchants, of New York City, where he remained five years; after this he was variously engaged until 1875, when he began farming on his present farm, located on Sec. 1, Brown Township. June 16, 1872, his marriage with Mrs. Almira Brecount was celebrated; she was born in Brown Township Dec. 6, 1837; she is a daughter of William, Sr., and Clementina Graham, whose biography will be seen under William L. Graham's memoir, in some part of this volume.

WILLIS H. JOHNSON, carpenter and farmer, Conover; was born in Brown Township, Miami Co., Sept. 12, 1828, and is a son of Giles and Airy (Parson) Johnson, whose history will be seen under the sketch of H. P. Johnson, in some part of this work. The early days of our subject were spent in farm labor, and his education secured in common schools; since his majority he has been engaged in self duties, and has, by industry, accumulated a small farm of 25 acres in Sec. 5, Brown Township, Miami Co., where he is now situated; he has, since 1849, done considerable carpentering, which occupation he is now engaged in. Dec. 25, 1855, he married Mary A., daughter of Isaac and Margaret Merritt. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have lived together almost a quarter of a century.

HIRAM P. JOHNSON, farmer; P. O. Conover; was born in Lost Creek Township, Miami Co., near where Casstown is now located; his birth occurred Sept. 12, 1817, and he is a son of Giles Johnson, who was born in Southampton Co., Va., July 12, 1787, and during life was a devoted farmer. Shortly before the war of 1812, emigrated West, stopping temporarily in Cincinnati, Ohio, after which he pressed onward to Lost Creek Township, where he entered one-fourth of Sec. 30; soon after he enlisted as a patriot of that war under Capt. Buchanan; he was in service three months and ten days, and while out he was engaged mostly at

Greenville, Ohio. After his return, he married Airy Parson, who was a native of Ohio and several years his junior; they settled on the farm in Lost Creek Township in pioneer style, and at once commenced to improve it; there they remained until 1819, when he traded it for a quarter of Sec. 6, Brown Township, after which several changes were made; Airy died in Brown Township March 10, 1859, and Giles in St. Paris, Champaign Co., in 1876; the fruits of their union were eight children, of whom five are now living. Our subject being the eldest, he was raised to farm labor, and obtained such education as could be secured in the public schools of pioneer days. In 1840, he began life for himself, and, on June 11 of the same year, his nuptials were celebrated with Hannah, daughter of Jacob and Lydia Lane. Hannah was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, December, 1816; they, by this union, have five children, of whom one is now living. Mr. Johnson is now located on his farm, in Sec. 5, Brown Township, Miami Co., Ohio.

CHARLES C. JONES, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Fletcher; was born in Miami Co., Ohio, Oct. 13, 1837, and is a son of Solomon and Mary (Tuley) Jones; she is a native of New Jersey and Solomon of Shelby Co., Ky.; they had born to them four children, of whom three are now living. Charles is the eldest; he was brought up to the duties of farm life; his education was procured in the district school; in 1854, he entered the path of life for himself by cultivating his father's farm of 154 acres, in Secs. 23 and 24, Brown Township, which he now owns. Here he continued until Aug. 22, 1862, at which time he enlisted in Co. E, 110th O. V. I., to battle for his native country, passing through the battles of the Wilderness, Winchester, Locust Grove, Kelley's Ford, and others of less importance; he served three years, lacking one month, when he returned home. He has since been farming, and has one of the best farms in the township. May 28, 1874, he married Jeannette Reynolds, who was born in Urbana Sept. 27, 1856; they have three children, viz., Fred, Edith C. and Thomas E. Jones.

CHARLES H. KELLER, farmer; P. O. Fletcher; is a son of Adam and Maria L. (Beckenbaugh) Keller, both natives of Maryland, where Maria passed from the stage of life; she was the mother of ten children, of whom seven are now living; Adam married for his second wife Mary A. Duvall, of Annapolis, Md. Our subject was born in Frederick Co., Md., March 28, 1832, where he had the advantages of town and city life; early in life he acquired a liberal education; when he was a boy of 14, he commenced the printer's trade, which ill health afterward necessitated him to forsake; he then engaged in the carpenter's trade, but this he followed but a short time only. In the fall of 1852, he came to Miami Co., and the following winter was engaged in teaching here; in the spring of 1853 he returned to Maryland; one year later, he started for California by the Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and up the Missouri River to Independence, from where they traveled in private conveyance to the intended destination; this was at last reached, and he was there engaged six years as a gold miner; not deeming it prudent to remain longer in the far West, he returned to his native State. In November, of 1860, he came to Miami County and married Ann S. Doup, native of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Keller has, since his marriage devoted some time to traveling, of which one trip was directed to his former mining region; since 1865, he has been a permanent resident of Brown Township, Miami Co., where he owns 84 acres of land in Sec. 30. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Keller are Ella M., Loro C., Henry D., Mary E. and Ann M.

ISAAC KISER, farmer; P. O. Fletcher. Peter and Catherine (Young) Kiser were both natives of Virginia, and immigrated to Ohio in 1806, and located where the village of Fletcher now is situated; they passed many days of the early part of the nineteenth century there, but in after years removed to Shelby Co., Ohio, where they both passed from the stage of life. John Kiser, the father of Isaac, was born in Virginia, in 1785, and came with his parents to Ohio, where he nobly assisted in clearing away the forest and opening up a farm, which only time and health were needed to complete; about 1809, he married Barbara Simmons, after which they began life in the pioneer-time manner; he was in the Indian

struggle of 1812, under Capt. Hilliard, and after his return settled down with his family; they ever after their marriage were residents of Brown Township until their decease. Their children were ten in number, one of whom, Isaac, was born November, 1810, and raised on the farm, which was cultivated with comparatively rude implements; school advantages in his boyhood days were very imperfect, therefore the education obtained was limited; he has, since his majority, through his straightforward business habits, been elected to, and held, some of the most important offices of the township, which he has filled with benefit to the community where he lived; he now resides in the west end of Fletcher on his farm, which is nicely located and well improved. In June, 1832, he married Sarah Luce, who was born in this county in June, 1813, and departed this life August, 1866; they were parents of six children, of whom two died in infancy, and four are now living. In April, 1867, Isaac K. married for his second wife Mrs. Mary Cory, widow of Joseph Cory; one son has been born to them, viz., Harrison N. Kiser.

ALBERT H. LANE, teacher, Fletcher; is a grandson of Peter Lane, who was born in New Jersey, June 7, 1795, where he grew to maturity, and learned cabinet-making. He was one of the patriots of the war of 1812, passing through many of its privations for nearly two years. On conversing with him to-day, the scenes seem fresh in his memory, though in the 85th year of his age; he came to Warren Co., Ohio, in 1817, and in 1835 removed to Miami Co. Albert H. is a son of Charles H. and Elizabeth (Smalley) Lane. Their children are Mary A., Lucinda, Ada, Albert H., and John F. Our subject was born Oct. 24, 1857, was raised mostly to farm life, and enjoyed the advantages of the schoolroom most of his boyhood days; his education has been improved at the Holbrook's National Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio; in the summer of 1879, he commenced teaching, in which profession he is a promising young man.

JACOB LONG, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Conover; was born in Pike Township, Clark Co., Ohio, April 13, 1839, and is a son of Joseph Long, a native of Maryland, who married Miss Ollera Clyne; she was a native of Ohio, now deceased; Joseph still lives at the ripe old age of 77 years. Jacob was raised to farm labor, which has always been his occupation, and thereby has accumulated some wealth; he now resides on Sec. 5, Brown Township. In 1865, he married Lettitia Clyne, who was born in Elizabeth Township, Miami Co., on July 23, 1840, and departed this life, Feb. 19, 1875, leaving a husband and three children, viz., Elizabeth A., born Dec. 10, 1865, who, like her father before her, is a devoted member of the Baptist Church; Roberta E., born Feb. 24, 1873; and William Albert, the second son, was born May 28, 1869. Of him we record the following interesting facts on the pages of this history, that the future generations may look back over the same and read the history of the family. Even though he is what we may term a dwarf, his height twenty-seven inches and weight twenty-seven pounds at the age of 11 years, he is of good human form, of pleasant countenance and appearance, playful and cheerful; he is an ornament to the family, where he is kindly cared for by his step-mother. She was formerly Mrs. Frances Mathews, whose marriage with Mr. Long was celecrated April 6, 1876. Mrs. Frances Long was born in Miami Co., Ohio, March 27, 1836, and is a daughter of Nezer S. and Priscilla (Sayers) Yates. Nezer S. was born at Cape May, Nov. 20, 1801, and his wife in Pennsylvania, March 6, 1807; their marriage was celebrated April 24, 1825; their children were eleven in number; she passed from the stage of life, May 31, 1847. Mr. Yates married for his second wife, Pamilla Reed, who was born in Ohio, Dec. 13, 1825, and died Dec. 6, 1864, he dying in 1874. The last named were of the early pioneers of Miami County. Nezer S. Yates' parents, Thomas and Phebe (Smith) Yates, were also of the first settlers of this county. Mrs. Long, in her childhood days, received such education as could be obtained in that day and age; she remained at home with her parents until March 24, 1853, when her marriage was celebrated with Rev. William Mathews; he was born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1827; he was baptised under the auspices of the Baptist Church about 1850, and underwent the ordination for the work of the Christian ministry of the same at

Honey Creek, Ohio, seven years after, to the day. Previous to his death, which occurred May 17, 1862, he labored as a pious and devoted Pastor in Lena and Covington Churches, rendering entire satisfaction to his congregations; none doubting his pious consecration to the cause of Christ. In 1860, he began to suffer from affected lungs; this bodily suffering he patiently endured for two years; then he died in a full hope of a happy immortality beyond the grave, leaving a widowed mother, wife, four fatherless children, affectionate sisters, and a large circle of friends; at his request, he was buried with the usual ceremonies of the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a member; the funeral services were conducted by Rev. D. E. Thomas, of Piqua, who is now deceased; the sermon was an interesting and an appropriate one; the funeral of the deceased was attended by a large concourse of his relatives, members and friends. Thus ended the earthly career of one of the best of men, peaceable, loyal and consecrated to the welfare of his race. Of the children left are John, William C., Ora, Alice, and Nezer Y., of whom all are members of the church of their father and mother, and the last named has received a good education and is now engaged in the ministerial profession of the Baptist Church.

JEREMIAH McKEE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Conover; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, October, 1811, and is a son of William and Elizabeth McKee, whose decease occurred in Lost Creek Township, Miami Co.; his father now survives in Illinois, at the prime old age of 97 years; they were the parents of twelve children, of whom nine are now living, of whom Jeremiah is the fourth. He was brought up to agricultural pursuits and received a limited education; a short time previous to his majority he engaged in the brick-mason's trade, which he followed many years in connection with farming. In 1829, he emigrated to Miami Co., locating on what is now known as the Elnathan farm, in Lost Creek Township, where he remained until the spring of 1840, when he removed to his present farm, in Sec. 5, Brown Township. The farm at that time consisted of 50 acres, but he has since added to it by purchase, until he now owns 110 acres in Secs. 5 and 11; when coming here his farm was uncleared, but he has since, by great industry, converted it into a well-improved farm. In 1834, he married Miss Hannah Hayhurst, who was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1813; their children were four in number, of whom two are now living, viz.: Nancy A., now Mrs. John S. Myers, and Miriam, now Mrs. George H. Wiland. Mrs. McKee's first husband was John Cromer; two children were the fruits of that union.

CLARKSON MANNING, retired farmer; Allen's P. O.; was born in Warren Township, Somerset Co., N. J., Aug. 15, 1794, and was raised to farm labor; their school being two miles distant; he received a limited education. In September, 1814, he was drafted, served as a private under Capt. John Logan, and remained in service until December of the same year, when he was discharged in Jersey City; he has since obtained land warrant 13,337 for 40 acres, and also 28,839 for 120 acres, obtained by Squire Duncan, of Fletcher. Upon March 18, 1818, Mr. Manning married Phebe Cory, who was born in New Jersey, Jan. 7, 1791; June 2, 1818, they started in a two-horse wagon for Ohio, when time and perseverance were needed to reach their destination, which was Lebanon, Warren Co.; there they stopped for a short time, and then went to Middletown, where they remained until April, 1819, when they emigrated to Miami Co., and entered land in Sec. 3, Brown Township; leaving his family and goods at his nearest neighbor's, a distance of four miles, he commenced the task of opening a road to his newly entered farm; this he completed and looked up a suitable place to erect a hut, where he cleared away the timber, and built a log cabin 18x20; this was finished in eight days; they took possession, storing away their household goods, which were all comprised in one small wagon load; for a few days their cooking was done by a large stump, until they could prepare a place in their hut for such work; they soon began to fell the trees, cut and clear a spot on which to raise a few vegetables and other necessaries of life; thus they continued for several years, and at that time had but two neighbors within a distance of two miles; after many years' hard and toilsome

labor, they opened out a good farm. In 1824, there was a prospect of having a county road laid out, which would pass by Mr. Manning's farm; upon the hope of this, he erected a hewed-log house on the supposed line, which road was granted as soon as they could produce a sufficient number of petitioners; the log house was said to be the second best in the territory of what is now Brown Township; this was their residence until 1833, when Mr. Manning erected his present house (brick), on what is now the Lena Pike. Mr. and Mrs. Manning are the parents of seven children, viz., Parkhurst, Elsyanna, Isaac A., Johanna, Mary J., John C. and David; of the above, three are now living. Mr. Manning has nobly assisted his children in acquiring property. Our subject and wife have trod the path of married life three score and two years, and now both enjoy good health. April 22, 1878, on looking from their window they beheld carriages, buggies, etc., concentrated at their gate, filled with friends and relatives from far and near; all coming with baskets well filled; this was for the sixtieth wedding day, but, owing to the bad weather in March, the celebration had been deferred until now; the parties entered the house and the tables were soon spread with the many substantial viands and delicacies, which kind hands had brought; when everything was in readiness, all surrounded the table and Rev. Lippincott offered appropriate thanks; after which the repast was abundantly enjoyed, and the balance of the day was spent in social entertainment.

DAVID C. MANNING, farmer; P. O. Fletcher; who was born in Brown Township, Miami Co. Ohio Feb. 3, 1835, is a son of Maj. Manning, whose biography will occupy a space in this enterprise. David was raised to farm labor, and obtained his education in the common schools of Brown Township; near the age of 20, he took a trip through Northern Indiana, Southern Michigan, Central Illinois and Iowa, looking for a location on which to settle; he purchased some land in Benton Co., Iowa, but, not seeing fit to move on, sold it some time after; during the late rebellion he took another trip East, overseeing a few loads of stock, and also visited some friends who reside in Plainfield, N. J., after which he engaged in farming, and at present owns 77½ acres, in Sec. 23, Brown Township, where he now resides and is well situated. In 1856, he married Miss Caroline Throckmorton, who was born in this township in 1838; they have two children, viz., George D. and Charlie E.; Mrs. Manning is a daughter of George Throckmorton, whose sketch also appears in this volume.

DAVID S. MANSON, retired farmer; P. O. Fletcher; was born on the farm he now owns in Sec. 23, Brown Township, July 2, 1817; his father was born in Pennsylvania, June 5, 1782, and emigrated to Ohio early in the nineteenth century; he was one of the patriots of the war of 1812; at the surrender of Gen. Hull he was taken prisoner by the Indians, who took him to Canada, where he afterward was released; he then returned to Miami Co., and in after years became the owner of a farm in Sec. 23; in 1816, his marriage occurred; when David was but 10 years of age, his father died, and the care of the family devolved exclusively upon the mother, who now survives at the advanced age of 83. David S. was brought up on the farm in the pioneer days, when log huts were called houses, and rude log cabins were the only schoolhouses; the term of school was very much limited, as were the branches and modes of teaching. Mr. Manson is the oldest man living in the township who has never made a permanent change in his place of residence. Jan. 23, 1840, he married Bathsheba Robbins, who was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Jan. 22, 1821, and died April 24, 1845, leaving two children, of whom both are now living, viz., Phebe, born March 26, 1841; William, born Nov. 26, 1842.

M. W. MATHERS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Conover; was born on his present farm in March, 1832, and is a son of David and Margaret (Williams) Mathers; he is a native of Ohio, and his wife of New York. They were married in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1821, and, in 1826, came to this county, settling on the southeast quarter of Sec. 9, which had been entered by his father a short time previous; here they cultivated and improved the farm; the father died in 1850 or

1851, in the 53d year of his age, his wife surviving until 1875, when she, too, passed away, in the 77th year of her age. Our subject was raised to agricultural pursuits, and nobly assisted his father in clearing and improving his present farm, which he began to purchase about 1860; at intervals, he has added to it, until he now owns the full quarter in Sec. 9. In 1859, he married Miss Catharine Moore, who is a native of Champaign Co., Ohio, and is nearly six years his junior; by this union they have had four children, of whom three are now living, viz., Luella, William C. and John H.

C. F. MEDARIS, farmer; P. O. Conover; was born in Shelby Co., Ohio, Feb. 20, 1851, and is a son of Washington Medaris, who was born in South Carolina in the year 1796; his boyhood days were spent on the farm, receiving only a limited education; at the age of 14 years, he, with his parents, emigrated West, locating in Batavia, Clermont Co., Ohio; at 22 he engaged in blacksmithing, which he continued working at during life; in 1833, he removed to Shelby Co., purchasing a farm of 80 acres in Perry Township, where he now resides, at the advanced age of 84. Near 1821, he married Elizabeth Psalter, who was a native of Clermont Co., Ohio, and died in Shelby Co. about 1840 or 1841. He married, for his second wife, Matilda A. McDavitt, of Miami Co. Mr. Medaris was raised on the farm, and received an ordinary education; he came to this county in December, 1868, where he has since resided. Jan. 23, 1875, his nuptials with Miss America J. Harcourt were celebrated; she was born on the farm where she now resides; they have one child—Percy H., born Feb. 15, 1876. Mrs. Medaris is a daughter of Francis A. and Martha S. (McDavitt) Harcourt; Francis A. is a native of England, and immigrated to America about the middle of the nineteenth century; Mrs. Harcourt was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1825, and immigrated to Miami Co. about 1832, where she has since resided.

ISAAC J. MERRITT, farmer; Allen's P. O.; was born in Brown Township, Miami Co., Dec. 19, 1851, and is a son of Joseph and Ann (Munger) Merritt, who was born in Virginia Jan. 18, 1812, and Joseph in Warren Co., Ohio, Jan. 31, 1815. Their marriage was celebrated May 26, 1836, and they have, since 1834, been residents of Brown Township, Miami Co.; their children were nine in number, of whom two were stricken with diphtheria in 1860–61 and passed away; seven are now living, viz., Mary E., now Mrs. W. Vanzant; Margaret J., now Mrs. J. Maxwell; Martha A., now Mrs. D. Spencer; Amanda, now Mrs. George Leise; Henry H., Isaac J. and Della, now Mrs. John Manning. Our subject was raised on the farm and received the privileges of the common schools, thereby obtaining a medium education, and is now cultivating the old farm, in Sec. 5, Brown Township. Jan. 27, 1878, he married Miss Josephine Vaughn, who was born in Greene Co., Ohio, Feb. 11, 1856; she is a daughter of John and Emily Vaughn, who were both natives of the same county; Isaac and Josephine have one child—Lawrence E. The grandparents of Isaac J. were Isaac, Sr., and Margaret (Carter) Merritt, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Warren Co., Ohio, where they married, and, in 1834, removed to Miami Co., where their decease occurred.

S. L. MIOVER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Fletcher; was born in Greene Township, Shelby Co., Jan. 7, 1835; in his boyhood days he assisted in farm duties in the summer season and in winter enjoyed the privilege of the schools, which he improved at home until obtaining a knowledge sufficient for teaching, in which he engaged at the age of twenty; soon after, he commenced the study of medicine, in connection with the task of teaching; in the winter of 1857–58, he attended a full term of lectures under the instructions given at the Eclectic Medical Institute, and the following year located in Cridersville, Auglaize Co., Ohio, as a practicing physician; there he labored until 1864, when he retired from the profession and took up farming on his present farm of 80 acres, in Sec. 19, Brown Township, Miami Co., which he purchased six years later; previous to this, he purchased 40 acres in Sec. 13 of the same township, which he has since sold. June 12, 1859, his marriage took place with Mary J. Darling, who was born in Allen Co., Ohio, Nov. 25, 1842. Their niece, Emma Earnhart, lives with them.

T. S. MOORE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Allen's; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Feb. 29, 1832, and is a son of Isaac Moore, whose biography will appear in the memoir of J. M. Moore. T. S. was brought up to farm labor, and, receiving a limited education, remained at home until his majority; then he began life for himself, engaging in the carpenter's trade, which he followed six years; he then tried farming in Johnson Township, Champaign Co., remaining there until 1873, when he sold out and removed to Miami Co.; he purchased 80 acres of land in Sec. 2, where he has since resided. His marriage with Miss Caroline H. Mathews was celebrated Oct. 26, 1855; she was born in this county in 1835; they have an adopted son—William C. (Mathews) Moore, a nephew of Mrs. Moore. Her parents, John and Ann M. Mathews, were both natives of New Jersey, born early in the nineteenth century, and emigrated to this county, where they both died; they were the parents of seven children, of whom three are now living.

JOHN W. MOORE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Conover; was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., Feb. 18, 1830, and is a son of Isaac Moore, whose biography will appear in this work. John, when about 6 months old, with his parents, emigrated to Montgomery Co., Ohio, remaining there about two years; in 1833, they removed to Miami Co., where they have since resided; here John W. received a limited education, and assisted his father on the farm until 18 years of age, when he began the trade of a wheelwright; he carried on business seven years in Lena; then engaged in farming upon rented land six years; in 1860, he bought 80 acres of good land in Sec. 8, where he has since resided, and is nicely situated for life, with comfortable buildings, adding by purchase 40 acres more in Sec. 1. Oct. 26, 1853, he united in marriage with Hannah Howland, who was born in Miami Co. Aug. 4, 1833; they have two children, viz., Albert H. and Faran I. Mrs. Moore is a daughter of Albert and Caroline Howland, whose genealogy will appear under M. Duncan's sketch in this work.

J. M. MOORE, farmer; P. O. Allen's; is a son of Isaac Moore, who was born in Wooster Co., Md., July 18, 1804, where he was brought up to agricultural pursuits, and received a limited education; in 1818, he, with his parents, emigrated to Indiana, locating in Dearborn Co., where the parents lived many years and died at an advanced age; Isaac remained at home until 1825, when he came to Dayton, Ohio, working on the canal for several years. In January, 1829, he married Mary Watkins, of Montgomery Co., Ohio, born Dec. 15, 1811; in 1833, they emigrated to Miami Co., locating on Sec. 2, Brown Township, where he bought his present farm and was duly engaged in cultivating it until 1868, since then living a retired life. His wife departed this life Aug. 28, 1878; they had eight children, of whom five are living. J. M. was born on his father's present farm July 25, 1842; he was raised to farm labor, which he is still engaged in on the home farm; in his younger days, he received a limited education. Feb. 9, 1864, his marriage with Frances A. Slack was celebrated, who was born in Bucks Co., Penn., Jan. 19, 1843; they have two children, of whom both are now living, viz., Charley and Clara.

TIMOTHY MORTON, farmer; P. O. Conover; was born in Howell Township, Monmouth Co., N. J., Feb. 22, 1799, and is a son of John and Mary (Longstreet) Morton, who were both natives of New Jersey; they had eleven children, of whom Timothy is the only one now living; John Morton was one of the patriots of the war of Independence, where he served a period of six months; he and his wife both died at advanced ages. Our subject was left very early in life to battle for himself, and spent his boyhood days farming with various people until 16 years of age; then he commenced work in a manufactory of all kinds of cloth, which he followed until 1831; at this time, he emigrated to Ohio and bought his present farm of 60 acres, in Sec. 11, Brown Township, Miami Co.; this he has changed from its primeval state to a good degree of cultivation. Mr. Morton has held the office of Supervisor in Brown Township eight years, and feels interested in forwarding all public improvements. In New Jersey, in 1820, he married Mary Gurney, who was a native of that State, and died in Brown Township, Miami Co., in 1858; by this union there were six children, of whom five are now living. In

December, 1859, Timothy Morton married for his second companion Mary J. Ayers, of New Jersey, who was born in Burlington Co. May 9, 1808, and is a daughter of Zadock and Mary (Smith) Green ; she has buried two husbands and is now living with the third one.

JOHN PARTINGTON, farmer and stock-raiser ; P. O. Fletcher ; was born in Shelby Co., Ohio, Oct. 8, 1838, and is a son of Joseph Partington, who was born in England, Aug. 7, 1800, and in early life obtained a common education ; he remained in his native country until 10 years of age, when, with his parents, he embarked at Liverpool, England, on the vessel Aldebaran ; after reaching the United States they settled near Baltimore, Md., where they remained until 1831, when they emigrated West and located in Shelby Co.; the parents both died in Ohio, Mrs. Partington in Dayton, and Mr. Partington in Shelby Co.; Joseph, now in the 80th year of his age, resides with his son, our subject, who was brought up on the farm and procured his education in the common schools of Shelby Co. In 1857, he commenced in life for himself, by farming on rented land, which he continued until 1868, when he and his father purchased their present farm of 105 acres, in Sec. 15, Brown Township, Miami Co., where they now reside. June 17, 1869, his marriage with Eleanor Search was celebrated ; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1849, and emigrated West with her parents when but a child, locating on Sec. 15, Brown Township, Miami Co., where they now reside ; the children of Mr. and Mrs. Partington are three sons—Elba, Joseph R. and Charles Partington.

THOMAS J. PENCE, farmer ; P. O. Conover ; was born in Lost Creek Township, Miami Co., Feb. 24, 1847, and is a son of James T. and Nancy (Shidler) Pence ; James was a native of Lost Creek Township, and Nancy of Pennsylvania ; they had by this union seven children, all of whom are now living. Our subject was raised on the farm, where he assisted his father in the agricultural duties connected therewith, and in his boyhood days enjoyed the privileges of the district schools, where he obtained a common education, and since his majority he has improved the same by self-study, particularly in the science of mathematics ; in 1868, he purchased his present farm of 80 acres, in Sec. 8, Brown Township, Miami Co., which is under good cultivation, and since has also purchased 80 acres in Wells Co., Ind. Dec. 18, 1848, he married Mary E. Blackford, who is a daughter of David and Sarah A. Blackford.

JOHN S. REEDER, deceased, was born in Bucks Co., Penn., in 1819, where he grew to manhood on the farm, and obtained a common-school education. In 1842, he married Letitia P. Pownall, also a native of Bucks Co., born in 1821 ; after their marriage, John was variously engaged until 1851, when they emigrated West, locating in Fletcher, Miami Co.; remaining there but two years, they removed to Sec. 21, Brown Township, where they afterward purchased 80 acres ; this John cultivated till his death, which occurred Feb. 19, 1875 ; he was the father of ten children—Margery A., Esther P., Martha R., Ellen K. (deceased), Miles P., Eliza J., William H., Mary E., John E. (deceased) and George W. Letitia is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Anderson) Pownall, both natives of Pennsylvania, where John died ; Elizabeth afterward came West, and died in Miami Co. Miles P., whose name is above given, was born in the same county and State as his father, in 1851 ; was raised on the farm where he now resides, and manifests an enterprising interest in its cultivation. His marriage with Rhoda A. Covault was celebrated in 1871 ; two years later she departed this life, Feb. 28, 1873 ; Sept. 16, 1875, he married Sarah J. Frazier, a native of Shelby Co., born Aug. 16, 1853 ; one child, Lou E., has been given to them.

G. H. RUNDLE, manufacturer of patent medicines, and more particularly of Porter's Pain King, known far and wide, and which has given satisfaction wherever it has been tried ; P. O. Fletcher. The manufacturer of this valuable article is G. H. Rundle, who was born in Westchester Co., N. Y., in 1847 ; he led the usual life of a farmer's son, and obtained his education in the common schools of his native State ; in 1871, he emigrated West, locating in Lima, Ohio, where he purchased the right of W. L. Porter to manufacture the Pain King ; he was soon duly engaged

in the chemical compounds, where he remained until five years ago, when he located in the above village, and now is filling large demands for his medicine; he has erected a complete laboratory, where he engages considerable assistance. The nuptials of G. H. Rundle and Amanda Hance were celebrated Nov. 3, 1874; she is a daughter of Alfred Hance, whose biography will be seen in this volume.

SAMUEL SAYERS, deceased, was born in Staunton Township, Miami Co., in 1810; he was raised to the life of a farmer's son. In 1832, he married Jane Sims, who was born in Virginia, in 1809; soon after their marriage they settled in Springcreek Township; remaining there one year, they removed to Brown Township, locating on Sec. 35, which they cleared and greatly improved; of the buildings we make particular mention; they are large, commodious and the best fire proof secured buildings in the township of Brown. During his life Mr. Sayers purchased several farms, of which he was the owner when his decease occurred, May 29, 1877; during life he assisted each of his children, who were seven in number, to nearly $4,000 worth of real estate. His family are Martha J., the wife of John H. Mathers, in Mason Co., Ill.; S. F., Francis D., now Mrs. James M. Moore, of Champaign Co., Ill.; Margaret A., wife of Paul W. S. Pence; Sarah E., now Mrs. Alexander M. Deweese; Annette S., wife of James M. Caven, of Shelby Co., Ohio, and Harriette E., the widow of John R. McKinney. Mrs. Sayers is a daughter of James, Sr., and Margaret Sims, both natives of Virginia; they emigrated to Ohio in 1830, locating on Sec. 35, Brown Township, where he accumulated considerable wealth, and passed from the stage of life in 1862, Margaret, his daughter, preceding him seventeen years.

PETER SHANKS, retired farmer; P. O. Fletcher. Peter Shanks was born in what is now the incorporated city of Cincinnati, Aug. 15, 1795, and is a son of Joseph Shanks, who was born in Delaware, and of German descent. He married Mary Clawson, of Holland birth and Welch parentage; she emigrated to America in her youthful days, and the marriage was celebrated in Pennsylvania about the time of the war of independence; they afterward came West as far as Hamilton Co., Ohio; there they remained a few years; they then located in Montgomery Co., Ohio, where Mary died, and was interred in the Sugar Creek Baptist Cemetery of Washington Township, and Joseph afterward went to Indiana, and died in Delaware Co., near Muncie, at the age of 95 years, 11 months and 9 days; the children by the above marriage were ten in number, of whom Peter is the only one now living. He was raised to farm labor,in Montgomery Co.; here he, when but a boy of 17, entered the service of 1812, under Capt. Richard Sunderland and Maj. Price, and secondly he was under Capt. Lemon, of Clark Co., Ohio; they were at Detroit, Mich., when peace was declared; Mr. Shanks is now one of three patriots of that war living in Brown Township. About 1817, he entered 160 acres of land in Sec. 29, Brown Township, where he at once commenced to open out a farm from the unbroken forest, and erected a hewed-log house; the roof was of shingles (which in that day were a rarity); in this he spent many days; at present he has his farm well improved, but has diminished it to 80 acres, from the fact that he, during life, has nobly assisted his children. May 10, 1821, he married Leah C. Schenks, and the following August located on the above-described farm. Their children were eight in number, two died in infancy, and four are now living; Mrs. Shanks died May 13, 1839, in the faith of the Baptist Church, of which she was a member for twelve years. Nineteen years later, Mr. Shanks married for his second wife Martha J. (McCarr) Neff; she died April 27, 1861, leaving two children, of whom one died in infancy, and the other is now living. Mr. S. has been a devoted member of the Lost Creek Baptist Church, since 1827, in which faith he firmly stands in 1880. Since the election of Gen. Jackson for President, he has been a decided Democrat, at which time he cast his first vote.

B. F. SIMMONS, farmer; P. O. Fletcher; was born in Spring Creek Township, July 24, 1848, and is a son of Peter J. and Elizabeth (Denman) Simmons; about the middle of the nineteenth century they moved to Indiana, locating in Clinton County, where Peter passed from the stage of life; he and Elizabeth were

the parents of four children, of whom two died previous to the death of Peter, and the two surviving ones were left in their mother's care for a short time. B. F. soon found a home with his uncle L. R. Simmons, of Brown Township; there he grew to manhood and was taught farming; in his earlier days he enjoyed school privileges, obtaining a common education; he now owns 165½ acres of land in Secs. 32 and 33, Brown Township, and is well situated for life. Sept. 19, 1870, he married Miss R. J. Sanders, born in Springfield Township, Miami Co., Jan. 17, 1846; four children are the fruits of this union, viz., Elmer E., Effie M., Judson W. and Harry; Mrs. Simmons is a daughter of E. and M. Sanders, now both deceased.

CHARLES SIMMONS, farmer; P. O. Fletcher; is a son of Peter Simmons, who was born in Pennsylvania, 1795, and, when a boy 12 years old, with his parents, emigrated to Ohio, and located in Brown Township, where they lived and died. Peter was a devoted farmer in the pioneer days, and during life accumulated a good farm in Sec. 36, Brown Township. About 1827, his marriage with Elizabeth Bowersox was celebrated, who was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1802, and died in Brown Township, 1875, Peter dying six years previous; they were the parents of ten children, of whom five reached maturity, Charles being the third son. His great-grandfather, Philip Simmons was of German birth, and in, 1763, embarked for the Western Continent. Charles Simmons was born in Brown Township, January, 1831, and was brought up to farm labor, and received a common education in the pioneer days; he entered the path of life for himself in 1852, and has, by hard labor and good management, accumulated 135 acres of land in Secs. 31 and 36, which is well improved. He has recently been elected to the office of Township Trustee, which office he now holds. In 1856, he married Phebia Reader, who was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1838; they were the parents of thirteen children, of whom nine are now living, viz., Emma E., William H., Mary C., George O., Nannie, Rosa E., Theresa J., Albert and Alice. Mrs. Simmons is a daughter of Simeon and Nancy (Howell) Reader; he was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1813, and she in Pennsylvania, in 1818.

LEVI R. SIMMONS, farmer; P. O. Fletcher; is a son of Jacob Simmons, who was born in Pennsylvania about the close of the eighteenth century, and came with his parents to Ohio the first year of the nineteenth century; they settled near Dayton, Ohio, where they remained until six years following, when they removed to Miami Co.; there they lived and died, but Jacob in after years married Mehitable Rollins, who was a native of Vermont, and five years his junior; they both died in Brown Township, he at the age of 61, she at 82. The subject of this memoir is a first cousin to Charles Simmons, under whose sketch a history of the ancestry will appear. L. R. was born in Brown Township, Jan. 25, 1825; his boyhood days were spent on the farm in summer, and in winter at school, thereby receiving a limited education; about 1843, he began teaching, which remained his winter occupation until 1863, and devoted his attention mostly to farm labor; he has during life, by good business habits and industry, accumulated considerable property, of which a portion is nearly a full quarter of land in Sec. 33, Brown Township, which is well improved. He has been elected to, and held, various offices of the township. Oct. 27, 1848, he married Sarah Eyer, who was born in Pennsylvania, Jan. 24, 1824; her parents were both natives of the same State.

J. W. T. SUBER, farmer and thrasher; P. O. Conover; was born in Brown Township, October, 1841, and is a son of George Suber, whose biography will be seen under the memoir of W. D. Suber, in some part of this history. J. W. T. was raised on his present farm, and obtained a common education; he entered upon self duties in 1861, and has since hired his interest in his present farm of 110 acres in Sec. 8, purchasing of the other heirs until he now owns the full farm; he has as fine a location as any in that vicinity. Mr. Suber, when but a boy, was taught by his father the principles of the thrashing machine; he has devoted, almost exclusively, the thrashing season to that occupation, which is one of the

necessary features of every well-tilled country; in the fall of 1869, Mr. Suber thrashed 52,000 bushels of grain, and, on the same separator, hulled 600 bushels of clover seed in the winter of 1879–80; he has shown himself capable of following that line of business with credit to himself and benefit to his customers. Oct. 20, 1864, he married Elizabeth Verdier, who was born in Green Township, Shelby Co., Ohio, Sept. 2, 1844; they have had four children, of whom three are now living, viz., Lucinda J., Laura L., Edwin T., and Roy F., deceased.

W. D. SUBER, farmer; P. O. Conover; was born in Bucks Co., Penn., May 31, 1825. His father, George Suber, was also a native of Pennsylvania, born Nov. 12, 1796, and was of German descent; he grew to manhood in his native State. March 1, 1821, he married Elizabeth H. Duer, who was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 18, 1800, and was of Irish descent; they immigrated to Ohio in 1829, locating temporarily near Dayton, Ohio; in 1830, he entered the northwest quarter of Sec. 8, Brown Township, Miami Co., where they permanently located, and, taking it from its wilds, made it their future home, where he (George) passed away in September, 1860, and Elizabeth in August, 1872; they were the parents of nine children, of whom seven are now living. W. D. was brought up on the farm, where he nobly assisted his father in opening up a farm; owing to the scarcity of school privileges that William had in his boyhood days, his education is limited; in 1850, he started in the world to battle for himself as a farm laborer, with no means; he continued working, and gradually laid by some of his earnings; in 1853, he purchased 160 acres of prairie land in Illinois; this he held until 1865, when he sold the same and purchased his present farm of 80 acres in Sec. 7, Brown Township, Miami Co., and has since bought 86 acres in Champaign Co. March 30, 1854, his marriage took place with Mary A. Caven, who was born in Spring Creek Township, Miami Co., Oct. 26, 1834; by this union they had five children—Sarah J., born Feb. 28, 1855; James W., born March 27, 1857; John C., born Nov. 19, 1858; George W., born Sept. 9, 1870, and Orel M., born July 21, 1877. Mrs. Suber is a daughter of John and Aseneth (Ross) Caven; they were, for many years, residents of Spring Creek Township, where Mr. Caven died in 1872. Mrs. Caven still survives.

JOHN M. STITH, teacher; P. O. Allen's, was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, Oct. 23, 1852, and lived on a farm until 16 years of age, receiving a limited education; during the summers, from 1868 to 1871, he attended the Fairfield Union Academy, also a short course at the Ohio Wesleyan University; in the winter of 1869–70, he taught his first school, in Fairfield Co., where he continued three winters; in the fall of 1875, he located in Shelby Co. and taught in Miami Co.; in 1878, he removed to Lena, this county, where he has since resided. The marriage of John M. and Chloe Hutcher was celebrated in Delaware Co., Ohio, Oct. 13, 1874; she was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Feb. 8, 1855; one child—Maude, was born to them May 19, 1876; died May 17, 1879. Mrs. Stith, in early youth, obtained a common education, and afterward improved the same at the Otterbein University, at Westerville, Ohio, and is now engaged in teaching, with her husband, in the combined schools of Lena and Conover, where they have held their positions for the past two years, and are engaged for the ensuing year. They have, since residing in Lena, purchased their present property, which consists of 8 acres in Sec. 1, Brown Township, also a quarter-section near Carrolton, Greene Co., Ill.

GEORGE THROCKMORTON, retired farmer; P. O. Conover; was born in New Jersey, March 12, 1809, and is a son of Job and Jane (Woolley) Throckmorton, both natives of New Jersey, who emigrated West in 1816, locating in Warren Co., Ohio, where Job died about 1825; Jane married for her second husband James Brelsford, of Greene Co., where they located and both died, she at the age of 89, and he at 93 years. George was reared on the farm, and procured his education in the common schools of the pioneer days, in Warren Co., Ohio; at the age of 18 he engaged in carpentering, which was his occupation for fifteen years, when he retired from its duties; in 1832, he purchased 160 acres of land in Sec. 12, Brown Township, and in 1836 moved from Warren Co. to Miami, locating in

Piqua, where he lived until 1838, when he located on the above farm; he cleared the forest, and to-day fine buildings have taken the place of his rude huts and barns; during the late rebellion, he sold his former and purchased his present farm, which consists of the southeast quarter of Sec. 18, Brown Township, Miami Co., where he is now well situated and has 130 acres under cultivation. Mr. Throckmorton was married April 21, 1830, to Miss Sarah Lafferty, who was a native of Warren Co., Ohio, and died in Miami Co. in 1853, leaving a husband and nine children, of whom eight are now living. Mr. Throckmorton married for his second wife Miss Sarah D. Hendley; she is also a native of Warren Co., and came to Miami when about the age of 12 years.

WILSON VANZANT, farmer, stone and brick mason, plain and ornamental plasterer, and manufacturer of artificial stone; P. O. Allen's; was born in Bucks Co., Penn., Nov. 20, 1834, and is a son of John and Frances (Rooks) Vanzant, both natives of New Jersey; they emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1838, locating in Johnson Township, Champaign Co., where John passed from the stage of life. Frances married for her second husband James H. George; since 1872 they have been located in Lena, where she was left a widow the second time, in 1878, and still resides, at the age of 69; the children of John and Frances Vanzant were three in number, viz., Catherine (now deceased), George W. (now a practical physican in Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill.), and our subject, who is the youngest. He was brought up to agricultural pursuits, and received a limited education; at the age of 18 he learned the trade of plasterer, which he has followed for several years, and is known far and wide as a reliable and successful mechanic; in connection with the plastering, he is a known stone and brick mason, also a manufacturer of artificial stone, which is made by a chemical process, and has been shown by service and chemists to be far superior to any sandstone yet found; this chemical stone is found very useful in trimming brick buildings and walks; flower vases of any designs are made by W. Vanzant; since 1868, he has been the owner of 80 acres of land in Sec. 6, Brown Township, Miami Co., where he resides. September, 1863, he married Miss Mary Merritt, who was born in Brown Township, Miami Co.; they have three children, viz., William A., Elmer E. and Minnie H. Mrs. Vanzant is a daughter of Joseph and Anna Merritt.

OLIVER WHARTON, retired wagon-maker, Fletcher; was born in Bucks Co., Penn., May 17, 1807; when he was but 4 years of age his parents emigrated West, locating in Warren Co., Ohio. Oliver was raised in Warren Co., Ohio and in his boyhood days obtained a common education; at the age of 14 years he learned the trade of wagon-making, at which he served seven years, under instructions; soon after the completion of his trade, he opened out a shop for himself in the same county, where he, in a short time, had a healthy patronage; in 1836, he concluded to change locations, and did so, by removing to Fletcher, Miami Co., continuing his trade until 1865, when he retired from its duties; thirteen years after locating in Fletcher, he purchased his present farm of 72 acres, in Sec. 25, Brown Township; on this he now resides, in a retired state. In 1830, he married Jane Duer, a native of Pennsylvania; their marriage was celebrated in Montgomery Co., Ohio, where she resided at the time; they passed nearly half a century in connubial life, when she died, Aug. 11, 1877; their children were William (deceased in early life), Samuel (now a resident of Indianapolis, engaged as grocer), Phebe A. and Rebecca J. (now Mrs. Scott, of Brown Township, this county).

GEORGE W. WHITE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Allen's; was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Feb. 22, 1834, and is a son of George and Mary (Anderson) White; George was brought up to agricultural pursuits, and was educated in the district schools; in 1855, he started in life for himself by engaging in the saw-mill business, which remained his occupation for fourteen or fifteen years, during which time he was favored with the general patronage in the vicinity where he labored, and many bills of lumber were filled; soon after retiring from the milling business, he purchased his present farm, of 217 acres, in Secs. 2 and 3 Brown Township,

Miami Co., where he is now located, and has a farm second to none in the township, in quality of soil and in various improvements; his farm is arranged so that stock can be watered in each field, either by spring or by the wind-engine, which he has erected over a well on the highest summit of the farm; Mr. White takes particular pride in keeping a good class of stock, as well as in keeping up and cultivating his farm, on a systematized plan; on his farm is a young orchard, of five acres, of good selections of fruits of various kinds. He also takes an active part in all public interests of the county. Sept. 6, 1856, he married Lucinda McKinley, who was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, July 12, 1838; they have eight children, viz., William P., Samuel H., Rosa, Rhoda F., Clara M., Mollie, Nora and Grant.

J. W. WHITE, saw-milling, Conover; J. W. White commenced business in 1870, by buying one-half interest of S. White, and in 1878, he purchased the other half of B. H. White; in the year of 1878, the boiler exploded, and he underwent a loss of about $1,200; Mr. White, being, an energetic man, soon had his mill in running order, and is doing first-class sawing, and has a liberal patronage. Our subject was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, March 11, 1842, and is a son of George and Mary (Anderson) White. Mr. White was born in New Jersey, Mrs. White in Pennsylvania. They emigrated to Ohio about 1830, and settled in Champaign Co.; April 4, 1850, they removed to Miami Co., locating on Sec. 3, Brown Township, where they both died—Mr. White Oct. 3, 1862, and Mrs. White in 1878. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom ten are now living. J. W. was brought up to farm labor and received a common education; at the age of 21 he entered the path of life for himself, and has since financially progressed to the amount of his present property, which consists of a good house and lot of 8 acres, in Sec. 12, Brown Township, and as good a mill as can be found in the township. His marriage with Rebecca Hagerman was celebrated upon Sept. 16, 1863; she was a native of Ohio, born in 1845, and died Dec. 3, 1868; they, by this union, had two children, viz., Mary J. and Lillie M. Mr. White married for his second wife Mrs. Jane Webb, a native of this county, who was a daughter of William and Harriet (Harvey) Covault, who were natives of Pennsylvania.

BENJAMIN L. WOLCOTT, retired farmer; P. O. Conover; is a son of John H. Wolcott, whose history will be seen in the sketch of George L. Wolcott in some part of this enterprise. Our subject was born in Warren Co., Ohio, May 18, 1819; was raised to farm labor in Brown Township, Miami Co., and obtained a common education; after his majority, he followed carpentering for a period of twenty years; in 1844, his present farm of 80 acres was deeded to him by his father, where he has since chiefly resided; this has always undergone his supervision. Oct. 22, 1846, he married Jane Boyd, who was a native of Bucks Co., Penn.; born Feb. 20, 1827, and died in Brown Township, Nov. 27, 1866. They had five children, of whom William died at the age of 3 years, 7 months and 14 days; four are now living, viz., John G., born Feb. 20, 1851; Lewis F., born Jan. 2, 1853; Emma J. Aug. 22, 1855, now Mrs. John Michaels; and Jared, born Jan. 31, 1858; John G. and Lewis F. were raised on the farm, and (as well as Jared) assisted their father in opening and cultivating it. They procured a common-school education, and are now fond of books. Dec. 3, 1876, John G. married Hannah L. Wells, who was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1855; one child, Maudie D., was born to them, Jan. 7, 1878. Hannah is a daughter of Martin and Pamelia (Flowers) Wells; they emigrated from Pennsylvania to Champaign Co., Ohio, about the middle of the nineteenth century. Lewis F., the second son, born Nov. 7, 1878, married Rachel C. Evans, who is a daughter of John and Catherine (Kiser) Evans, both deceased; their children were five in number, three sons and two daughters, of whom two sons and one daughter are now living.

GEORGE L. WOLCOTT, farmer; P. O. Allen's; one of the early pioneers of Miami Co.; he was born March 15, 1823, on the farm he now owns in Sec. 5, Brown Township; he is a son of John H. Wolcott, who was born in New Jersey, March 6, 1786, where he was raised on a farm and received a liberal education; in 1807, he emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Butler Co., remaining a few years, after which he

removed to Warren Co., Ohio. He was one of the patriots of the struggle of 1812, under Capt. Maltbie. In 1820, came to Miami Co., and in 1821 settled on the farm above stated. During life he was honored with the most prominent offices of the counties and townships in which he resided, which he filled with credit and honor to himself, and benefit to the community in which he labored. Early in the nineteenth century he married Sarah James, who was born in Berkeley Co., Va., July 26, 1786. Their children were seven in number, of whom, two died in early life, and five are now living. John Wolcott during life, by good business habits, industry and economy, accumulated considerable wealth. Dec. 19, 1866, he departed this life, having been a masterwheel in the communities where he resided; his wife survived him until July 18, 1879, when she, too, passed away. Our subject was brought up to farming and the culture of fruit trees. In early life he received a common education, and has always resided on the farm he now owns, which he hired at his mother's death; he lived up to the example of his father, and has had public transactions of the township and community entrusted to his care. May 27, 1849, he married Garthary Merritt, who was born in Warren Co., December, 1822. Three children have been born to them.

WILLIAM J. WOLCOTT, retired farmer and grain dealer; P. O. Allen's; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Feb. 26, 1816, and is a son of John H. Wolcott, whose name will be seen in the sketch of George L. Wolcott. William J. was raised to agricultural pursuits, and received a limited education; after his majority, he improved his education to a degree sufficient for teaching, which he followed at intervals twenty years; during this time, he attended to the duties of his farm of 80 acres in Brown Township, Sec. 6, Town 2, Range 11, where he located in 1838; from 1860 to 1873, his entire attention was directed to his farm; in March, 1873, he began to handle grain near Conover, on the Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad, where he did a good business in his line; this he continued until the spring of 1880, when he retired from its duties, and now lives retired on his farm. Aug. 23, 1838, he married Miss Rachel Merritt, who was born in Warren Co., Ohio, and is six years his junior; they have three children, of whom all are living, viz., John, Mary A., now Mrs. S. C. Nixon, and Isaac; Mrs. Wolcott is a daughter of Isaac and Margaret Merritt (both deceased).

JOHN WOLCOTT, farmer; P. O. Conover; who was born in Brown Township, Miami Co., March 19, 1821, and is a son of John H. Wolcott, whose history will be seen under the sketch of George L. Wolcott, in some part of this volume. Our subject was reared on the farm and obtained a common education; he, in his earlier years, duly assisted his father in clearing up his farm and in the cultivation of fruit trees, which are now yielding fruit all over our own and the surrounding counties. Mr. Wolcott remained at home until May 17, 1846, when his nuptials were celebrated with Ann Graham, who was born in Bucks Co., Penn., in 1820; they have three children, viz., Sarah M., Louisa and Joseph G. Mr. Wolcott, since his marriage, through his own industry and the assistance of his family, has accumulated and hired 120 acres of good land, of which 40 acres lie in Sec. 12, and 80 acres, on which he lives, in Sec. 6, Brown Township, Miami Co. Mrs. Wolcott is a daughter of Joseph and Maria (Duer) Graham; they were both natives of Pennsylvania, and immigrated West to Ohio in 1833, and settled in Champaign Co., where they both died.

GEORGE H. WYLAND, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Allen's; was born in Greene Co., Ohio, Oct. 5, 1828, and is a son of Daniel and Margaret (Howerd) Wyland. Daniel was born in Greene Co. Ohio, in 1802, and Mrs. Wyland in 1804; their marriage was celebrated April 11, 1824; eleven children were born to them, viz., Mary, Nov. 21, 1824; Susannah, Sept. 27, 1826; George; Jane, Oct. 12, 1830; Harriet, March 3, 1833; Catharine, Aug. 8, 1835; Margaret, Feb. 3, 1838; Moses B., June 10, 1840; John D., March 25, 1842; Irena, May 26, 1844; and Elizabeth E., Jan. 31, 1848; the parents are both deceased, the mother in 1864, and the father in 1877. Our subject was raised on the farm, and his education was obtained in the common school; in the spring of 1849, he entered the trade

of carpentry, which he followed until 1854, when he engaged in farming, and four years later he moved to Elkhart Co., Ind., where he purchased a small farm and cleared it from its wild state; in the spring of 1880, he purchased his present farm of 90 acres in Sec. 3, Brown Township, Miami Co.; he is well situated, with farm buildings, and farm under good cultivation. March 10, 1853, he married Marium McKee, who was born Feb. 16, 1836; four children have been born to them—Jeremiah F., July 12, 1855, and July 26, 1879, married Olive L. Jones; Daniel W., born May 31, 1860; Edie E., May 4, 1864; and William H., Jan. 23, 1874. Mrs. Wyland is a daughter of Jeremiah and Hannah McKee.

SAMUEL S. YATES, farmer; P. O. Conover; was born in Lost Creek Township, in 1830, and is a son of Nezer S. and Priscilla (Sayres) Yates. Our subject was brought up on the farm and attended to the duties connected with farm life; thus half a century has been passed by him. Samuel S. has been a landholder of Miami Co. since 1851; in the mean time he dealt in land to considerable extent, by buying unimproved and improving, then selling, leaving many open fields which were cleared from their wild state by his labor and supervision; he now owns 230 acres in Secs. 7 and 12, Brown Township, Miami Co., where he lives. March 9, 1851, his marriage was celebrated with Phebe A. Shanks, who was born in Brown Township in 1830. They have six children, viz., Alice J., now Mrs. G. W. Brecount; Florence E., who died at the age of 17; Mary A., now Mrs. Joseph Wolcott; S. Frank, Clara B. and Earl A. Mr. and Mrs. Yates spent their early winter days in the same school, and were raised in the same vicinity; they have been consistent members of the Baptist Church of Lena for over a quarter of a century, during which time he has held the office of Deacon for nearly twenty years; their family have been brought up in the doctrines of the same church.

SPRING CREEK TOWNSHIP.

J. W. BURTON, retired farmer; P. O. Piqua; was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Feb. 19, 1826; is a son of John and Mary (Wilson) Burton, who were both born in Pennsylvania, he in 1796 and she in 1804; they, by this union, had ten children, of whom all reached maturity, of whom J. W. is the only one now living in this county; his grandfather (Joshua Burton) was one of the patriots of the Revolutionary struggle, and died in 1835, in Franklin Co., Ohio; the subject of this memoir was brought up to farming, and received an ordinary education; he, in 1863, came to this county, and now owns a fine farm in Sec. 25, where he is nicely located, across the river from Piqua, at an elevation of about seventy-five feet above the level of the city, thereby affording a good view of the same. On April 20, 1848, Mr. B. married May Giberson, who was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, March 6, 1827, and Oct. 12, 1861, departed this life; they, by this union, had four children, viz., Margaret J., Francis A., Almead J. and Ella D.; March 15, 1864, Mr. Burton married, for his second wife, Sarah J. Wiley, who was born in this county, Aug. 12, 1830, and is a descendant of the Wiley family, whose genealogy will appear in this work, under William J. Wiley's sketch; Mr. and Mrs. (Wiley) Burton have two children, viz., Arabelle and Sarah W.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL, farmer; P. O. Piqua; was born in Virginia Jan. 19, 1811, and is a grandson of Andrew and Elizabeth (Karr) Campbell, who came to Shelby Co., Ohio, in 1835; he died about 1837 and she in 1840; they were both interred in the Sidney Cemetery; Joseph C. Campbell is a son of William and Jane (Wynkoop) Campbell, he being born in Virginia, where he died in 1813, at the age of 26 years; she was also a native of Virginia, born about 1800, and died in 1862; the fruits of this union were four children, of whom one (our subject) is the only one who came to Miami Co; came here in 1835, and Dec. 6, 1837, mar-

ried Sarah J. Garhard, a native of Miami Co.; she died Dec. 15, 1876; they were the parents of three children, Mary E. (born Sept. 18, 1839, and died, March 29, 1857), Laura E. (born Oct. 22, 1848, became Mrs. Coffing, and died Nov. 30, 1878), Eliza C., born April 13, 1840, and still remains with her father, who owns 95¾ acres of good land in Sec. 21.

JOHN M. CAVEN, farmer; P. O. Piqua; was born in Spring Creek Township Dec. 9, 1848; was a son of John and Asenath (Ross) Caven; John Caven was born June 7, 1812, and died Jan. 5, 1872, on the farm now owned by his widow, and which he had improved; they were the parents of six children—Mary A. (born Oct. 26, 1834), George R. (born Nov. 15, 1836), Sarah E. (born Dec. 5, 1840), Margaret J. (born March 26, 1843), John M. and Asenath Ortensa (twins, born April 21, 1853); John has always remained at home, and since the death of his father has carried on the farm, giving his mother all necessary assistance.

MRS. A. D. CLARKSON, Sec. 25; P. O. Piqua; another of the pioneers of Miami Co.; was Joseph O. Wiley, the first husband of our subject, he was born in this county April 20, 1833; and upon April 6, 1854, their marriage was celebrated, he being now deceased. Mrs. Wiley afterward married J. J. Clarkson, who is now engaged in editorial work in Dayton; they by this union have two children—Robert A., born May 29, 1862; and Maggie, June 7, 1868; Mrs. Clarkson is a daughter of Robert and Maria (Drake) Smith, who were both of English birth; Mrs. Clarkson is also a native of England.

THOMPSON COX, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Piqua; was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, November, 1822, and is a great-grandson of Gershom and Mary Cox; she died in 1804, and he in 1807; he is a grandson of William Cox, who was born in New Jersey Sept. 21, 1778, and during his life followed milling and stone-masonry; was in the war of 1812. On Feb. 23, 1800, he married Mary Lafer, who was born March 6, 1780; he died at the age of 82 years, and she at a very old age; two children were the fruits of their union—Martha A., and Tunis, the father of Thompson, was born in New Jersey in 1802, and during life was a brick and stone mason, and in 1829, married Nancy Sparks, who was born in 1800, and died in 1841, and he in 1861; they by this union had twelve children, viz., William Thompson (our subject), Mary A., Sarah, Gershom, Andrew, Elizabeth, Isaac, Martha, Harriet, George W. and Catherine; Thompson was raised on the farm and received an ordinary education, and in 1844 married Susan Patterson, who was born Nov. 22, 1822; they are the parents of four children, of whom Alice is dead, Nancy J., Memery and Edmond are now living. Mr. Cox came to this county in 1852, bought a farm of 140 acres, and has since been largely engaged in buying and selling land, and now owns 188½ acres in Secs. 23 and 17 well improved.

L. C. & W. L. CRON & CO., dealers and manufacturers of furniture, Piqua. There are probably but few of the successful merchants and manufacturers of the city of Piqua who are equal in energy, enterprise and a clear conception of the wants of the public to the firm of L. C. & W. L. Cron & Co., manufacturers of all kinds of plain and fancy house furniture, and also of all classes of office furniture, desks, cases, etc.; this firm has also one of the largest business rooms in the city of Piqua, located at No. 144 Main street, where they have as fine a stock of furniture as any house in this part of the State. L. C. & W. L. Cron & Co. are amply prepared to furnish anything in the undertaking line; they drive a hearse second to none in the city. In 1868, the above business was opened by L. C. Cron, which he managed and carried on until 1869, when he took in his present partners, and the firm's name since has been unchanged; this firm have, for the past eleven years, run their factory to almost its full capacity, and now feel the need of a more commodious, convenient and substantial structure, which is now being erected; it will, no doubt, be one of the best of its kind in the State; its completion is anticipated during 1880; this factory, though not located in the corporation limits of the city of Piqua, possesses all the advantages of those in the corporation, such as hydraulic conveniences, gas, etc. The gentlemen of this firm are of the most substantial and reliable men in the place. L. C. Cron, the senior

member of the above firm, was born in Piqua Sept. 16, 1836, and was a pupil of the city schools, where he received a good business education; early in life he commenced working under instructions at his present trade, which he has since put to good use, and is now the master-wheel of the furniture department of Piqua. In 1861, he entered the United States Army, where he spent three years; while in the service he participated in the battles of Cedar Creek, Ft. Petersburg, and many others of less renown, passing through various hardships as a soldier. Since his return to Piqua, he has filled the most important offices of the corporation in which he lives, and is at present Justice of the Peace. The marriage of L. C. Cron and Margaret Ginn was celebrated Sept. 29, 1859; their children were five in number, viz., George L., born Aug. 27, 1864; died Feb. 15, 1867; Maggie E., born March 12, 1866; Charles L., born Sept. 26, 1867; Jackson C., born June 18, 1869; Albert M., born Dec. 27, 1871; died July 25, 1878. Mrs. L. C. Cron was born in Miami Co., Ohio, Sept. 7, 1838, and died Dec. 27, 1873. L. C. Cron married, for his second wife, Marcella Edmonds, of Dayton, Ohio; their marriage was celebrated Aug. 11, 1874; she was born Dec. 4, 1847; they, by this union, had two children, viz., Hattie B., born July 27, 1875, and Minnie A., born Sept. 19, 1878; died July 1, 1879.

JOHN CRON, retired farmer; P. O. Piqua. To another of the pioneers of this county we are pleased to record a space for the above-named. He was born in Virginia in 1803, and in 1808 came with his parents to this county. They were both natives of New Jersey, born about 1776; the father Jacob Cron, died in this county in 1837, and the mother, Mary (Davies) Cron, at a very old age. They were the parents of five children, of whom four reached maturity and are now living. Our subject, soon after coming to this county, began to enjoy the limited privileges of a short term of school in the winter months, and his summer months were devoted to agricultural pursuits, which were his chief occupation during life; about 1825, he bought his present farm of 50 acres in Sec. 18, where he soon afterward settled, and has since resided, excepting four intervening years, which time he occupied one of his dwellings in Piqua. Mr. Cron, in 1824, married Matilda Tucker; she was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in this county in 1871. They had by this union, eight children, of whom two are now living. Mr. Cron, for his second wife, married Mrs. Martha Brelsford, who was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, about 1807, and died in 1873. He afterward united in the bonds of wedlock with Mrs. Ruth Overleas, who was born in Pennsylvania, and died of heart disease, on New Year's Day, 1876. For his fourth wife, he married on April 1, 1877, Mrs. Lovina Stapleford, who was born in Shelby Co., Ohio, in 1818; Mrs. Cron is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hendershott) Kunard. He was a native of Maryland, and died in Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1865, and she was born in Kentucky, and died in Shelby Co., Ohio, in 1855.

A. J. CRON, cabinet-maker, Piqua; foreman of the bench-hand department of L. C. & W. L. Cron & Co.'s furniture manufactory. This gentleman was born in Hunterville July 1, 1852, and is a brother of L. C. Cron, under whose sketch the genealogy will appear. He was brought up to his trade in youthful days, and has devoted the past twelve years to his present position and employment, which he has filled with benefit to the company and pleasure to himself. July 31, 1873, his marriage with Miss Almeda Noland was celebrated. She was born March 7, 1853, and is a daughter of James and Martha E. (Beck) Noland. Four children have been born to A J. Cron and wife, viz., Raymond F., July 15, 1874; James N., Feb. 19, 1876; Leonard J., Nov. 23, 1877; Mabel A., Feb. 17, 1880.

WILLIAM DILBONE, farmer; P. O. Piqua; was born in Spring Creek Township Feb. 1, 1837, and is a son of John and Pamelia Dilbone, and a grandson of Henry and Barbara (Millhouse) Dilbone. John was born Nov. 25, 1806, and came with his father and mother to this county in 1807; they were subsequently the parents of four children—John, Margaret, Priscilla and William; the last named was only in his 7th month when their parents were massacred by an Indian, Aug. 18, 1813; after dinner, Mr. Dilbone went up to the spring some distance

northeast of the house, to get some water to take to the flax patch southeast of the house, where his wife and children were to meet him ; John took care of the rest of the children while his father and mother were engaged in pulling flax in the southeast corner of a cornfield ; toward evening they were aroused by the sharp bark of a young dog, and, on looking up, a shot was fired from the corn on the north by an Indian, who dropped his gun and rushed forward with knives and tomahawk to complete his villainous deed ; the father, though pierced through by the shot, escaped to the woods on the south ; the mother ran into the corn on the west, but was overtaken and tomahawked and scalped ; the Indian then came near the children, who were sitting in the shade of a walnut stump, but, at this juncture the report of a gun was heard at no great distance to the southeast, and the red villain fled, not even stopping to get his gun. The second child, Margaret, had been sent home on some errand, and was just returning, when she met her brothers and sister on their way to the house ; on reaching home, they met Mrs. Winans to whom they related what they had seen and heard and what they supposed had happened to their parents. This lady then informed a neighbor, William McKinney, who came and had John go with him to see what might be the fate of his father and mother. They found her dead body lying in the corn. The neighbors in wild excitement, collected together late in the evening and went with the children to a place near Troy, where they stayed for a short time till all became quiet again. The next day a party of men went in search of Mr. Dilbone, who was still alive, but died Aug. 20. He was found lying between two small oaks, on which his name was afterward carved. One of the trees having died was recently cut down, the other is still green and has long since overgrown the name. After this sad affair, the children were taken to a kind of block-house near where their grandfather Millhouse lived. In this neighborhood, John stayed until, some time in 1826, he married Pamelia Denman and moved on the farm entered by his father. Here our subject was born and raised and still resides, owning 6½ acres of the old farm besides 70 acres in Sec. 2. On the 24th of January, 1858, he married Alvira Balzell, who was born in Mercer Co. in 1840, and left an orphan quite young, when she was brought to Miami Co.; for some years previous to her marriage, she supported herself by weeks' work ; she was an exemplary and happy wife until her health declined. In April, 1875, while at church, she was attacked with a faintness, and was never able to sit up a whole day at a time until death called her to that land whence no traveler returns ; the last six weeks of her life she suffered unspeakably, not being able to turn in bed without assistance ; notwithstanding, she bore her afflictions with meekness and patience, departing this life Dec. 21, 1875, a consistent member of the Christian Church. She was the mother of seven children, leaving four to the care of her husband—Mary E., born Aug. 30, 1858, now Mrs. Leckey ; Joseph F., April 14, 1861, who met his death by the accidental discharge of a gun while hunting on the day of his sister's wedding, Jan. 16, 1878 ; Emma J., Sept. 8, 1863, and Elmer W., May 17, 1870. Since her sister's marriage, Emma has been her father's only help.

W. A. DUNCAN, farmer ; P. O. Piqua. The above-named is a native of Miami Co., born Dec. 9, 1845, and was brought up to agricultural pursuits ; received a common education. On June 26, 1871, united in marriage with M. J. Leonard, who was born in May, 1840, and is a daughter of John and Margaret (Avery) Leonard ; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duncan are the parents of one son, S. Franklin, who was born November, 1873 ; at the time of his marriage, Mr. Duncan owned no real estate, but since has purchased and now owns 100 acres of fine land in Sec. 26, with good buildings ; he is finely situated, and prepared to enjoy life comfortably.

SAMUEL DUNCAN, farmer ; P. O. Piqua ; born Nov. 9, 1815, in Miami Co., and is a son of Amos Duncan, born in North Carolina, Feb. 27, 1782, and during life engaged in farming ; in 1805, came to Greene Co., Ohio, where he united in marriage with Rachel Coats, who was born in North Carolina ; in 1808, came to Miami Co., where he died July 1, 1868, and his wife in 1843. Mr. Duncan

remained at home, devoting his summer months to farming, attending school in the winter. In 1840, married Elizabeth Gilbert, who died Dec. 4, 1841. One child was the fruit of this union. In January, 1843, he united in marriage with Catherine Haines, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and by this union have two children, Francis C., born April 16, 1856, and W. A., whose sketch appears in this work. About 1840, Samuel Duncan began to accumulate some wealth and now owns 370 acres in Miami Co., of which 108 acres lie in Sec. 20, where he now resides.

GEORGE DAVIS EDGE, born in Clifton, Greene Co., Ohio, was the son of George D. Edge and Sarah (Adams) Edge, who settled in Miami Co. in 1803; George D. Edge, Sr., was a native of Appomattox Co., Va., where his father was also born in 1750; Obadiah Edge, the grandfather of George, Jr., settled in Delaware about 1730, the family originally coming from England. Obadiah Edge, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a strong patriot during the Revolution, but, being a minister—a Methodist, one of the earliest—was not in the service; in the war of 1812, Mr. Edge's father responded to the call of his country, and while in the service contracted a disease, of which he died, leaving a widow and two sons, Jesse and George D., the latter being only 6 months old; his widow (Mr. Edge's mother) survived him over sixty years, living to the 90th year of her age. Mr. Edge was married to Sophia Woodward in Fairfield, Ohio, by Rev. James Laws, April 7, 1833; they are the parents of eight children, viz., James Laws, George D., William M., Anna Maria, Louisa Jane, Charles Elliott, Henry Clay and Sarah Ellen. After teaching school two years in that vicinity, Mr. Edge emigrated, with his young family, to the then wilds of Northern Indiana, and in South Bend engaged in the tanning business; in 1843, he removed to Greenville, Ill., only stopping there a short time, and going back to South Bend, and remaining there until 1849, when he removed, with his family, to his present location, where he has continued to reside. Mr. Edge is a fair sample of the typical American, coming up from nothing to a fair competence; three of his sons, James, George and William, were in the Union army; his four boys, as well as himself, are all Republicans. Although always a strong partisan, he has never been a candidate for office.

ROBERT GINN, retired weaver, Piqua. The subject of this sketch was born in Ireland in 1805, and, when quite young, learned the weaver's trade; at 17 years of age, he emigrated to America and engaged in the above business in Philadelphia; meeting with fair success, he, by economy, laid by a small sum of money; in 1833, he came to Ohio and located in Steubenville, and, in 1839, removed to Miami Co. and settled in Piqua, where he has accumulated property amounting to some $5,000, and resides on Main street, Lot 1,051. His marriage with Jane Graham was celebrated in Philadelphia in 1825; she was born in Ireland in 1803, and came to Philadelphia in 1824; she died in 1835; four children were born to them, of whom three are deceased; the living one, Frances, was born Sept. 13, 1829. He married, for his second wife, Margaret Brown; she was born in Pennsylvania about 1804, and died in 1879; they, by this union, had two children, viz., Eleanor, born in Piqua, July 5, 1842, died in 1861, and Margaret, now Mrs. L. C. Cron, whose biography appears in this work. On Dec. 25, 1879, he celebrated his third marriage, with Charlotte Strafer; she was born in Germany in 1830 and came to America in 1835. In 1824, Mr. Ginn's sister came from Ireland and was married to Mr. Moore; he being deceased, she now resides with her brother.

LEVI HOUSER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Piqua; was born in this county May 20, 1823, and is a son of John Houser, now deceased. Levi was raised on the farm and received a common-school education; at 26 years of age, he had accumulated nearly $600, which he invested in his present farm of 80 acres, in Sec. 23, Spring Creek Township; this farm he has transformed from a wild state to a good degree of improvement, and is now in easy circumstances; for the past few years, his time has been directed to handling stock, which he has made a success. His marriage with Christena Whitney was celebrated March 29, 1849; she

was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Sept. 26, 1829, and is a daughter of Francis and Abigail Whitney; Mr. and Mrs. Houser are the parents of five children, viz., Ephraim W., born March 11, 1850; Martin J., born Nov. 28, 1852; Margaret E., born March 12, 1855; Samuel A., born Dec. 28, 1860, and Abbie A., born Sept. 3, 1862; Mr. Houser has, for the past few years, resigned the working of his farm to his two sons, and it is now cultivated by Samuel A., who is an industrious and dutiful son.

JOHN B. HOUSER, farmer; P. O. Piqua; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, April 13, 1821, and when but a boy, came with his parents to this county, locating on Sec. 5, where he nobly assisted his father in opening out a farm, and waving fields of grain are now seen where the unbroken forest stood. About 1848, John B. bought his present farm of 80 acres, in Sec. 11, which has undergone a great change since in his possession; good barns and a substantial house have taken the place of the round-log house and stable. Sept. 12, 1850, he married R. B. Whitney, born in Warren Co., Ohio, March 7, 1831, and who departed this life, March 5, 1880; by this union they had one daughter, now Mrs. Speelman, who, since the death of her mother, has resided with her husband and family, on the farm with Mr. Houser.

W. B. HUNTER, farmer; P. O. Piqua; was born in Miami Co., November, 1831, where he was brought up to agricultural pursuits, and united in marriage with Susan E. Hanna, November, 1854, she being born in Pennsylvania December, 1830, dying in 1870, was interred in the Upper Piqua Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter were the parents of four children—Laura L., Emma E., now Mrs. Woollen; Samuel W. and Clara C. Our subject, being the only child of his parents, at their death inherited their estate, and now owns 70 acres of land in Sec. 26, valued at about $5,000.

J. W. KEYT, farmer; P. O. Piqua; was born in Piqua in 1822, and is a son of John Keyt, who was born in New Jersey about 1788; the elder Mr. Keyt removed, in 1808, to New York City, where he engaged in carpentering until 1814, at which time he came to Piqua, continuing the same trade; in 1817, he married Margaret Widney, who was born in Pennsylvania on April 21, 1799; eight children were born to them, of whom five are now living; in the spring of 1850, John Keyt went to the Far West with a view of obtaining gold, and in the following July he passed from the stage of life; his widow survived in Piqua until March 9, 1857, when she, too, passed away. Our subject was brought up to agricultural pursuits, which has been his chief occupation; in 1846, he bought his present farm in Sec. 31, and has since added to it by purchase, until he now owns 165 acres, from which he receives a good annual income. In February, 1846, he married Rachel Barrington; she was born in Piqua in 1824; they had five children, all now living—John W., William R., Sarah J., Caroline R. and Emma E. The parents of Mrs. Keyt, William and Jane (Robb) Barrington, were natives of Philadelphia, and in 1820, immigrated to Ohio and settled in Piqua, where Mr. Barrington started the first weekly publication of the place, in 1824, entitled the Piqua *Gazette;* he severed his final connection as editor of this paper in 1839, when he retired from the press and was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he was holding at his death in 1840; Mrs. Barrington survived him until 1859, when she, too, passed away.

JOHN P. JOHNSTON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Piqua; was born in Shelby Co., Nov. 13, 1837, and is a great-grandson of Stephen Johnston, a native of Scotland, who went as drummer-boy with the Scotch Army to Ireland. If time and space would permit, we could give many interesting scenes of his life; having at one time been engaged in a very laborious task, he became quite fatigued and seated himself on his drum to rest; a cannon ball came rolling and bounding over the stones and elevations of the earth, knocking the drum from under him, leaving the boy for a moment without a drum; soon recovering himself, he seized the drum and was again ready for duty; after the close of the Scotch and Irish struggle, he returned to his native place, where he was united in marriage, and after a few years concluded to make his future home in Ireland. He became the

possessor of 8 acres of land, which made him quite a wealthy man. He was the father of two sons, Christopher and Stephen, and, according to the laws of their native country, Christopher, being the eldest son, inherited his father's estate, where he lived and died. Stephen, the younger son (our subject's grandfather) learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and married, in 1810, Ann Armstrong; they had two sons born in Ireland—Christopher, born in 1812, and John in 1814; removing to St. Johns' New Brunswick, their family increased to eight in number. While in New Brunswick, Mr. Johnston's eldest son, and several others, one day boated to an island some distance, to cut what was known as bog-hay, taking provisions sufficient to last a reasonable time. After being on the island a short time, the party rowed for home leaving Mr. Johnson and son. In a few days, they were in need of food and suffered much. Finding an old and apparently almost worthless boat that had been washed ashore by the tide, they gathered grass and plugged the holes in it, and were soon rowing for their home to meet their anxious family. Here they remained until 1830, when the family, with the exception of two married members, came to Miami Co.; thence to Mercer Co., Ohio, where Mrs. Johnston died; in 1864, Mr. Johnston and children again came to Miami Co., where Christopher, John's father, is now living. In January, 1863, John P. married Nancy L. McDaniel, of Mercer Co., and by this union have four children, viz., William R., Fannie, Frank W. and George. During Mr. Johnston's younger days, he learned engineering and carpentering, but, since 1865, has devoted his attention partially to farming and stock-raising, on his farm of 95 acres, in Sec. 33.

JOHN G. LINDLEY, farmer; P. O. Piqua; born in Spring Creek Township, Miami Co., Aug. 30, 1838; is a son of Daniel and Eleanor (Goble) Lindley; he was born July 12, 1800, and came here in a very early day with his father, Zenas Lindley, who entered 85 acres of land in Sec. 7, Spring Creek Township, and settled on it with more Indians than whites for neighbors; Daniel and his brother Demas did the principal part of the clearing, and, when grown to manhood, Daniel entered 80 acres adjoining the home farm on the north; of this he cleared about 55 acres. On the 9th of June, 1825, he married Jane Constable, with whom he had one child, which died in infancy. And March 15, '827, he was united in marriage with Eleanor Goble, born July 12, 1800; by this union they had nine chiidren—William and James (deceased), Jane, Caleb, Abram, John G., Ellen, Susan and Jeremiah; John always remained at home and followed farming, which, by his industry and skill, he makes a success. On June 1, 1865, he married Laura A. Birely, who was born in Piqua, Miami Co., Dec. 25, 1848; the fruits of this union are five children—William M., born May 24, 1866; Edward F., Oct. 1, 1868; Charles L., June 6, 1871; Mary E., Sept. 5, 1874; Jennie A., July 5, 1877.

GEORGE W. LOONEY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Piqua; was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Feb. 9, 1819; he is a son of Jonathan Looney, who was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to Ohio early in the nineteenth century; he settled inChampaign Co., where he married and remained there until 1833, when he contracted for 500 acres of land, where the city of Quincy, Ill., now is located; soon after contracting for the above he started to pay for the same, and on his way at Louisville, Ky., was stricken with cholera and died; his money was stolen (it is supposed, by his nurse); this misfortune left the family in very straitened circumstances; in 1834, the widow and family emigrated to Allen Co., Ohio, where they entered 80 acres of wild land; all hands assisted in clearing away the dense forest, which in time was accomplished; there they remained until 1853, at which time they came to Miami Co., and in the following year G. W. purchased 95 acres of his present farm; he has since added to it by purchase, until he now owns 217 acres in Secs. 19 and 25,which is valued at about $100 per acre; he has erected fine, substantial farm buildings, second to none in the township; on his buildings and contents he carries a policy of insurance of $12,200. Mr. Looney's marriage with Charlotte Hardman was celebrated in 1845, after which they cared for his mother until her death, which occurred in 1857; Mr. and Mrs. Looney spent many hard days' work on his present farm; she nobly assisted him in opening out the farm,

but after all the toilsome years, in 1875, she was called hence. Mr. Looney married, for his second wife, Mary Negley ; by this union they have two children, viz., George W. and Lee B.; the ancestors of the Looney family originally came to this country with William Penn.

M. C. LYON & SON, farmers ; P. O. Piqua. M. C. Lyon was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Oct. 22, 1808, and is a son of Samuel Lyon, who was born in New Jersey in 1780, and was brought up to farm labor, receiving a medium education ; in 1792, he emigrated to Cincinnati, where he married Margaret Pendry ; in 1831, they came to Miami Co., where he died in 1860, and she in 1865 ; their children were ten in number, of whom all lived to maturity. Mathias Lyon, the grandfather of our subject, was of English birth, and came to America about the middle of the eighteenth century, stopping in New Jersey, where he married, and where he and the most of the family, probably, died. M. C. Lyon was brought up to hard work, and received a limited education ; he came to Miami Co. about the time that his father came, and located in Spring Creek Township, where he has spent nearly half a century ; since residing in this county, many changes have taken place, a part of which was done by the manual and physical exertions of M. C. Lyon ; he has, through industry and good management, accumulated nearly 300 acres of good land, of which 55 acres lie in Sec. 14, where he has good, substantial farm buildings, and is well situated. Upon Dec. 15, 1831, his marriage with Cynthia Ann Day was celebrated ; their children are nine in number, of whom seven are now living. J. D. Lyon, the junior member of the family, was born in Miami Co. May 11, 1839, and was brought up to farm labor, receiving a medium education. On Sept. 17, 1861, he enlisted in Co. K, 1st O. V. I., to shoulder the weapon of war and defend his native country ; while in the service, he participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and all the trials and hardships of Sherman's march from Chattanooga to Atlanta ; soon after this his time expired and he was discharged ; thus we record an outline of J. D. Lyon's military life and hardships, that may be handed down to our future generations, that they may look back over the pages of this history, and learn through what difficulties and trials their ancestors have passed. Upon Dec. 28, 1864, J. D. Lyon married Martha McKee ; she was born in Shelby Co., Ohio ; her death occurred March 3, 1866, leaving husband and one child to mourn her loss ; he for his second wife married Mary R. Morrow ; she was born May 1, 1847 ; they have by this union three children.

JAMES L. LYON, farmer ; P. O. Piqua ; was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, June 21, 1826, and is a son of Samuel Lyon, whose biography will appear under M. C. Lyon's memoir. J. L. was brought up to farming, and came to this county in 1831. June 26, 1849, married Caroline Smith, who was born in Rockbridge Co., Va., May 7, 1827, and came to Ohio about 1842 ; the fruits of this union have been seven children, of whom two are now dead, viz., Anna M., born Nov. 28, 1852, died March 21, 1853 ; Carrie P., born June 29, 1866, died Sept. 6, 1868 ; the living are W. R., born Nov. 7, 1850 ; Margaret E., born Aug. 3, 1854, now Mrs. R. G. Knox ; Mary B., born March 1, 1857, now Mrs. A. S. Tabler ; Samuel P., born Aug. 1859, now in dry-goods store in Sidney ; Clark M., born Oct. 22, 1861. Our subject and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is nicely located on his farm of 74 acres, in Secs. 15 and 21.

WILLIAM W. McFARLAND, retired farmer ; P.O. Piqua. To another of the early settlers of Miami Co. we are pleased to record a space ; he was born in Greene Co., Ohio, Dec. 5, 1804, and is a son of William McFarland, a native of America, born April 6, 1763 ; he was one of the patriots of the Revolutionary struggle, and also in the war of 1812. In 1785, he married Rebecca Kirkpatrick, who was born Jan. 4, 1770 ; they had a large family of children, of whom William W. is the only one now living. William McFarland, Sr. (the grandfather of our subject), was born in Ireland, and married Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, who was a native of Wales ; they came to America at a very early day, where he died at the age of 102 years, and she, also, living to a very old age. William W. McFarland came to this county

in 1830, and purchased 40 acres of land; by good business habits and industry through his transactions in buying, entering and selling land, he has increased his real estate until he now possesses over 200 acres of land, of which, 18 acres join the corporation of Piqua, in Sec. 31. The marriage of Mr. McFarland with Freelove Rall was celebrated Dec. 20, 1828; she was born in Clark Co., Ohio, April 4, 1811; their children are as follows, viz., Jacob B., born Nov. 11, 1829, died March 26, 1840; William, born June 11, 1832, died Jan. 12, 1875; John H., born July 8, 1834, died Oct. 3, 1865; Sarah, born Sept. 4, 1836, died Nov. 5, 1836; Louisa J., born Oct. 21, 1837, now Mrs. Riffle; James B., born Aug. 17, 1840; Smith S., born Jan. 22, 1842, died Sept. 18, 1849; Delila A., born Dec. 25, 1844, died May 26, 1849.

WM. J. McKNIGHT, farmer; P. O. Piqua; who was born in Shelby Co., Ohio, Aug. 18, 1837, is a son of Joseph and Mary McKnight; he was brought up on a farm, and has always followed that business. On the 12th of October, 1858, he married Elizabeth A. Bull; she died May 6, 1868, leaving three children—Joseph T. (born April 5, 1860), W. R. (born March 23, 1862), and E. E. (born March 21, 1864); the two older are attending school at Ada, Harding Co., Ohio; at the death of his wife, Mr. McKnight's sister stayed with him and kept house, taking care of the children until Jan. 4, 1871. He was again united in marriage with Mary E. Morrow, daughter of James and Mary Morrow, residents of Shelby Co., who was born Nov. 12, 1838; the fruits of this union are three children—Ida L. (born July 6, 1873), Araminta (born Feb. 25, 1875), Mary L. (born July 25, 1877). Mr. and Mrs. McKnight and the two sons are worthy members of the United Presbyterian Church.

DAVID MANSON, farmer, now Township Trustee; P. O. Piqua; was born in this county in 1823, and is a son of Morton Manson, who was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 5, 1796; early in the nineteenth century he came with his parents to this county, where he, on Dec. 31, 1818, married Catherine Smith, who was born June 25, 1796; she died about 1855, and he in the same month followed her to her long resting-place. David was brought up to farming, and received an ordinary education, and, in 1848, married Elizabeth Covault, who was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1833, and is a daughter of Thomas B. and Phebia Covault; he was a native of this county, and she of Virginia; David Manson and wife are the parents of eight children, viz., Catherine, Clara C., James L., John H., Iza D., Harle W., Memery M. and Rilla M.; in 1857, they located where they now live, and own 80 acres of land in Sec. 12; he has for nine years held his present office of Township Trustee.

ELIAS MILLER, retired farmer; P. O. Piqua; was born in New Jersey Nov. 9, 1792, and is a son of Jacob and Lucretia (Marsh) Miller; their marriage was celebrated during the war of Independence; Jacob was a native of New Jersey, born March 18, 1747, died May 2, 1814; Lucretia was also a native of the same State, born March 19, 1759, deceased; the ancestors of Lucretia were originally from Wales; the children of Jacob and wife were eight in number, viz., Sarah (born Dec. 21, 1778, died April 2, 1839), Joanna (born July 2, 1782, died July 5, 1871), Jacob (born July 23, 1787, died Feb. 12, 1814), Joshua (born June 3, 1790, died March 1, 1824), Elias (born Nov. 9, 1792); Hannah (born Nov. 25, 1795, died April 17, 1834), Huldah (born May 4, 1798, died about 1856; Ellis (born Aug. 17, 1800, died July, 1862). Elias was brought up to farm labor; in 1838, he came West, purchased his present farm of 160 acres, in Sec. 11, Spring Creek Township, which he greatly improved, and has for many years enjoyed the fruits of his labors. On Dec. 26, 1816, in his native State, he married Catharine Moore; they, by this union, had nine children, viz., Rebecca A. (born Dec. 17, 1817, died 1852), Ellis (born Jan. 24, 1819, died Sept. 22, 1872), Lucretia (born May 19, 1821), Hannah (born Oct. 2, 1823), Phileth (born Nov. 11, 1826), Philip (born April 2, 1828), Mary (born Feb. 18, 1830), John (born April 27, 1832), Elias J., (born July 13, 1834); Elias and Catharine have of their descendants forty-four grandchildren and twenty-seven great-grandchildren; of the great-grandchildren, Mary Hetzler is the only one now married; her marriage with Freeman

Weatherhead was celebrated Dec. 25, 1879; they now live with their great-grandparents, and assist in caring for them; on Nov. 9, 1879, Mr. Miller, to his utter surprise, was met in his house by many of the above descendants, and other friends and relatives to celebrate his 87th birthday, each one coming with their baskets bountifully filled; a table was soon spread with the rich and substantial viands which kind hands had brought; the table was first surrounded by the eldest, next by the younger, etc., to the youngest; the afternoon was enjoyed in social entertainment. Mrs. Miller was born in Kentucky Jan. 24, 1795; she is a daughter of Gershom and Anna Moore; they were the parents of nine children, of whom Catherine is the only one now living.

WILLIAM MILLER, farmer; P. O. Piqua; was born in Lost Creek Township, Miami Co., Nov. 10, 1811; is a son of Abram Miller and a grandson of Phelix Miller, who was of English descent, and born in Baltimore, Md., about 1727; in 1741, he entered upon an apprenticeship at gunsmithing, and followed his trade until about 1747, when he enlisted on a British man-of-war; was promoted to Lieutenant in the subsequent part of his service, which terminated in 1754; he then returned to Baltimore, and, in 1758, married Elizabeth Horn; she was of German birth, and born in 1738; eleven children are the fruits of this marriage; of these, ten lived to the age of maturity; after his marriage he kept a hotel in Baltimore, until, in 1779, he sold out and again commenced working at his trade, which he followed the remainder of his days; his death occurred in 1794, but his widow survived until 1821, when she, too, passed away. Abram Miller was born in Baltimore, Md., April 21, 1781; he received a liberal education, and, in 1795, went to work at the mason's trade, which he followed through life; in November of 1806, he emigrated to Warren Co., and the following spring built the foundation and chimneys of, and plastered, the first house of worship built by the Shakers in that county; he came to Miami Co., settling in Lost Creek Township, in 1809, and built the first stone chimney in the village of Troy (there were no bricks to be had there at that time); having moved near Piqua, in 1816, he built the first brick house erected in Spring Creek Township. In 1801, he was united in marriage with Eleanor Manson, who was born in York Co., Penn., in April, 1781; by this union they had twelve children, of whom eight lived to rear families; he died in October, 1847, and she in September, 1855. Mr. Miller received an ordinary education, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits; in 1834, he bought 40 acres of land in the vicinity of Piqua, which he sold and bought 94 acres in Sec. 32, where he now resides; Mr. Miller also followed teaming for a number of years. In 1840, he married Martha Hawthorn, who was born in Miami Co. in 1825; they are the parents of twelve children, of whom three died in infancy and three in youth; two of the remaining six are married and four are at home.

C. R. MILLHOUSE, farmer; P. O. Piqua; was born in Miami Co. Feb. 7, 1832, and is a grandson of John Millhouse, born in Pennsylvania in 1746; married to Margaret De Farn, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1758; they had six children, of whom five came with their parents to Ohio in 1806 and settled near Dayton, but, in 1808, came to Miami Co., being among the early pioneers of this county; they bought a quarter of Sec. 21, in this township, where John Millhouse died in 1825, and his wife in 1831. C. R. is a son of David and Louisa (Gearhart) Millhouse; he was born in Pennsylvania March 2, 1802, and she Oct. 21, 1809; they had eleven children, viz., John, deceased Oct. 16, 1837; Margaret A., became Mrs. Sethwood, died May 12, 1864; Morris, born June 21, 1830; C. R., David L., deceased Aug. 4, 1837; Jacob J., now a practicing physician in Shelby Co., Ohio; Leander, deceased Sept. 12, 1849; George R., now a physician in Allen Co., Ohio; Mary E., now Mrs. Kefer, of Indiana; Isaiah, now a resident of this county; Jennie, deceased at the age of 20 years 7 months and 15 days. Our subject, C. R., united in marriage with Sarah A. Winans Nov. 6, 1856, and they are the parents of eleven children, viz., Mary E., born May 20, 1858; David E., born Sept. 21, 1859; John H., born Dec. 29, 1860; Charles F., born May 1, 1862; Laura J., born Dec. 7, 1863; Lillian L., born Sept. 21, 1865, deceased Jan. 29, 1866; Louisa C.,

born July 18, 1867; Jacob V., born Feb. 16, 1869; Edgar, born Feb. 28, 1871; Alma, born Feb. 19, 1873; George A., born Jan. 2, 1877. Soon after Mr. Millhouse's marriage, he moved to Shelby Co., Ohio, where they remained until 1877, when they located on the farm where they now reside, in Sec. 21, Spring Creek Township.

MADISON MILLHOUSE, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Piqua; who was born in Miami Co., on the farm he now owns; his birth occurred Aug. 14, 1843; he is a grandson of John Millhouse, who was a native of Maryland; there he arrived at manhood and married; his wife died near the close of the eighteenth century; in 1800, John Millhouse emigrated to Ohio and entered Madison's present farm; he then returned to his native State, where he remained until 1801, when he the second time came West; in a few months, he married Miss Margaret Boyer, who was a native of Virginia; her father, Lewis Boyer, was one of the patriots of the Revolutionary army; also one of Gen. Washington's life guards in 1776; John and Margaret Millhouse were the parents of eleven children; this family endured all the hardships of pioneers of Miami Co.; John Millhouse died about 1845, and Margaret in 1866. Madison Millhouse is a son of Jacob Millhouse, who was born in Miami Co. May 8, 1814; he was brought up to agricultural pursuits and nobly assisted his father in clearing away the unbroken forest, where, in 1880, waving fields of grain are seen; the marriage of Jacob Millhouse with Frances Johnson was celebrated about 1841; Frances was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, March 28, 1815, and died in Miami Co. March 28, 1844; Jacob Millhouse departed this life June 20, 1871; by the above marriage, there were two children, viz., Margaret, born Nov. 27, 1841, died Dec. 1, 1860, and Madison; he being the only heir at his father's death, he inherited his estate. Madison, in his boyhood days, received a limited education, and was taught the principles of farm life by his father, which he applies on his land, in Secs. 6 and 12, Spring Creek Township; this farm, previous to falling in his possession, was under good cultivation, but has greatly improved under his care, and acquired many valuable buildings. His marriage with Sarah W. Furrow was celebrated April 17, 1867; they, by this union, have one child—Albertie, born Feb. 24, 1868; Mrs. Millhouse was born June 25, 1845, in Spring Creek Township, Miami Co., Ohio.

WILLIAM C. MOORE, farmer; P. O. Piqua. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1810, and is the son of Jacob Moore, who was a native of Virginia, born in 1787. In 1809, he married Isabelle Chestnut, who was born in Virginia about 1785, died in Shelby Co., Ohio, in 1878, and he in the same county in 1858; eight children were born to them, of whom five are now living; William C., is the oldest, who, Feb. 1, 1838, married Hannah Miller, who was born in Pennsylvania, April 9, 1818, and is the daughter of John B. and Sarah Miller, who were of German descent; they both died in this county, she March 21, 1841; he survived her until April 9, 1846, when he, too, passed away; six children were born to them, of whom four are yet living; Mr. and Mrs. Moore have by their union one son, who was born in Shelby Co., Ohio, July 11, 1838, and was brought up on a farm. Aug. 21, 1858, he married Josephine Fletcher, who was born in Maryland Dec. 16, 1835, and came to Ohio in 1858; they are the parents of three children, viz., William E., born March 23, 1862; Mellie B., Oct. 20, 1864; Charlie G., Sept. 31, 1870. Mr. Moore came to this county in 1860, and bought his present farm, which at that time consisted of 128 acres, and has since added to it, until he now owns a full quarter of Sec. 15, which is well tilled and produces a good annual income.

PAUL N. S. PENCE, teacher and farmer; P. O. Piqua. He was born in this county in 1835, and is the son of Paul Pence, Sr., who was a native of Virginia, born in 1800, and came to Warren Co., Ohio, in 1811, with his parents; he afterward came to this county, and in 1821, married Mary Newport, who was born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1801; they were the parents of eight children, of whom Paul is the seventh, who was brought up to agricultural pursuits, and in 1865, married Margaret A. Sayers, who was born in this county in 1841, and is a

daughter of Samuel and Jane (Sims) Sayers; Mr. Sayers was born in this county and his wife in Virginia; Mr. and Mrs. Pence have by their union three sons, viz., Arthur L. M., born Jan 15, 1870; Harry B., May 31, 1872; Frank M., July 31, 1874. Mr. Pence is located on his farm of 112 acres in Sec. 18, where he held the office of Township Treasurer eleven years, Trustee one year, and has taught school since 1854, with the exception of two winters.

GEORGE W. RUSSELL, farmer; P. O. Piqua; was born in Spring Creek Township, Miami Co., March 28, 1834; is a son of Vinage and Mary (Weeks) Russell; he was born in Pennsylvania, and came to this county at a very early day, with his father, who entered 160 acres of land in Spring Creek Township, and, by the aid of his family, cleared and improved it. On Dec. 25, 1828, Vinage Russell was united in marriage with Mary Weeks, who was born in Virginia March 26, 1812; they have been married and have lived together over fifty-one years; their golden wedding was celebrated Dec. 25, 1878, at which time, also, the marriage of the eldest daughter of George W. Russell was solemnized; there were about seventy-five guests present; twelve of whom were over 60 years old, and one couple whose golden wedding had been celebrated the previous year. They are the parents of four children—John W., of Toledo, George W., James, deceased, and Mary Jane, now Mrs. Rhodehamel, of Indianapolis. Mr. Russell has always lived on the old farm and now occupies the house in which he was born. By his indomitable energy and economy, he has succeeded in getting 110 acres of the old farm, and about 175 acres besides, in three separate tracts, making in all about 285 acres of good land, and well improved, with only about 34 acres of timber. On the 10th of January, 1856, he married Mary A. Caven, a native of Spring Creek Township, born Nov. 26, 1834; she was a daughter of David and Keturah (Denman) Caven, who were also old settlers here. The fruits of this union are four children—Flora, born Oct. 28, 1856; Mary Jane, Sept. 9, 1860; Alice M., June 3, 1862, and David Ward, March 23, 1866. Mr. Russell, wife and daughters, are exemplary members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN SCHNEYER, P. O. Piqua. Among the important features of enterprise in Miami Co., is the extensive furniture manufactory of Cron & Co., of whom Mr. Schneyer is the eldest member; this firm has a capital of upward of $50,000, and is composed of the following members, viz.: John Schneyer and L C. and W. L. Cron; our subject was born in Germany March 22, 1814, and is of German descent, his father being the second son of a family of four children; he was born in 1792, and during his life was prominently engaged in the distillery, brewing and hotel business, in connection with farming; he died in 1872, at the advanced age of 80 years, his wife having died eight years previous; they were the parents of ten children, of whom the following lived to years of maturity, viz.: John, Tobias L., Anna M., Mary, George, Christiana, Caroline and Catharine; Mr. Schneyer, as is customary in Germany, was apprenticed to learn a trade, and after completing the same, remained in his native country until 1840, when he emigrated to America, landing in Baltimore; after being employed six months as farm laborer in Pennsylvania, he came to Piqua, and for four years was engaged in the manufacture of wagons; he then engaged in the brewing business, and followed the above branches of business until 1866, when he purchased his present farm of 160 acres, upon which he then located and where he has since lived; in 1869, he associated with his present partners in the furniture business, which has been very successful; a card of the same will be found in the directory of Piqua, in another part of this work. Mr. S. has been twice married, the maiden name of his first wife was Catharine Christ, their marriage being celebrated in Germany in 1834. Upon Jan. 9, 1844, his marriage was celebrated with Elizabeth Roth, a native of Switzerland, born Feb. 15, 1822; her father, Samuel Roth, was born in 1790, and served in the army under Napoleon Bonaparte, for a period of four years; his marriage with Anna M. Howalt, was celebrated in 1811, and by this union had nine children, of whom all save Mrs. Schneyer are deceased, viz., Rosanna, born 1810, died 1852, leaving nine children

—A. Barbara, born 1811, died 1859, leaving two children ; John, born 1813, died 1860, leaving three children ; Mary, born 1817, died 1853, leaving nine children ; Jacob, died in infancy ; Elizabeth, now Mrs. S. ; Anna, died in infancy ; Jacob, born 1825, died 1856 ; Joseph died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Schneyer are the parents of nine children, viz., Lewis, born Nov. 18, 1844, died Oct. 9, 1848 ; Carlie M., born Sept. 10, 1846, now Mrs. John Beissmann ; Carl, born Sept. 10, 1848 ; Ernest A., Dec. 25, 1850 ; Lewis J., Feb. 20, 1853 ; August J., Dec. 15, 1856 ; Amelia C., Sept. 3, 1858 ; Herman J., March 12, 1862 ; Franklin F., April 9, 1865.

CHARLES SCHOPPMEIER, retired farmer ; P. O. Piqua ; was born in Germany, in 1814 and is a son of John and Frecy (Lesman) Schoppmeier ; he was born in 1790, and died, 1832 ; his wife was born 1784, and died, 1833 ; five children were the fruits of their union, of whom Charles is the only one now living in America. In 1836 and 1837, he served as Messenger under the present Emperor of Prussia, and in 1847, landed in New York City, thence to Dayton, Ohio ; after making several changes, he, in 1858, came to this county, and in 1860 bought his present farm in Sec. 18, which first consisted of 100 acres, but since, he has sold 50 acres. On July 22, 1851, he married Anna Anda, who was born in Reading, Penn., in 1822, and in 1834, came to Ohio ; one child is the fruit of their union, viz., Anna, born in 1852, and Jan. 22, 1876, married John Freirdman, who was born in this county in 1855 ; they have now three children, viz., Anna M., John J., Frank A.

JOHN SHARP, farmer ; P. O. Piqua. To the above name, we are pleased to accord a space in this volume ; he was born in Ireland in 1814, and is a son of William and Jane (Ginn) Sharp, who were both natives of Ireland, where they lived and died. John was the only child born to them ; he was raised to farming, and in 1833, emigrated to United States and located in Piqua, this county, where he, in 1852, married Sarah A. Correll, who was a native of New Jersey, and is a daughter of John B. and Sarah Correll, who were both born in New Jersey, and are now dead. John and Sarah Sharp are the parents of four children, viz., Sarah J., Mary E., Rebecca C. and Bayard. After the above marriage, they made several changes, bought and sold land several times, mostly out of this county, but in 1870, bought their present farm of 80 acres, in Sec. 15, whereon they moved, and are now comfortably situated for life.

CHRISTIAN SHULZ, farmer ; P. O. Piqua ; born in Germany Dec. 20, 1833 ; he is a son of George Shulz, who was born in Germany, 1801, and was brought up to agricultural pursuits, which he followed through life, until his death in 1866. In 1833, he married Catherine Stine, who was born in Germany in 1810, and died in 1878 ; nine children were born to them, of whom seven are now living—Christian is the only one now living in United States, where he came in 1855, and followed various pursuits, but finally learned the cooper's trade, which he followed thirteen years ; in 1875, he bought his present farm, in Secs. 25 and 30. March 31, 1859, he married Catherine Stine, who was born in Germany in 1833, and came with her parents to United States in 1846, who are now both dead. Seven children are the fruits of Christian and Catherine Shulz's union, viz., Charles F., George H., Edward J., Emma U., Catherine M., William C. and Albert.

JOHN SMALL, retired farmer, Sec. 23 ; P. O. Piqua ; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, June 16, 1801, and is a son of Andrew Small, who was born in Scotland Feb. 17, 1756, where he spent his boyhood days in the Scotch school, and, at the age of 12 years, came with his parents to Pennsylvania, where they located in 1868 ; there they lived and died ; and Andrew, about 1785, in Pennsylvania, married Margaret Long, who was a native of that State, born about 1765, and died in Warren Co. April 12, 1823, and he died March 1, 1840. They had nine children, of whom three are yet living ; the oldest sister, who now lives on the old home farm in Warren Co., Ohio, at an advanced age ; one brother, in Shelby Co., Ohio, also quite old, and John, who came to this county in 1833, and settled in the woods, on a part of what is now known as the Madison Millhouse farm, and a part of what is to-day known as the James Patterson farm ; this he improved from its

wild condition to a good degree of cultivation; in 1855, he sold it and bought his present farm of 80 acres, where he has since resided. Mr. Small has in his life been a remarkable hunter of deer, and such other kinds of game as might be found in the regions where he traversed. The first inducement for him to go to some hunting-point was to regain his health, which he did through the advice of his family physician ; he was to drink the blood of the deer, and since that period, which has been a number of years, he has taken a hunt each autumn until the last two ; sometimes to the mountains of this State and several times to Minnesota ; even now, though nearly fourscore years of age, he takes a walk of four or five miles, with his gun, every suitable day, and enjoys good eyesight and health. His marriage with Miss Margaret K. Betson, was celebrated in Montgomery Co., Ohio, on Sept. 26, 1822 ; she was born in New Jersey Nov. 13, 1801, and when but about 11 months old, her parents came to Ohio ; they were both natives of New Jersey ; the father was born in 1779, and died at the age of 68 ; the mother was born about 1785 and died at the age of 73. Mr. Small and wife have had ten children, viz., John B., born Aug. 9, 1823, died 1827 ; Andrew L., born July 28, 1825, died Dec. 4, 1875 ; Martha A., born Dec 1, 1827 ; Daniel P., Dec. 3, 1829, died Oct. 17, 1868 ; David B., born Nov. 3, 1832 ; James T., Jan. 4, 1836 ; Francis M., Oct. 26, 1838 ; John Betson, Jan 9, 1841, died June 26, 1879 ; Mary M., born Sept. 23, 1845 ; Lewis C., Jan. 13, 1848. Jan. 1, 1880, about 10 A. M., on looking through their window, they beheld, with utter surprise, carriages, buggies, etc., almost at their door, which conveyances were loaded with their children, relatives, friends and neighbors from far and near, each one coming with their basket well filled with rich and luscious eatables, and soon a table was erected, on which were placed the contents of the baskets, and about the proper hour for refreshments the table was surrounded. Mr. and Mrs. Small have trod the happy pathway of married life for nearly three-score years, and are now living a retired life in their quiet home, which is partly occupied by David B., their son, who, on May 13, 1858, married Ellen Conklin. May they live and see many more happy days together, is the wish of the writer.

WILLIAM SNODGRASS, farmer ; P. O. Piqua ; was born in Miami Co., Ohio, Aug. 24, 1826, and is a son of Thomas and Lucinda (Meighers) Snodgrass. Thomas was born in Virginia Jan. 9, 1795, and Lucinda, near Pittsburgh, Penn., April 24, 1805. They were among the early pioneers of Miami Co., where Thomas followed farming chiefly during life, which ended in 1870. They were the parents of eight children—six are now living, of whom William is the eldest. He was raised to agricultural pursuits, and obtained a fair education ; he purchased his present farm of 160 acres, in Secs. 8 and 9, Spring Creek Township, a part of which he has owned for the past twenty-nine years ; in his early life, he taught school a few years, and since residing on his present farm, filled the official duty of Justice of the Peace seventeen years, Township Trustee, etc. The marriage of William Snodgrass and Eunice Sanders was celebrated March 13, 1851. They by this marriage have had six children, three are now living—Henrietta, now Mrs. W. F. Sims, Lucinda, now Mrs. H. Houser, and Franklin. Henrietta, when at home, through respect to and for remembrance of her ancestors and friends, accumulated locks of hair, from which a beautiful wreath was manufactured ; this is now an ornament to the room and is highly prized.

THOMAS J. STATLER, farmer ; P. O. Piqua. His paternal grandparents, Christopher and Christena Statler, were both natives of Pennsylvania ; they emigrated to Ohio in 1801, locating in Washington Township, and were among the first settlers of the county ; here they endured the privations of pioneer life for many years, and passed from the stage of life at advanced ages. The maternal grandparents of T. J. Statler were Samuel and Hannah (Moss) Winans, both natives of New Jersey ; they emigrated West in 1809, locating in Staunton Township, Miami Co.; they were well advanced in years when death seized them. T. J. Statler is a son of Christopher, Jr., and Frances (Winans) Statler ; he was a native of Pennsylvania, and she of New Jersey. They both came West with their parents as above

stated; their marriage occurred in Miami Co. May 29, 1810, and soon after they settled on the farm now owned by D. C. Statler (Washington Township); there, Christopher, Jr., at once commenced to open out a farm from the unbroken forest, and in 1880, fine houses and barns have taken the place of the rude log huts and cabins; on this farm he labored until his death, which occurred Oct. 5, 1840, and his companion now survives at the advanced age of 89 years. Thirteen children were the issue of this union, of whom eleven are now living, T. J. Statler being the eldest. He was born in Washington Township, Miami Co., April 8, 1815, and raised to agricultural pursuits; his education was that of a common-school course. In his minority, he learned the tanner and currier trade, which received his attention for nine years; since retiring from its duties, he was engaged in coopering for a short period; in 1839, he went West, and took up his headquarters in Platte Co., Mo., remaining until 1841; during his residence there, he assisted in surveying that country and laying-out the present Platte City, at the Falls of the Little Platte River. For the past thirty-nine years, he has been a permanent resident of Spring Creek Township, Miami Co., where farming has received his entire attention; he is now located on his farm of 80 acres in Sec. 23, well improved, and perhaps as fine an apple orchard of 50 acres as any in the county. On Feb. 13, 1842, he married Maria P. Horton, born in Westchester Co., N. Y., Sept. 20, 1814; she died in her native county, Oct. 27, 1849. Two children were the fruits of this union; one died in infancy, and the other, M. Frances, died at the age of 2 years 3 months and 11 days. Mr. Statler married, for his second wife, Elizabeth V. Moore, Dec. 25, 1849. She was born in Rockbridge Co., Va., Aug. 9, 1829; one year later, her parents located in Orange Township, Shelby Co., Ohio, where she grew to maturity. Mr. and Mrs. Statler's children are Josephine H., born June 28, 1851; Elizabeth J., born Jan. 15, 1853; and Napoleon B., born June 18, 1855.

JAMES WAGONER, farmer; P. O. Piqua; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Sept. 14, 1824, and is a son of John Wagoner, who was a native of Ohio, born June 9, 1801, and died in 1874; in 1818, he located in Montgomery Co. In 1823, he married Catherine Houser, who was born in Virginia in 1805, and died in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1861; they were the parents of seven children, of whom two are dead and five living, of whom James is the oldest; he was brought up to farming, received a limited education. Feb. 2, 1854, he married Miss Elizabeth Miller, who was born in Greene Co., Ohio, and died Dec. 7, 1856, at the age of 27 years. One child was born to them, John F., born Nov. 18, 1854. Our subject again married, for his second wife, Josephine McSherry, who was born in Piqua, May 3, 1845. They have two children, viz., Catherine J. and Anna B. Mr. Wagoner came to this county in 1848, and has since bought 30 acres of land in Sec. 17, on the Piqua & Urbana Pike.

WILLIAM J. WILEY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Piqua; was born in Spring Creek Township, Miami Co., Ohio, April 21, 1829. William J. is a great-grandson of Samuel Wiley, who was born in Maryland in 1749; there he grew to manhood, and in 1776, seeing the need of having an independent country, went forth to battle for the same, passing through all the hardships connected therewith. After the most severe part was over, he returned home and married and with his wife, soon after emigrated to Pennsylvania; there they had born to them three sons. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley remained in Pennsylvania until 1812, when they came to Ohio in 1813, locating on Sec. 25, Spring Creek Township, Miami Co., where they departed this life at an advanced age. William J. Wiley is a grandson of William and Jane (Johnson) Wiley; he was born in Pennsylvania, March 16, 1779, and she in Ireland, March 16, 1780; their marriage was celebrated about 1800. Twelve years later, they emigrated West, and in 1813 located on the above-named section, taking refuge in a rude log cabin that had neither doors nor floor, and passing through many hardships connected with the early settlers of Miami Co. William Wiley, while a resident of this county, held some of the most important offices of the county and township of Spring Creek; he was one of the patriots

of the war of 1812, passing through and seeing many frightful scenes, no doubt. He and wife passed from the stage of life in 1869, in Spring Creek Township. Samuel J. Wiley, the father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 28, 1803, and at the age of 9 years, he, with his parents, came West and spent his earlier life at home in assisting to open out a farm from the unbroken wilderness. In 1828, he married Margaret McKnight, who was born in Ireland in 1795. Their children were six in number, of whom William is the oldest. He was brought up to agricultural pursuits, and received a fair education; he has always been willing to assist in all public interests of welfare in his community; he has, during his life, held the more important offices of the township, which were filled with impartial feelings to all with whom he transacted business. William J. has his farm of 144 acres in Sec. 25, Spring Creek Township, under good cultivation, and is finely situated one mile northeast of Piqua. He, in 1859, married Elsie J. Burns, who died in January, 1862, leaving husband and one son. William J. married, for his second wife, Penelope McKee, who was born in Miami Co., Oct. 19, 1834. Three children have been born to them, viz., Harry S., Mary L. and Nellie M.

JOSEPH S. WILEY, farmer; P. O. Piqua; was born in this county Oct. 12, 1840, and is a brother of William J. Wiley, whose sketch appears in some part of this work; J. S. was brought up to farm labor, and devoted a part of the winter months of his early life to the privileges of school, thereby receiving a fair education; he has, for a number of years, been the owner of a fine farm of 100 acres in Sec. 25, which is well improved; since his majority, has been elected to and filled several township offices. Oct. 10, 1871, married Nancy Robison, who was born in this county Sept. 15, 1844; two children have been born to them—Howard G. and Maggie B. E.

SAMUEL M. WILEY, farmer; P. O. Piqua; is a brother of W. J. Wiley, whose biography appears in this work. Samuel M. was born in Spring Creek Township, Miami Co., April 22, 1834; he was raised to agricultural pursuits, and had the usual elementary training, which was acquired in the district schools of his native county; during life he has been a devoted farmer, residing on his present farm of 125 acres in Sec. 25, Spring Creek Township, where he was reared. During the late rebellion, he participated in service 100 days. He was married Aug. 27, 1874, to Susan A. White, born in Franklin Co., Ohio, May 13, 1844. The issue of this union is one son and two daughters, viz., Budd, born March 21, 1876; L. Gertrude, March 13, 1877, and E. Clifford, March 3, 1879. Mrs. Wiley is a daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Chiles) White; he was born Dec. 31, 1813, and she Sept. 8, 1816, both natives of Pickaway Co., Ohio. They were married Dec. 7, 1834, and now reside in Auglaize Co., Ohio.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, farmer; P. O. Piqua; he was born in Greene Co., Ohio, October, 1832, and is a grandson of Hugh Williamson, who was of Irish birth, and when but a boy emigrated to New York, where he, near the close of the eighteenth century, married Isabella Miller; they both lived and died in New York; their son, Samuel Williamson, the father of A. J., was born in 1794, and early in the nineteenth century emigrated to Ohio, locating in Greene Co., where he engaged in blacksmithing, which was his chief occupation during life. In 1817, he married Mercy Cozad, of Greene Co., who was born July 11, 1800; they by this union had eleven children, of whom Mr. Williamson is the seventh; he was brought up to farming, and received a common education; after his majority, he improved his educational qualities to that of an academical course; he has, for nearly one score years been a resident of Miami Co., and since coming here has accumulated considerable property, of which a part, 118 acres, lay in Sec. 24, where he now is located; he owns 80 acres in Shelby Co., Ohio. In 1860, he married Miss Isabella Andrews, who was born in Logan Co., Ohio, in 1836, and died in this county in 1868; by this union there were three children, viz., James, Sarah and John F.; the second marriage of A. J. Williamson was celebrated in 1869, with Mrs. Martha Deweese, who was born in Miami Co. in 1836.

ELIAS WOLF, retired farmer ; P. O. Piqua ; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Nov. 9, 1805, where he received a medium education by the privileges of winter months' school ; during the summer, his time was occupied in agricultural pursuits ; in 1839, he came to this county and bought his present farm in Secs. 18 and 12 ; he has, by good farming, business habits and industry, since added to his farm, until he now owns over 200 acres. December, 1827, Mr. Wolf married Elizabeth Kaylor, who was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, April 9, 1812, and have had eight children, viz., Lovina, born Oct. 12, 1828 ; Lucinda, born March 15, 1831, who died April 29, 1851 ; Mary A., born July 21, 1834 ; Elizabeth, born Nov. 20, 1837 ; John H., born Feb. 11, 1843, whose signature is given for this work ; Daniel K., whose biography will appear in some part of this work ; Catherine A., born Jan. 22, 1847, who, in 1854, was consigned to the silent tomb ; and Samantha A., born Feb. 10, 1850. Elias Wolf is the son of Peter Wolf, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1780, and during life followed farming. About the close of the seventeenth century, he married Catharine Kaylor, who was a native also of Pennsylvania ; early in the eighteenth century, they came to Montgomery Co., Ohio, where they both lived and died, she in 1864, and he in 1845 ; by this union they had six children that reached maturity, of whom Elias is the oldest.

DANIEL K. WOLF, manufacturer of sorghum molasses, and farmer ; P. O. Piqua ; was born June 9, 1845, and is a son of Elias Wolf, whose biography will appear under John Wolf's memoir ; he was brought up to agricultural pursuits and received a liberal education ; when a young man, learned the carpenter trade, which he afterward followed several years ; he now devotes most of his time to cultivating the farm and manufacturing molasses ; his farm is located in Sec. 18, at the Jordon Switch, on the C., C. & I. C. R. R., which took its name from the landowner at the erection of the road. Our subject, on Nov. 19, 1863, married Harriet Hilliard, who was born in this county May 17, 1845, and is a daughter of Thomas J. and Helen Hilliard, who are now both dead. Five children have been born to Daniel K. and Harriet Wolf, viz., Ella F., born April 17, 1865 ; Elmer E., born Sept. 6, 1867 ; Harley O., born April 12, 1872 ; Emery G., born June 4, 1875, and died July 21, 1876 ; and Mary M. B., born July 20, 1877.

LOST CREEK TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM BUCKLES, farmer ; P. O. Conover ; born in Miami Co. May 8, 1833 ; is a son of James and Margaret (Northcut) Buckles, he coming from Ohio, and Mrs. Buckles from Kentucky. The grandfather on the father's side was a native of Virginia, and the grandmother of New Jersey ; the ancestry originally from England ; on the mother's side, the grandfather was from South Carolina ; grandfather Buckles entered the northeast quarter of Sec. 10, upon which William now lives, during Monroe's administration, it being then all in the woods ; here they commenced their pioneer life, living in a log cabin. James, then being a stout young man, and the grandfather in feeble health, took upon himself the bulk of the work. From year to year he labored on, enduring the hardships and deprivations of such rough life, till eventually, he had the pleasure of seeing the forests disappear, and beautiful fields of waving grain take their place ; better and more comfortable houses replace the rude log cabins, and plenty and comfort prevail. James and Margaret were the parents of nine children, of whom six are now living, viz., Robert M., living in Nebraska, Eleanor, George, Cynthia Ann, now Mrs. J. W. Loy ; William and Mary. William, our subject, was united in marriage Dec. 24, 1854, with Olivia Kirby, daughter of Joel and Hannah Kirby, of Champaign Co., Ohio, who were born in New Jersey, and were the parents of seven children, of whom two are now living, viz., Elizabeth, now Mrs. John Snodgrass, living in Nebraska, and Olivia. By this union, William and wife have become parents of

four children, of whom three are living, viz., Horace Ward, Charles E. and James S. After marriage of Mr. Buckles, he located on his father's farm, where he has since resided. Politically, he stands with the Republican party, and has been Justice of the Peace for six years, and Township Trustee one term. He belongs to the Baptist Church, having been a member for twenty-eight years.

JOHN M. BURKHOLDER, miller, Casstown; was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., April 13, 1836; is a son of Felix and Elizabeth (Moyers) Burkholder, who were also born in Pennsylvania, their ancestry originally coming from Switzerland. Felix and Elizabeth were the parents of nine children, six of whom are now living, viz., John M., Catharine, Felix M., Michael M., Elizabeth and Mary. Mr. Burkholder, our subject, remained with his father, and learned the milling business, his father being a miller by profession. Jan. 25, 1859, was celebrated his marriage with Catharine Lukenbach, born March 30, 1837, daughter of Rev. Levi and Anna, (Driver) Lukenbach, who are also natives of Pennsylvania, the parents and grandparents all hailing from that State, but the ancestry originally coming from Germany. Rev. Lukenbach and wife were parents of six children, of whom four are living, viz., Elizabeth, now Mrs. Moses Dohmer; Catharine; Abraham, living in Pennsylvania, and Anna, now Mrs. George Royer, living in Portage Co., Ohio. John M. and wife, by their union are the parents of twelve children, viz.: Calvin Franklin, born in Potter Township, Center Co., Penn., Dec. 5, 1859, parents' residence Potter's Red Mills; Elizabeth Emma, born in Potter Township, Center Co., Penn., March 23, 1861, parents' residence Potter's Red Mills; Anna Mary, born in Newton Township, Miami Co., Aug. 3, 1862, parents' residence Sugar Grove Mills; Felix Edwin, born in Newton Township, Miami Co., Ohio, Jan. 21, 1864, parents' residence Sugar Grove Mills; Levi Daniel, born in Springfield Township, Clark Co., Ohio, Aug. 7, 1865, parents' residence Snyder's Mills; John Harvey, born in Newton Township, Miami Co., Ohio, Nov. 21, 1867, parents' residence Sugar Grove Mills; Michael Elmer, born in Elizabeth Township, Miami Co., Ohio, Feb. 11, 1869, parents' residence Sheet's Mills; Abraham L., born in Lost Creek Township, Miami Co., Ohio, Feb. 7, 1871, parents' residence Lost Creek Mills; George Washington, born in Lost Creek Township, Miami Co., Ohio, Oct. 17, 1872, and died Sept. 3, 1873, aged 10 months and 16 days, buried at Casstown Cemetery, Miami Co., Ohio; Otto O., born in Lost Creek Township, Miami Co., Ohio, Jan. 11, 1874, parents' residence Lost Creek Mills; Catharine Ellen, born in Lost Creek Township, Miami Co., Ohio, Dec. 4, 1876, parents' residence Lost Creek Mills, and Willis Oliver, born in Lost Creek Township, Miami Co., Ohio, July 22, 1879, parents' residence Lost Creek Mills; also we add the name of Mary Krimer, a child raised by Mr. Burkholder, who was born in Philadelphia, Penn., about 1851; her mother dying when Mary was only 3 years of age, she was taken charge of by Mrs. John Teatsel and taken to Center Co., Penn.; when about 8 years of age was placed in the care of Mr. Burkholder and wife, who have raised her, and with whom she still resides. After Mr. Burkholder's marriage, he remained in Pennsylvania about three years, then removed to Miami Co., near Covington, at Sugar Grove Mills, where he remained three years; thence to Snyder's Mills, in Clark Co., where he remained nine months; thence to Squire Coppock's Mills, where he stayed fifteen months; back to the Sugar Grove Mills again, remaining one year; thence to Sheet's Mills, where he lived two years; finally he removed to his present location, Lost Creek Mills, where he has been in business for ten years. Mr. Burkholder, was raised in the milling business from a boy, and has followed the occupation through his entire life; he is running strictly a custom grist-mill, a three-run mill-stone, and, from his great experience and excellent style, is probably second to but few millers in the county. Mr. Burkholder is a member of the "Brethren in Christ," or "The River Brethren Church," his membership dating back for twenty-one years.

WILLIAM BURTON, farmer; P. O. Casstown; born in North Carolina Dec. 23, 1799; is a son of Thomas and Phœbe (McCrary) Burton, both probably born in North Carolina; he lived and died in his native State, but she came to Ohio, where she departed this life in the house now occupied by William; the

ancestry on the father's side were probably from Wales ; Thomas and Phœbe were parents of only one child—William ; the mother, Phœbe, with her second husband, Z. Brevard, removed from North Carolina to Miami Co., in November, 1816, and located in Elizabeth Township ; thence to Lost Creek Township, and finally to Troy, where they died in 1840 ; they had one child—Thomas ; Mr. Burton, our subject, came to this county with his mother and step-father, and remained with them till October, 1823, when his union with Elizabeth Saunders was celebrated ; she was a daughter of Theodore and Catharine (Holstrin) Saunders, who were born in Pennsylvania ; by this union they had ten children, of whom six are now living, viz., Joel, Phœbe, Martha, George, William and John ; he lost his wife by death in 1841. In 1842, was married to Elizabeth Knoop, daughter of Benjamin and Christiana (Holstrin) Knoop, who were among the very earliest pioneers of the county ; the daughter, Elizabeth, born April 13, 1799, was the first white female child born in Miami Co. ; he lost his second wife by death Nov. 7, 1860. Aug. 11, 1861, was celebrated his third marriage with Mary Collins, daughter of Cornelius and Nancy (Keith) Collins, who were natives of Virginia, by which union they have two children, viz., Joseph and Nancy ; Mr. Burton, after his first marriage, located in Elizabeth Township, where he resided till 1827, when he bought the farm upon which he now lives—where he has resided fifty-three years ; he has an excellent farm of 130 acres ; Mr. Burton is one who has had the confidence of the people, having held the offices of Supervisor, Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace, the latter of which he held for nine years. In religious belief, he is a Universalist, having been a member of the church for over thirty years ; politically, he is a stanch Democrat, having, as he says, "been such from his mother's breast." We here have the record of another of the early settlers of Miami Co., by marriage connected with the very pioneers of the county ; his second wife, as stated above, was the first white female child born in this county.

JOEL BURTON, farmer ; P. O. Casstown ; born in Miami Co. April 9, 1826; is a son of William and Elizabeth (Saunders) Burton, who was born in North Carolina, and she in Pennsylvania ; they were the parents of nine children, of whom six are now living, viz., Joel, Phœbe, now Mrs. A. J. Shidaker, living in Troy ; Martha, now Mrs. D. Griggs, living in Illinois ; George, living in Illinois ; William, living in Indiana ; and John, living in Illinois ; Mr. Burton lived with his father till about 22 years of age. In November, 1847, he was united in marriage with Sarah D. Rogers, daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth Rogers ; Mr. Rogers was born in Ohio, and Mrs. Rogers in Virginia, coming to Ohio with her parents when only 3 years of age ; by this union they have had seven children, viz., Elizabeth, now Mrs. William Simpson ; Catharine, now Mrs. C. Lower ; John T., Lewis R., George W., Andrew W. and Flora M.; after Mr. Burton's marriage, he followed farming on rented property for two years ; then he bought 80 acres of land in Staunton Township, upon which he lived about three years ; then sold, and bought the property upon which he now resides ; here he has a fine farm of 47½ acres, upon which, when he bought, there was a saw-mill, run by water-power, which he and his father transformed into a steam-power mill ; this mill he sold in 1858, bought it again in June, 1875 ; rebuilt it almost entirely and erected a circular-saw, with capacity and conveniences equal to any mill in the county. Mr. Burton is one of those quiet, unpretending men who desire no political office, or fame in that direction ; has been Constable and School Director, and thankful that he has had no other office, desiring to attend to his own business, enjoy his own home and family, dealing honestly and straightforwardly with all men.

HENRY DERR, farmer ; P. O. Casstown ; born in Maryland June 4, 1825 ; is a son of John and Elizabeth (Haupt) Derr, who were also natives of Maryland ; the ancestry were originally from Germany ; John and Elizabeth were the parents of nine children, of whom five are now living, viz., David, Ezra, Elizabeth (now Mrs. William Keller, living in Maryland), Henry and Joshua. Mr. Derr remained with his father till his death, which occurred in the latter part of the summer of 1845 ; in October, 1846, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth A. C. Flook,

daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Flook, also natives of Maryland, and removed to Miami Co. in the spring of 1853, where they lived and died; they were the parents of eight children, of whom five are living, viz., Isaac H., Mary E. (now Mrs. William Shibbitts), Joanna (now Mrs. Philip Hyatt, living in Tiffin, Ohio), Susan (now Mrs. James Hyatt, living near Tiffin, Ohio) and Daniel P. Mr. Derr and wife are the parents of ten children, of whom only one is now living, viz., Charles F., who is married to Frances Frazee, by whom he has had five children, of whom four are now living, viz., Irena Almeda, John Elmer, William Arthur and Charles Hartley. Mr. Derr, after his marriage, remained in Maryland about six years, when he moved to Miami Co. and located in the east part of Lost Creek Township, where he resided till 1871, then located on the farm where he now lives; he here has a farm of 80 acres, and a nice, pleasant home; on Feb. 4, 1880, Mr. Derr lost his wife by death; she was a member of the Lutheran Church for twenty-six years, and prior to that was a member of the German Reformed Church for about eight years, living a very devoted Christian life; Mr. Derr has been an active member of the Lutheran Church for thirty-eight years.

JOHN M. DEWEESE, farmer; P. O. Casstown; was born on the farm where he now lives in February, 1841; he is a son of William and Susannah (McDowell) Deweese; Mr. Deweese is a native of Virginia, and Mrs. Deweese of Ohio; the grandfather, Lewis, came to this county with his son, William, about 1806, being among the early pioneers of the county; William and his wife were the parents of ten children, of whom John M., Mary Ann and Harriet E. survive; the father located upon the farm where John now lives about 1831, commencing in the woods, in a log cabin, in pioneer style; he toiled and labored for years to subdue the forests, enduring the many hardships and deprivations which only those old settlers knew and experienced; his industry and energy overcame all obstacles, and, before his death, he was enabled to enjoy the fruits of his labors, having a fine farm of 160 acres, 120 acres in cultivation, with good brick house and other buildings, constituting a pleasant and comfortable home; his death occurred Feb. 17, 1874, aged 69 years, and his wife died Dec. 16, 1873. Our subject lived with his parents till their death. Feb. 11, 1875, he married Miss Sarah M., daughter of William and Deborah Hearst (see sketch of Matthew Hearst); Mr. Deweese has taken the home farm; has bought out part of the heirs, and intends to make this his permanent home. Here we add a record of another pioneer family to the many honored ones, whose lives and labors were spent in opening out the wild forests of Miami Co., and whose memories will be cherished by their descendants for generations to come.

JOHN W. DYE, farmer; P. O. Casstown; born in 1837 on the farm where he now resides; is a son of Andrew and Ann (Hatsel) Dye. His ancestors were natives of Pennsylvania; they had seven children, viz., John, dying in infancy; Thomas, Elizabeth, now Mrs. R. Wray, living in Shelby Co.; Isaac, deceased; John W., Mathias and William. The father, Andrew, located upon the farm upon which John now lives, in an early day, and cleared the most of it. The grandfather was also an early settler in Elizabeth Township, having built one of the first grist-mills in this section of the country; they hauled a great deal of flour to Cincinnati with teams, there being no railroads, in that day. Andrew, the father, departed this life in 1844. John being only 7 years of age when his father died, was, with his brothers and sisters, kept together by their mother till grown to manhood. John always remained upon the home farm. In 1869, he was united in marriage with Sarah, daughter of Jesse and Mary Wray, who were natives of Pennsylvania. By this union they have had one child, viz., Eva E. Mr. Dye has a beautiful home; the energy he has exhibited in his business life and the connection his ancestors have with the early settlement of this county gives their history a significance worthy of being recorded for the benefit of future generations.

JOSEPH W. GRAY, farmer; P. O. Lena; born in Miami Co., on the farm upon which he now lives, Jan. 22, 1846; is a son of Frederick and Ann (Chamberlin) Gray, who were both born in New Jersey. The grandparents, Samuel and

Hannah Chamberlin, were also born in New Jersey, their ancestry coming from Germany. The grandfather, Frederick Gray, was also from Germany, but the grandmother Gray came from England. The parents, Frederick and Ann, came to Ohio in a very early day and located in Warren Co., where they lived several years, and while there their marriage occurred ; thence came to Miami Co. and located upon the farm where Joseph now lives, which was nearly half a century ago ; he came upon the place with very little cleared, merely a log cabin on it, and here he commenced to make a farm and a home ; by his labor and industry, he was permitted to see the forests disappear, and waving fields of grain to appear in their stead, good houses and barns to take the place of the log cabins ; in his later years he has been enabled to enjoy some of the benefits of his hard toils, and feel a satisfaction in leaving to his children comforts which he in his younger days did not have. They were parents of eight children, of whom five are living, viz., Samuel C., living in Indiana ; Hannah Jane, now Mrs. Charles McGuire, living in New Carlisle, Ohio ; Sarah ; Henry C., living in Indiana, and Joseph W. Joseph W., our subject, was united in marriage Nov. 12, 1873, with Viola Roberts, daughter of William and Louisa Roberts, natives of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of three children, viz., Viola, Ida and Daisy. Mr. Gray and wife by their union have had two children viz., Jessie and Edith Ann. After their marriage, Mr. Gray located upon the home farm where they still reside. He is politically a Republican.

WILLIS N. HANCE, farmer ; P. O. Casstown ; born on the farm where he now resides, Sept. 27, 1836 ; is a son of Benjamin and Nancy (Frazell) Hance ; Mr. Hance was born in Kentucky Sept. 22, 1791, and Mrs. Hance Oct. 17, 1790 ; the grandfather, William, was a native of England, and emigrated to this country about the time of the Revolutionary war, settling in Kentucky, and subsequently in Miami Co., where he lived and died ; Benjamin removed from Kentucky to this county in 1810 ; was in the war of 1812, under Gen. Hull ; after the war, he bought 160 acres of land for his father, which has since been known as the Uncle Joe Hance Farm, and is now owned by Soloman McKee ; about the same time, he bought the farm for himself, upon which our subject now lives, since known as the Uncle Ben Hance Farm ; in 1814, he visited his native State, Kentucky, and on Feb. 15 of that year, was married, and, with his wife, returned to his farm on March 15 of the same year ; here they commenced to make a farm and a home right out of the dense forests, in the roughest pioneer style, being very poor, and having to endure all, and perhaps more, hardships than almost any one of the first settlers ; his first large iron kettle was bought in Urbana, and carried on his shoulder twenty-four miles to his home ; his first bushel of salt was bought at the same place and carried home in the same manner ; very few would or could endure such hardships now ; but those days are past ; their labors and industry won for them good farms and homes, and their children's children may enjoy the fruits of their many labors ; he died May 5, 1877, aged 86 years ; they were parents of ten children ; five are living, viz., William, Alfred, Joseph, Mary (now Mrs. Hetzler), and Willis. Our subject was married March 15, 1859, to Miss Sarah S., daughter of John and Elizabeth Lefevre ; by this union they have had five children, of whom three are now living—Dora L., Charles C. and John Benjamin ; Mr. Hance has a fine farm of 158 acres, with good buildings and improvements ; this farm has been in the ownership of the Hance family for sixty-seven years.

M. M. HARBAUGH. This gentleman is a resident of Casstown ; he is a native of Virginia, having been born at Harper's Ferry in 1808 ; his ancestors came from Switzerland in 1736 ; his grandfather, Leonard Harbaugh, was a noted architect, and superintended the erection of the War and Navy Department buildings in Washington, prior to their destruction by the British in 1814. In 1835, the subject of our sketch married Caroline Routzahn, of Frederick Co., Maryland, who still lives ; in 1850, Mr. Harbaugh and his family removed to Ohio, making the journey across the Alleghanies and Blue Ridge in the primitive stage coach ; he settled

at Piqua, where he engaged in merchandising till 1856, when he removed to Casstown, the present home ; Mr. Harbaugh has four children living, all sons, Samuel, Theodore, Charles and Thomas ; the last-named is well known as a poet and journalist; his poems have gained for him the title of "The Poet of the Miami ;" Theodore is engaged in merchandising in Williamsport, Ind., and Samuel has served as Clerk of Lost Creek Township for near twenty consecutive years; Mr. Harbaugh is one of the oldest citizens of the township.

CHARLES A. HARTLEY, M. D., physician, Casstown. Of the medical profession of Casstown, we mention Dr. C. A. Hartley, who was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Sept. 8, 1847 ; he is a son of W. L. and Esther A. Hartley, who were born in Bucks Co., Penn.; the grandparents and their ancestors being of the denomination of William Penn, Quakers, and of English descent ; the parents removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, in about 1845, and located in Columbiana Co., remaining only a few years ; thence to Warren Co., Ohio, again to Miami Co., and finally located in Casstown in August, 1877, where he resided till his death, which occurred March 24, 1878 ; the mother is still living, and with her son, Dr. Hartley. They were parents of eight children, three of whom are now living, viz., Alonzo. Sarah, now Mrs. Tannehill, of Delphos, Ohio, and Charles A. Dr. Hartley's father being a physician, our subject had his attention early called to the profession and the study of medicine. Receiving a liberal common-school education, at the age of nineteen years he attended a course of lectures at the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, after which he attended the Eclectic Institute of Cincinnati ; Feb. 7, 1871, he graduated, and with his father, entered upon the practice of his profession in Warren Co., Ohio. In the fall of 1871, they removed to Casstown, where he has since remained in practice, having from the first done a good business, which from year to year has steadily increased. From his ample qualifications, his mild and affable manners toward his patrons, we can safely predict for him a growing practice and a successful future. His marriage with Miss Sarah M., daughter of Joseph and Catharine Allen, was duly celebrated Jan. 27, 1875 ; they have two children, viz., Charles Allen and Clara Esther.

MATTHEW HEARST, farmer ; P. O. Casstown ; was born upon the farm where he resides, April 13, 1840, and is a son of William and Deborah F. (Mayes) Hearst, who were born in Pennsylvania ; came to this county, locating at Piqua, May, 1832, where he remained about seven years, thence to the farm upon which he and Matthew now reside ; here he commenced to make a home, with four or five acres cleared and a log cabin upon it ; in this cabin they lived, till in 1850, he erected a good frame house ; two years previous, had built a good barn, and now began to live in comfort and enjoy the fruits of their many years of labors and deprivations. They were the parents of nine children, viz., James, Rebecca, (deceased), Mary Elizabeth, dying in infancy ; Jane, John, Matthew, Sarah M., Deborah Isabella, dying in infancy, and Kate M. They have 160 acres of excellent land, 115 acres in good cultivation, with all the conveniences of a nice home and farmer's residence. Matthew has always remained on the place with his father, who is now nearly 80 years of age, and the mother 75 years ; they are members of the Presbyterian Church for over sixty years ; the children all became members while young. This is the record of another family of early settlers of Lost Creek Township, whose labors, enterprises and lives are fully identified with the early improvements and interests of this township, and whose record here deserves a prominent place in its history.

WILLIAM KNICK, stock-dealer, Casstown ; born in Miami Co. Dec. 10, 1822 ; is a son of William and Rachel (Armstrong) Knick (see sketch of Samuel Knick) ; he lived with his parents till about 25 years of age. On April 4, 1850, he was united in marriage with Martha Dye, daughter of John and Eliza (Green) Dye. Mr. Dye was born in Pennsylvania, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Miami Co. By this union they had three children, of whom two are living, viz., Albert D. and Jennie E., now Mrs. J. Shibbitts ; after Mr. Knick's marriage, he located in Casstown, but shortly afterward located on a farm about two miles

south, where he resided three years, then sold out and went to California in February, 1854, remaining there till January, 1856, when he returned home, where he arrived Feb. 4, 1856, and located in Cass Township, where he has since resided, engaged in the butchering business and a dealer in stock; he lost his wife by death July 8, 1877, since which time his daughter and her husband have lived with him. Mr. Knick has been School Director, was Constable for some three years, also Township Clerk and Township Trustee one term. Politically, he is a Democrat.

PAUL F. KNIGHT, farmer; P. O. Casstown; born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Oct. 3, 1814; is a son of Jonathan and Catharine (James) Knight. The grandfather, William Knight, was among the early pioneers of Miami Co., and first located on the farm where the Orphans' Home is now situated; here he endured all the hardships of the early settlers; his first crop of corn was raised by keeping his gun within a few feet of him, and, as he came up to it, he would carry it a few feet in advance again, and so on through the field, so as to be ready for defense against the Indians; these were days of trials and dangers, of which the present generation know nothing; the father, Jonathan, located in Hamilton Co., lived and died there; after the father's death, the son Paul, and elder brother William, were brought to this county; Paul was raised and cared for principally by his uncle, John E. Cory; Paul remained with his uncle for several years, after which he made his home with his mother, and worked out by the month for from $7 to $10 per month, a day's wages being one bushel of corn. April 6, 1837, was celebrated his marriage with Charlotte Ensminger, daughter of Philip and Mary Ensminger, who were born in Pennsylvania and removed to Greene Co., Ohio, thence to Miami Co., and finally to Jay Co., Ind., where they lived and died; by this union, Paul and Charlotte became parents of nine children, viz., Catharine (now Mrs. R. Winters, living in Indiana), Stephen (dying in infancy), Benjamin F., Caroline (now Mrs. W. H. Cavault), Joseph, Mary (now Mrs. J. Fuller), Charles L., William and Lorenzo. After Mr. Knight's marriage, he located on the farm where they now reside, and here have made a continued residence of forty-two years. Mr. Knight, politically, is a stanch Republican; religiously, he and his wife are Baptists, having been members of that church for about twenty years.

HENRY C. KNOOP, farmer; P. O. Casstown; Henry C. Knoop was born in this county Dec. 4, 1842, and is a son of Daniel H. Knoop, whose sketch and family history appear in full in this work. Henry C. Knoop, our subject, lived with his father till his marriage, which was duly celebrated Feb. 24, 1869, in which he was united with Almeda Odaffer, who was born Dec. 7, 1848, and is a daughter of John and Mary (Sword) Odaffer, who were born in Pennsylvania, and came to this county at quite an early day; they were parents of nine children, of whom six are now living, viz., Elizabeth, now Mrs John Price, living in Clark Co., Ohio; Catharine, now Mrs. M. Bennett, living in Springfield, Ohio; David, deceased; Harriet, now Mrs. J. Routzahn; Eleanor, deceased; Sarah, now Mrs. Alexander Long; Emiline, now Mrs. William Beamer, living in Iowa; Mary, married to D. J. Whitmore, but now deceased; and Almeda J. Henry C. and wife have had two children, viz., Charles V., born June 8, 1871; and Mary C., born Nov. 11, 1872; after Mr. Knoop's marriage, he located upon the farm, where he now resides, of 118 acres, with good buildings, constituting a pleasant farmer's residence; Mr. Knopp is Township Treasurer, and has held the office of Township Trustee for two terms. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, their membership extending over a period of nine years.

JOSIAH KNOOP, farmer; P. O. Casstown. He was born in Lost Creek Township, Miami Co., and is a son of Daniel H. and Cassie (Jackson) Knoop, whose history and biography are fully written in the sketch of Daniel H. Knoop, contained in this work; Mr. Knoop resided with his father till about thirty-three years of age. Nov. 28, 1878, he was united in marriage with Martha Fuller, daughter of James C. Fuller, who was born and raised in Clark Co., Ohio; after his marriage, Mr. Knoop settled on the farm where he now resides; here he has a beautiful location, being only a short distance from Casstown, convenient to church,

school, post office, etc. Mr. Knoop has served in the office of Township Trustee; he is a member of the Lutheran Church, having been connected with it sixteen years.

SAMUEL KNOOP, general store, Casstown. As one of the representative business men of Casstown, whose family history is connected with the early settlement of this section of the county, we mention Samuel Knoop, who was born in Casstown Jan. 27, 1840; he is a son of Daniel and Lucy Knoop; Mr. Knoop was born in Miami Co. Sept. 19, 1806; and Mrs. Knoop in Pennsylvania June 30, 1809; the grandfather, Benjamin Knoop, who was born in Pennsylvania, with his brother, John, were among the first pioneers of Miami Co.; they located in Staunton, building the block-house, and in the spring of 1798, placed their families in it for protection from the hostile Indians, Benjamin being the father of the first white female child born in the county, of which mention is made in sketch of William Burton; their ancestry were from Germany; Daniel and Lucy were parents of nine children, of whom eight are living—William, now in Missouri; George; Elizabeth, now Mrs. A. Martin; Samuel; Mary C., now Mrs. McPherson; John C., now in Shelby Co.; David B. and Horace; Daniel, the father, was a carpenter by trade, and many of the barns and other buildings were erected by him in this section in that early day; soon after his marriage, which occurred May 12, 1831, he commenced the mercantile trade in Casstown, and as an illustration that "small beginnings" are not to be despised, we would say that he commenced business by the purchase of one kit of mackerel, which he sold; from this, step by step he increased his stock and sales both in quality and variety of goods, until he became one of the largest merchants in the section at that day; in connection with his mercantile trade, he became an extensive stock dealer and trader; he was energetic, industrious and patriotic, the latter quality of which was exemplified during the war of the rebellion; when, having five sons of an age suitable for military duties, he told them all to go and defend their country; he would have entered the service himself had not his advanced age forbade it; the five sons all entered the service, returning safely to home and friends with honorable discharges; Mr. Knoop continued his active business life until after the war broke out, when he sold out; Oct. 1, 1872, he passed away from works to rewards. Samuel Knoop, our subject, remained with his father till the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted in the 11th O. V. I., being the first man who enrolled his name from this part of the county; after the three months' service, he re-enlisted in the 44th O. V. I., serving altogether three and one-half years, when he received his discharge and returned to his home and friends; he entered as a private, was promoted to Corporal, then to Sergeant; in 1862, when sick and in the hospital at Lewisburg, Va., Gen. Heath, of the rebel army, opened fire upon the Union forces just at break of day; the cannonading awoke Mr. Knoop, who, grasping his arms, rushed into battle, which proved a quick victory to the Union forces; Mr. Knoop, sick and pale, fought with the energy of a robust soldier, and had the honor to capture one officer and three privates; for this meritorious conduct, was offered promotion to Lieutenancy, but refused it, as his brother was already holding such office in the same company, and Mr. Knoop declined to have too much honor bestowed upon one family. After Mr. Knoop's return from the army, he engaged as a dealer in nursery stock, which business he followed some ten years; finally located in Casstown at his present place of business, and carried on a general merchandise trade, which he has successfully conducted for six years; here with pleasure we have recorded the history of another branch of the Knoop family, whose lives were full of labor and usefulness in the early settlements of this county, and their patriotism exhibited in the defense of their country in its time of danger deserves to be held sacred and worthy of praise from future generations.

DANIEL H. KNOOP, farmer; P. O. Casstown; born in York Co., Penn., Nov. 6, 1806; is son of Jacob and Frances (Hursh) Knoop, who were also born in Pennsylvania; the grandparents were American born, but the great-grandparents came from Germany. The father, Jacob, lived and died in Pennsylvania, but the

mother came to Ohio with her son Daniel and died here. They were the parents of six children, of whom our subject, Daniel, is the only one now living; he removed to Miami Co. in the spring of 1832 and located upon the farm where he still resides, having made a continued residence of nearly half a century; he bought, when he located, 160 acres, of which about one-half was partly cleared; at the time he arrived there were but two houses, and they were log cabins, in what is now called Casstown. Mr. Knoop was united in marriage Feb. 2, 1843, with Cassandra Jackson, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Criddlebaugh) Jackson, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio at quite an early day; they were parents of eight children, of whom four are living, viz., Elizabeth, now Mrs. Bousman; Cassandra, Henry, and Maria, now Widow Havens. Daniel and wife are parents of five children, viz., Henry C., Josiah, George B. (deceased), William M. and Albert. Mr. Knoop has borne his share of the hardships and deprivations of those early days—raising corn and selling at 15 cents per bushel, hauling to market over the mud roads, taking flour to Cincinnati and selling it at $2.50 per barrel; these were times which required labor, industry and economy. Most manfully did they fight their battles through, enduring all trials and dangers. But now they see things existing quite differently; where once the forest stood, now waving fields of grain are seen, fine houses and barns have replaced the old log cabins, comfort and pleasure reigning unalloyed with the trials and dangers of those early days. Mr. Knoop's labors have been crowned with success; he now owns 635 acres of fine land, mostly surrounding the village of Casstown; in fact, the south part of the town is built upon his land; he also owns 360 acres of land in Indiana; this has nearly all been accumulated by his own labors and industry; in this respect, his life will stand as a shining example to all future generations. Mr. Knoop has been one who has had the confidence of the people, having been Director in the National Bank of Troy for nine years, also of the Hydraulic Works, Turnpikes, etc., holding at one time five Directorships, and has also been Township Trustee for several terms. Mr. Knoop and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, their membership covering a period of thirty-five years or more, they being among the constituent members of the organization of the church in Casstown. This is a record of another of the early settlers, one of the Knoop family, who are classed among the fathers of Miami Co., whose history and record of labors, success, honest dealings and life of Christian work, add to the laurels of the Knoop family.

CHRISTIAN LE FEVRE, farmer; P. O. Troy; born in Miami Co. Oct. 12, 1826; is son of Christian and Jely (Meloy) Lefevre. Mr. Lefevre was born in Maryland June 7, 1786, and Mrs. Lefevre in Pennsylvania May 17, 1789; the father Patrick Meloy, was born in Ireland May 25, 1762, her mother Elizabeth, born June 16, 1762, and married March 17, 1808. Christian and Jely Lefevre were parents of thirteen children, viz., Sarah, born March 15, 1809, deceased; John, born Oct. 12, 1810; Elizabeth, born Jan. 20, 1812, deceased; William C. M., born Jan. 11, 1814, deceased; Naomi, born April 29, 1815, deceased; Amy H., born March 1, 1817, deceased; Rezon M., born Aug. 16, 1818, and James V., born April 24, 1820, both deceased; Alfred, born April 23, 1822, now a physician in Tippecanoe; Cyrus, whose sketch appears in this work; Christian; Solomon G., born Aug. 23, 1828, deceased, and Mary, born July 12, 1830, deceased. Christian lived with his father till 27 years of age. Oct. 13, 1853, was celebrated his marriage with Nancy E. Cecil, daughter of John and Rebecca Cecil, who were natives of Virginia and came to this county at an early day. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom three only are living, viz., Mary, now Mrs. A. J. Ryne, living in Kansas; Letitia, now Mrs. Hart, living in Dayton, Ohio, and Rebecca, now Mrs. Gardner, living in Illinois. Christian and Nancy, by this union, have had six children, viz., Charles B., born Sept. 13, 1854, deceased; Cory S., born Dec. 24, 1855; Cordelia Edna, born April 27, 1858, now Mrs. Deweese; John C., born Dec. 26, 1860; Nellie May, born Feb. 18, 1868, and Mary C., born Feb. 27, 1872. After their marriage, they lived two years on his father's place, and

in February, 1856, located upon the farm where he now lives, having made a continued residence here of over twenty-four years. He has 162 acres of excellent land, all in cultivation, with comfortable brick house, good barns and everything required for comfort and convenience. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, his membership extending over a period of thirty-six years, and is now an Elder in the church. The father, Christian, being one of the pioneers of this county, enduring the many hardships and dangers of that day, we take pleasure in placing the names of their family upon the pages of history. The Christian character and works of this family are worthy of being followed by the generations of the future; the father having been an Elder in the church most of his life, five of his sons following his footsteps, in active Christian work, and Elders in the church.

EDMOND D. LEWIS, farmer; P. O. Casstown; born in Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio; is the son of William C. and Elizabeth (Davis) Lewis; he was born in New Jersey and came to Ohio with his parents at an early day; she was born in Warren Co. William Lewis assisted his father during the war of 1812, hauling supplies for the army; his ancestors were from England, and his wife's from Germany. William C. Lewis, the father, followed wagon-making during his life; he lived to be only about 37 years of age, dying October, 1832; his wife died about seven years previous. They were parents of four children, viz., Edmund D., Thomas, Cassie, and Elizabeth, dying in infancy. The subject of this sketch, being only 13 years of age when his father died, was bound out till he should arrive at majority, to Michael McGinnis, a wagon-maker; here he served his apprenticeship until 21 years of age, partly in Warren Co. and Brown Township, this county. When of age, Mr. Lewis established a manufactory of his own in Casstown, which he carried on for fifteen years, then sold out and bought the farm upon which he now resides. He was united in marriage, Jan. 26, 1843, with Deborah, daughter of Albert and Caroline (Throckmorton) Howland, who were natives of New Jersey, coming to Warren Co. soon after the war of 1812, and thence going to Miami Co. By this union they have had four children, viz., Cassie Ann, now Mrs. D. J. Whitmore; William A.; Lizzie M., now Mrs. Alonzo Hartley, living in Troy; and Thomas D. Mr. Lewis has been on the farm twenty-four years. He is a Republican, has held the office of Township Trustee six or seven terms, and last fall, was elected Real Estate Appraiser for this township, thus showing the confidence reposed in him by the community in which he lives. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for ten years, and his wife for eleven years.

DAVID S. LONG, farmer; P. O. Christiansburg, Champaign Co., Ohio; born in Blount Co., Tenn., Dec. 20, 1811; is a son of James and Sarah Long, who are fully written of in sketch of Moses E. Long in this work. He came to Miami Co. in 1830, and lived with his parents till their death; David has always remained upon the old home farm, has kept up all improvements, and added to his possessions by the purchase of another farm, so that now he owns 180 acres of good land, and is one of the enterprising farmers of Lost Creek Township, with excellent provision for all the comforts of life. Mr. Long is a member of Social Lodge, No. 139, of I. O. O. F., of Addison, Ohio; has been through all the chairs and the Encampment, having been a member for twenty-nine years.

MOSES E. LONG, farmer; P. O. Christiansburg, Champaign Co.; born in Tennessee Dec. 26, 1813; is a son of James and Sarah (Mackey) Long, who were born in Ireland, coming to this country in 1783; he remained a short time in Pennsylvania then went to Virginia, where he was married; in 1805, he removed to Tennessee, and, in 1816, came to Ohio, locating at what is now Cumminsville; November, 1830, he went to Miami Co. and settled on the farm now owned by David S. Long, where he lived till his death, which occurred Aug. 3, 1860, his wife Sarah, departing this life in May, 1864. Mr. James Long was born July 24, 1770; was made a Master Mason March 3, 1790; received the Chapter and Encampment degrees May 13, 1791, and "declared off" the same day; when he died, he was over 90 years of age, and for seventy years a Mason, being at his death perhaps the oldest Mason in Ohio; he was the father of twelve children, of whom four are

living—Samuel H., David S., Moses E. and Elizabeth J. (now Widow Overton), living in Addison, Ohio. Moses E. Long was married July 6, 1837, to Martha Howell, daughter of Daniel and Phœbe Howell, natives of Virginia, who came to Ohio at an early day, but during the Indian troubles were driven out, taking refuge again in Virginia; after a time they returned, locating in Miami Co., where they lived and died; they were parents of nine children, of whom five are living—Martha, Andrew, Huldah, Naomi (now Mrs. Bowers, living in Ohio,) and Daniel C. Daniel Howell was strictly a pioneer, opening out in the wilderness, and living in a log cabin, when there was but one road—the old State road opened by Gen. Wayne in the early campaigns—their neighbors being five to six miles distant at Casstown; they went to mill on horseback many miles to Mad River, following "blazed paths" through the woods; the present generation know but little of the hardships these first settlers endured, and future generations can have but a faint conception; the blessings received from their labors will ever deserve their most grateful praise and remembrance. Moses E. and wife were parents of nine children, of whom five are living—Isabel E. (now Mrs. J. Johnson), Laura L. (now Mrs. Williams), Phœbe A. (now Mrs. Kennedy), Sarah J. and Volney D.; Mr. Long lived with his father till 1842, removing to the "Thomas farm" for ten years, coming back to the home farm for two years, thence going to Addison for eleven years, where he engaged in the saw-mill and lumber business; in 1865, he settled on the farm where he has since resided; this farm consists of 80 acres of good land, which he has improved, and erected good buildings, so that he has a very pleasant and comfortable farm residence. Mr. Long is a member of Social Lodge, No. 139, I. O. O. F., of Addison, Ohio; has been through all the chairs and Encampment, having been a member for thirty years.

JOHN W. LONG, farmer; P. O. Christiansburg. He was born in Tennessee in 1807, and is a son of William and Mary Long; Mr. William Long was born in Ireland in 1772, coming to this country with his brother James, who is mentioned in the sketch of Moses E. Long; they left Ireland, at the time of the rebellion, for the safety of their lives; Mary, the mother, was born in Pennsylvania, her ancestry coming from Scotland. They were married in Virginia, and in 1804 removed to East Tennessee; they removed to Ohio in 1816, at what is now Cumminsville, then going, in 1826, to Miami Co., on to the farm where John now resides; there he lived and died, departing this life May 16, 1857, his wife Mary dying April 3, 1854; he was a pioneer of this section, striking the first blow with the ax in the unbroken forests, where he made a home. He was one of the volunteers from East Tennessee in the war of 1812, and served four months for the protection of the frontier settlements; they were the parents of six children, of whom four are living, viz., John W., Margaret Ann, now Widow Fordyce, living in Piqua; Isabella, now Widow Shidler, with her children, in Cincinnati and Evansville; and Francis E.; William was a member of the fraternity of A., F. & A. M., having become such in Ireland when quite young, and continued in the order till his death. John W., our subject, married Mary Shidler March 4, 1832, daughter of John and Susanna Shidler; Mr. Shidler was born in Pennsylvania, his ancestry coming from Germany; they were parents of twelve children, three now living—Aaron, living in Indiana; Susanna, now Widow Winters, living in Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Isaac, living in Cincinnati; John and wife are the parents of six children, of whom four are living—Sarah Bell; Susanna Ellen, now Mrs. Downey; James Judson and Julius C.; the son, James Judson, was married to Jennie Hill Sept. 30, 1869, daughter of Harry Hill, of Addison, Ohio; she was born in Piqua, in 1852; they reside with the father on the home place; William P., a son, deceased, lost his life in the battle of Stone River, in the war of the rebellion; he was a member Co. A, 2d O. V. I. Mr. Long lost his wife by death, Jan. 28, 1874. He has been Township Trustee two years and is, politically, a Republican. He is a member of the Baptist Church, having been connected with it for forty years, and Deacon for thirty-five years.

GEORGE G. McDOWELL, farmer; P. O. Casstown; he was born in Miami Co. Feb. 26, 1819, and is the son of Alexander and Mary (German) McDowell;

he was born in Virginia, and his wife in Maryland; the grandfather, Mark, was born in Pennsylvania, but the great-grandfather came from Ireland; Alexander and Mary were parents of twelve children, of whom five are now living, viz., Jane, now Mrs. James Estey, living in Darke Co., Ohio; George G.; Alexander; James D., now in California; Samuel D., also in California. Alexander, the father, came to this county and located in Lost Creek Township in March, 1818, being one of the early settlers; he settled right in the woods, and cut out the first stick of timber, built a log cabin and commenced in pioneer style; at the corner of the McDowell farm, in the early settlement, they erected a block-house for the protection of the families of the neighborhood against the Indians; he has been a resident here for sixty-two years, constituting him one of the oldest residents now living in the township; Mr. George McDowell lived with his father till about 24 years of age. Feb. 14, 1843, was celebrated his marriage with Mary Weatherhead, daughter of James and Margaret Weatherhead; Mr. Weatherhead was born in Kentucky, his wife in Maryland, coming to this county at quite an early day; they have had eight children, viz., Frances Jane (deceased), Samantha A., William, James A., John N., Henry H., Alice Oniska and Edith Armitta; Mr. McDowell, after his marriage, lived on rented farms for about six years, then he bought the Hatfield farm, upon which he lived fourteen years; he then went to the farm where he now is and has since resided. Mr. McDowell is, politically, a Democrat, and has been Township Trustee for four terms and Assessor for three terms.

LEWIS C. MANNING, farmer; P. O. Casstown. Among the names of the early settlers of Miami Co. we find that of John Manning, who was born in Maryland in 1742, and was a son of John and Sarah (Hall) Manning, who removed from Maryland to Loudoun Co., Va., when John, their son, was about 6 or 7 years of age; soon after their arrival, they died, leaving John and a younger brother, Edmund, orphans; they were then taken and raised by a Mr. Hutcheson, and, when arriving at majority, were among the first pioneer settlers of Red Stone country, in Pennsylvania; here John was united in marriage with Sarah Shauhan, by whom he had four or five children, two of whom lived to grow to maturity; the eldest, Amos, was a teamster in Gen. Wayne's campaign against the Indians; was taken sick and died at Greenville in 1796; Betsey, the other child, was married to Bethuel Covault; John, having lost his wife by death, was afterward married to Elizabeth Harnett, by whom he had thirteen children, ten of whom grew up and married as follows: Sarah, married Charles Hilliard; John, married Jane Berry; Enos, married Grassel Cox; Nancy, married Daniel Hilliard; William, married Ruth Julian; Benjamin, married Harriet Denman; Edward, married Mary Danford; Amos, married Rachel Dills; Nathaniel, married Sarah Line; and Elias, married Sarah Frost. The four first mentioned were born in Pennsylvania, and the others in the "Northwest Territory." Mr. Manning lost his second wife by death, and was married the third time, to Elizabeth Hamlet, by whom he had one child, viz., Margaret, who grew up to womanhood and married T. J. Larsh, of Preble Co., Ohio; in the establishment of the "Mason and Dixon Line," Mr. Manning was employed, as an axman, in cutting through the heavy timbered lands, and, while performing this duty, took observations of this Red Stone country on the Monongahela River, where, a short time following, he settled as above related; for some time he dealt extensively in furs and ginseng, they being at that time chief articles of export of that country; afterward, he erected a grist-mill, which was the first one ever in that country, which he ran successfully till 1789, when he sold out, and removed to what was then known as the Northwest Territory, locating at the mouth of the Miami, at a place called Columbia; here he remained about three years, then went up the river about eight miles to a place called Round Bottom; here he erected a grist-mill, which was probably the first mill on the Little Miami; this mill he ran till 1799, when he sold out to John Smith, who was one of the first delegates to Congress from this Territory; afterward, he located at what is now Piqua, in Miami Co., and here he soon erected a saw and grist mill, being the first mill in what is now Miami Co.; in the erection of this mill, the stone was hewn out of a bowlder, and the

spindles made from old iron hinges taken from the fort at Greenville, after its reduction; the bolting-cloths he obtained by riding to Lexington, Ky., on horseback; under all these disadvantages to obtain materials for the building of the mill, through the enterprise and energy of this pioneer, the work was accomplished, which proved so great a blessing and convenience to this new settlement; their appreciation of the benefits of this mill in the settlement was evidenced by the anxiety manifested for its preservation during the great freshet of 1805, which threatened its destruction, as it was surrounded by water from the overflow of the river; Squire Caldwell, the first Justice of the Peace of Washington Township, recommended passing a cable around the mill and making it fast, to secure its safety; but the mill stood unscathed, and remained for many years to serve the community; Mr. Manning, with the assistance of Armstrong Brandon, in 1807, platted and laid out the town of Piqua, Mr. Brandon receiving, for his services in this work, each alternate lot; in April, 1817, Mr. Manning's labors were finished, and he was called from works to rewards. Here ended the life of one of the most enterprising pioneers of Miami Co., whose whole life was made up of the greatest activity, and who, not satisfied with the slow routine of old settlements, continually sought wider fields for activity and usefulness; in the opening-out and establishing business in pioneer settlements, like Washington, his name will be handed down to future generations for praise and admiration. Enos, the father of our subject, came to Ohio with his father when only 2 years of age, and to Piqua when about 13 years of age; here he remained with his father till the war of 1812, when he entered the army as a teamster, and was in active service as such during the war; was at Detroit at the surrender of Hull's army, and there lost his team, his only property, for which he afterward received remuneration from the Government; after the close of the war, he engaged in the mercantile trade in Piqua for several years, but, financially, proved unsuccessful; he was one of the proprietors, and laid off in lots the North Addition of Piqua; he, like his father, was a very active, energetic business man, and seemed to possess the same proclivities for the milling business, having, during his life, erected three mills in the vicinity of Piqua; though not financially meeting the same success as his father, he lived through the panic, or convulsions of the war times, never wholly prostrated financially, as he had an energy and business tact which enabled him to overcome all obstacles. He was united in marriage May 16, 1816, with Grassel Cox, daughter of Benjamin S. Cox, a native of Maryland; by this union they had nine children, of whom two are now living, viz., Lewis C. and James S. (now living in Dayton, Ohio); Mr. Manning lost his wife by death in 1840, and, Oct. 24, 1854, he, too, passed away, without one moment's warning, by a stroke of palsy. Lewis C. Manning was born in Piqua March 23, 1817, and remained with his father till his death. In June, 1855, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson, daughter of William and Elizabeth Mendenhall, who were early settlers of this county; by this union they had two children, viz., William and Harry; in October, 1870, he lost his wife by death, and, in 1873, was married to Mrs. Melvina Beamer, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Rossiter, who are fully mentioned in the sketch of B. V. Rossiter in this work. After Mr. Manning's first marriage, he located in Piqua, and, like his father and grandfather, engaged in the milling business; this mill he ran till 1864, then going to Shelby Co., where he ran a grist and saw mill for four years; then back to Piqua, where he served as Justice of the Peace for six years, finally settling on the farm upon which he now resides; this farm consists of 120 acres, and is the old Rossiter homestead farm; here he anticipates passing the balance of his life in agricultural pursuits, looking upon this occupation as one of the most independent and pleasant pursuits man can engage in. Mr. Manning, in his childhood days, obtained but a limited education; as he possessed a naturally quick and perceptive intellect, through application and observation, combined with study, he is now a man of more than ordinary attainments, quite well read in law, and possessing a general knowledge of business, political and civil government. We have here made quite an extended sketch of the Manning family, because, as a pioneer family of

Miami Co. of more than ordinary interest, and of active lives of labor and usefulness, they deserve special and prominent place in this history.

JESSE MEEK, farmer; P. O. Christiansburgh, Champaign Co.; born in Pennsylvania Nov. 18, 1800; is a son of Basil and Diana (Evans) Meek, who were also born in Pennsylvania, the grandparents being from England; the parents removed to Ohio in the spring of 1804, when Jesse was 3 years of age, locating first in Hocking Co., where they resided about ten years; then going to Miami Co., locating on a farm near Tippecanoe, soon after the close of the war of 1812; here he continued until his advanced age demanded that he should retire from hard work and active life; he placed the care and management of the farm with his son John, living with him, and the other children, during the remainder of his life; in November, 1863, he died, being nearly 88 years of age, and his wife, living till March, 1864, aged 85 years; both now lie in the family cemetery, upon the farm of Jesse Meek; they were parents of nine children, of whom three are now living, viz., Jesse, David and Dr. Isaac Meek, of Troy; Jesse lived with his father till 23 years of age. Oct. 23, 1823, he was united in marriage with Sarah M. Dye, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Jackson) Dye, who were born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio, becoming among the early settlers of Miami Co.; were cotemporaries of the Knoops, Gerards, Martins, etc., of pioneer notoriety of Miami Co.; by this marriage Mr. Meek and wife have become parents of nine children, of whom five are now living, viz., Diana (now Widow Morris, residing in Troy), Benjamin Dye (living in Indiana), Sylvester, William W. and John L.; after Mr. Meek's marriage, he located upon the farm where he now resides, which he took right in the thick, heavy timber, his nearest neighbor being two miles distant; soon others located near him, where they toiled and labored, aiding one another in their log-rollings, etc., being true neighbors in those days; now, Mr. Meek has a beautiful farm, having by his labor cleared some 90 acres, and erected good buildings, with all necessary improvements; he has now made a continued residence here of fifty-seven years, and is nearly 80 years of age; he has given the management of the farm to his son John, who is married and lives with him on the place. Mr. Meek and wife are members of the Baptist Church, having been such for forty-five years.

REV. ADOLPHUS B. NIXON, minister; P. O. Casstown; born in Boothsville, Marion Co., W. Va., Aug. 6, 1846; is a son of Robert P. and Catharine Caroline (Hayhurst) Nixon, who were also born in Virginia, the grandparents coming from the same State, the ancestry originally from England; the grandfather (Hayhurst) is still living, at the advanced age of 94 years; he was in the war of 1812, and passed through many conflicts with the Indians; Robert and Catharine are still residents of West Virginia; he was in the Union army in the war of the rebellion, through its entire service; they were the parents of thirteen children, of whom ten are now living, viz., Sebastian C., Adolphus, Harman A. (residing in Illinois, a minister of the Gospel), William A., Ella C. (now Mrs. Robinson, of West Virginia), John S. (also of West Virginia), Addie M. (living in West Virginia) Alice C. and Harvey R., twins (now living in West Virginia) and Wayland L.; Rev. Nixon lived with his parents till 24 years of age; he engaged in the occupation of farming; having obtained a good common-school education and one year's course at the Academy at Pruntytown, he now entered the Denison University, at Granville, Ohio, where he remained three years, when his health failing, he was obliged to desist from further prosecution of his studies; he came to Miami Co., engaged in the occupation of teaching, which he followed about one year, and during this time was called to preach the Gospel, making his first effort in the Baptist Church at Casstown; on Dec. 20, 1873, was regularly ordained as a minister of the Gospel. March 26, 1874, was united in marriage with Sarah Alice S. Barnes, a daughter of Abel R. and Mary Barnes, who were born in Ohio, and were parents of four children, of whom two are now living, viz., William Crozier and Sarah Alice S. Samuel T., now deceased, was in the war of the rebellion, where, from exposure and hardships, he contracted disease which caused his

death five months after his return from the army ; his was one of the many lives sacrificed in the defense of our country. Rev. Nixon and wife have had one child, viz., Mamie Pearl, now deceased. Soon after their marriage, they removed to Chicago, and he took a course of study in the Theological Seminary, being engaged there one year. Having retained his pastorate in the church at Casstown and also at Lena, he returned to Casstown and took charge of these churches, remaining their pastor to the present time ; during his pastorate here the membership of the Casstown Church has increased from sixty-eight to one hundred and forty members, and that of the Lena Church from seventy to two hundred and fifty members, showing a remarkable progress, and we may hope that as he is still a young man in the Master's vineyard, that, as a watchman upon the walls of Zion, the great and good work he has done may be but the beginning of a greater work in the future, and at the last great day he may have "many stars in his crown of rejoicing."

ANDREW RALSTON, farmer ; P. O. Fletcher ; born in Miami Co. Jan. 26, 1839 ; is son of Barnabas and Melinda (Welchhans) Ralston. He was born in this county Aug 9, 1807, being probably one of the oldest men now living who was born in Miami Co. His wife, Melinda, was born in Warren Co., Ohio. The grandfather, Allen Ralston, was born in Scotland, and came to this country with his parents when only 3 years of age, arriving in the last ship which was permitted to come over prior to the Revolutionary war. The mother of Barnabas was a daughter of Barnabas Blue, of pioneer history in the early settlement of this county. Barnabas and Melinda were the parents of five children, viz., Jacob, David, Catharine, deceased ; Mary, deceased, and Andrew. Barnabas, the father, has always from his birth lived upon the same section of land, Sec. 22, and after his marriage he settled, cleared and cultivated the farm from its native woods. Mr. Ralston, our subject, has lived with his father most of his life, being unmarried, and having taken charge of and carried on the farm for several years. Politically, he is a Democrat. In August, 1862, during the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in the 110th O. V. I., and served till the close of the war ; he was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and several engagements under Gen. Sheridan in his Shenandoah Valley campaigns of 1864 ; he was sent back to the Potomac army, with which he remained, taking part in the many engagements that occurred up to the close of the war ; in the final engagement at Petersburg it was their 6th Corps, as declared in a speech of Gen. Mead, that broke the rebel lines and caused the evacuation of Petersburg, and, consequently, of Richmond ; then followed the surrender of Gen. Lee, which glorious sight was gladly and fully witnessed by Mr. Ralston.

REV. ELIJAH M. RAPP, minister, Casstown ; born in Miami Co., Ohio, on the farm where he now resides, Oct. 14, 1836 ; is a son of Barnett and Mary (Wersler) Rapp, who were born in Pennsylvania; and removed to this county in spring of 1836, locating on the farm where our subject now resides. The grandparents were also natives of Pennsylvania, the ancestry originally coming from Germany and Scotland. Barnett and Mary were parents of ten children, of whom five are now living, viz., Benjamin F., Caroline V., Elijah, Laura C., now Mrs. James H. Stratton and Oliver B. When they located on this farm there was but a small portion cleared, with log buildings, in which they lived for several years, clearing and making improvements as time and means would permit ; being a blacksmith by trade, he worked more or less at that in connection with farming during the greater portion of his life ; he succeeded in getting most of his farm under cultivation, and erected comfortable and convenient buildings. The father departed this life Aug. 27, 1875, and the mother Aug. 16, 1876 ; they had been active Christian workers in the church for many years, having united with the Valley Baptist Church of Chester Co., Penn., in September, 1832 ; when, locating here, united with the Lost Creek Baptist Church by letter. Mr. Elijah Rapp, at 18 years of age, went to learn the carpenter trade with James Long, with whom he served one year, then with his brother Benjamin, with whom he served two years ;

he and his brother entered into partnership and carried on the business about six months, when he bought out his brother and managed the business till 1859 ; he returned home and farmed his father's place till 1862, when, at the call of his country he enlisted in her defense in the 94th O. V. I., serving through the war. He was united in marriage Dec. 25, 1859, with Mary F. Sayers, born June 16, 1841, being a daughter of Benjamin and Emiline (Tytus) Sayers, he being born in Miami Co., and she in New Jersey. They were parents of only one child, Mary F. Elijah and Mary by their union have had four children, viz., Elmer Elsworth, Barnett Augustus, deceased, Charles Estus and William Hartley. After Mr. Rapp's return from the war, he located on a piece of land about one mile north of the home farm, being a place the family had purchased while he was in the army ; here he farmed this piece of land in connection with working at his trade till September, 1867, when he was ordained a minister in the Christian Church, filling ministerial duties in the church since that time. In the fall of 1870, Mr. Rapp sold their property and located in Casstown, where he resided till the spring of 1878, when he moved back to the home farm, where he has since resided. They have been members of the church since the spring of 1858.

CHARLES P. ROGERS, farmer ; P. O. Casstown ; born Oct. 18, 1818, in Clermont Co., Ohio ; is the son of Asa and Rebecca (Parker) Rogers, who were both born in New Jersey, and came to Ohio after the war of 1812, locating in Clermont Co., where he remained till about 1825, when he moved into this county and located in Lost Creek, remaining there until his death, July 31, 1874, aged nearly 83 years ; his wife died Dec. 15, 1872, aged 75 years ; they were the parents of eleven children, viz., Charles P., Isaac (deceased), John, Furman (deceased), Jarvis S., Mary Ann (now Mrs. Hammon, living in Troy), Joseph P., Lewis K. (deceased), Nancy (now Mrs. Sayers, in Troy), Harriet S. (now Mrs. Dr. I. Dever, living in Troy), and Sarah Jane, now Mrs. George W. Cosley, of Troy. When Mr. Rogers, the father of our subject, located in this county, he settled in the woods, where there was a log cabin, into which they moved ; he cleared the farm, set out a good orchard, and had all in good cultivation. In the spring of 1847, he moved into Casstown, where he died. Our subject lived with his father till 19 years of age, when he left home and went to Addison to learn the blacksmith's trade, remaining there till 21 years of age ; then he worked as a journeyman in different places for about two years, when he went home to his father's, where, after a time, he built a shop and carried on blacksmithing until 1846 ; moved then to Casstown, and there carried on the business until 1863, when he left his trade and went on to a farm, since which he has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits ; he located at his present residence in February, 1866 ; he now owns 223 acres of land, in good repair. Mr. Rogers was married Sept. 30, 1846, to Sarah, daughter of George Cox ; they had one child, viz., Furman C. Mr. Rogers lost his wife Aug. 11, 1849, and Sept. 10, 1850, was united in marriage with Mrs. Eliza Ann Walker, daughter of George and Sarah Markley, who were natives of Pennsylvania ; they have had seven children, viz., Lewis (deceased), Florence (deceased), Irene, (now Mrs. A. B. Thackera), Madison (deceased), Theodore L., Gilbert M. and Sherman T. Mr. Rogers is, politically, a Republican.

BAINBRIDGE V. ROSSITER, farmer ; P. O. Casstown ; born in Miami Co., July 18, 1838 ; is son of Thomas W. and Elizabeth (Wesler) Rossiter, who were born in Pennsylvania, the grandparents were also natives of Pennsylvania ; the ancestry on the father's side were probably from France, and on the mother's side from Germany. The parents, Thomas and Elizabeth, removed to this county in October, 1835, where they resided till the death of Thomas, which occurred in July, 1869 ; the mother is still living, and is now 77 years of age. They were parents of seven children, of whom four are now living, viz., Melvina E., now Mrs. L. C. Manning ; Byron P. ; Mary A., now Mrs. D. Eyer, living in Iowa ; and Bainbridge V. Mr. Rossiter lived with his parents till his marriage, which occurred May 20, 1862, when he was united to Catharine Eyer, daughter of Samuel and Esther Eyer, who were born in Pennsylvania, but located in this county at an early day. They

were the parents of nine children, of whom four are living, viz., Sarah, now Mrs. Levi Simmons; David, living in Iowa; Elizabeth, now Mrs. William Howell, also in Iowa, and Henry. May 20, 1864, the second anniversary of their marriage, his wife Catharine was taken away by death. In April, 1867, Mr. Rossiter was united in marriage with Harriet Deweese, daughter of William and Susannah Deweese, who were natives of Virginia, but settled in this county at an early day. They were parents of ten children, of whom three are living, viz., John, Mary A., and Harriet. By this union they have three children—Elmer B., born May 26, 1868; Harry G., born Sept. 9, 1871; and Marvin T., born Nov. 4, 1876. Thomas, the father of our subject, was a carpenter by trade, which he followed more or less for many years, in conjunction with farming; but later in life he took up the practice of medicine, which he followed several years, till, his health failing him, he retired from all active business. He was a very active Christian worker; organized the first Sabbath school ever held in Lost Creek Township, of which he was Superintendent for many years. Mr. Rossiter, our subject, after his marriage, located upon the farm where he now resides, comprising 135 acres with two good houses, barns and other buildings. Politically, Mr. Rossiter is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church; he having been a member for twenty years, and she for eleven years.

BYRON P. ROSSITER, farmer; P. O. Casstown. Byron P. Rossiter, son of Thomas W. and Elizabeth Rossiter, was born on the banks of the Schuylkill River, in Chester Co., Penn.; settled with his parents in this county in 1835, in Lost Creek Township, Sec. 14.

JOSHUA ROUTZAHN, farmer; P. O. Casstown; born in Maryland Oct. 31, 1832; is a son of Adam and Mary (Poffenberger) Routzahn, who were also born in Maryland and still reside there. They are the parents of seven children, viz., Isaiah, Joshua, Elizabeth M., Catharine R., Carlton C., David B. and Manzella S. The grandparents came from Germany. Our subject lived with his father till his majority, then came West to Ohio, and located in this county and township; he worked a few months for Henry Yates, then went to John Odaffer's, where he remained about fifteen years, working the farm on shares, at the expiration of which time he bought the farm where he now resides. On Sept. 16, 1857, he was married to Harriet Odaffer, daughter of John and Mary (Swords) Odaffer, both born in Pennsylvania. They were parents of eight children, viz., David (deceased), Elizabeth, Catharine, Harriet, Mary (married to D. Whitmore, but now deceased), Sarah, Emiline and Almeda. The family of Odaffers were early pioneers in this county, coming here in about 1826. Mr. Routzahn and wife are parents of one child, viz., Minnie K. He has a farm consisting of 80 acres, good buildings and everything needed to make a pleasant home. He is one who has the confidence of the community in which he lives; has been Township Trustee three years, and Assessor three years. Mr. Routzahn has been a member of the Lutheran Church for thirty years; his wife has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly twenty years.

JOHN R. STRATTON, farmer; P. O. Casstown; born in Miami Co., Ohio, on the farm upon which he now resides, Nov. 27, 1831; is a son of Orange and Isabella (Long) Stratton, he being born in Pennsylvania and she in Virginia. The grandparents on the father's side were born in Connecticut, on the mother's side in Ireland, coming to this country with their parents when about 10 years of age; the grandparents on the father's side came to Ohio and located in Hamilton Co. in about 1820, where they lived and died; on the mother's side they came and located in Miami Co. in about 1830. Orange and Isabella, the parents, located first in Hamilton Co., Ohio, where they lived about ten years, going thence to Miami Co., and locating upon the farm now owned by John; they had nine children, five of whom are living, viz., John R., James H., De Witt Clinton, Huldah M. (now Mrs. John E. Walker) and Martha H. Mr. Stratton, our subject, remained with his parents till 17 years of age, when he went to Cincinnati, into Roberts & Moffatt's dry-goods establishment, where he clerked for four years, then went to

New Orleans, clerking in a wholesale grocery two years; removing to St. Louis, he clerked two years; arriving at Davenport, Iowa, he clerked six years; thence going twenty miles into the country, he rented a farm, where he remained two years. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 20th Iowa V. I., and served through the war of the rebellion; was in the battle of Vicksburg, when that place was taken, and at the taking of Ft. Morgan, and other engagements; at the close of the war he received an honorable discharge, and returned home; he then located upon the home place with his parents. He was united in marriage, Dec. 13, 1866, with Jennie A. Walker, daughter of John and Margaret Walker, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to this county about 1850; they were the parents of six children, of whom three are now living, viz., Josiah, John and Jennie A. Mr. Stratton and wife by this union have had four children, viz., Othniel (dying in infancy), Eugene Clifford, Curtis W. and Susan Viola; they remained with their parents till their death, the father dying Oct. 1, 1875, and the mother April 4, 1879, since which time John has farmed the place; he has 80 acres of good land, with comfortable buildings, constituting a pleasant farmer's residence. Politically, Mr. Stratton is a Republican; religiously, he is a Presbyterian.

JAMES M. STUART, blacksmith, Casstown. Among the business men of Casstown, and one of the most prominent blacksmiths of the town, is James M. Stuart, who was born in Armstrong Co., Penn., March 21, 1834; he is a son of James and Hannah (Moore) Stuart, who were natives of Pennsylvania; the grandfather came from Scotland, and the grandmother was born in Pennsylvania, but her ancestry also came from Scotland. James and Hannah were parents of nine children, of whom five are living—William J., living in Sharon, Penn.; David P., of Clarion, Penn.; John G., of Shelby Co., Mo.; Alexander S. and James M. The parents lived and died in Pennsylvania; the mother dying when James was only two years of age, but the father still kept house and took care of his children, till James was twelve years of age, when he was placed with his married sister, with whom he lived till sixteen years of age; at this age he went to learn the blacksmith's trade with Henry Crumb, of Kittanning, Penn., where he served an apprenticeship of four years; thence came to Ohio, located in Brown Township, this county, and carried on his trade one year; then worked as a journeyman for one year; tried farming for five years. May 16, 1859, was united in marriage with Frances W. Roberts, daughter of Israel and Elizabeth Roberts, natives of Pennsylvania; by this union they have had eight children, of whom six are now living, viz., Alice E., Charles C., Mary M., Effie J., Lee and Bessie B. After Mr. Stuart's five years of farming had expired, he again went to his trade, which he followed about one year; Aug. 5, 1862, he enlisted in the 94th O. V. I. and served through the war, being with Gen. Sherman in his raid through the South; was in the battles of Perrysville, Ky., Stone River, Tenn., Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, and Resaca; at the latter place his regiment lost every fifth man, being a very severe engagement; was also at the siege of Atlanta and in other battles; his life was spared, and at the close of the war he was permitted to return to his home and friends. He then located in Addison, Champaign Co., Ohio, where he worked at his trade two years; thence came to Casstown, where he has carried on business to the present time; he has been in business here thirteen years, has a good run of custom and is doing well. Mr Stuart is a member of the Baptist Church, his membership covering a period of twenty-two years.

WILLIAM TYLER, blacksmith, Casstown; born in England, April 28, 1830; is a son of Francis and Jane Tyler, who were born in England, and were parents of seven children viz., Fannie, William, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Emma, George and Eliza, all residing in England except William, who, in May, 1852, emigrated to America. He had served a seven-years apprenticeship at blacksmithing under his father, according to law and custom of that country. He located at Kenton, Ohio, worked at his trade two months; then went to Springfield Ohio, where he worked at horse-shoeing exclusively for about three weeks; removed to Dayton, and worked two to three years, being employed in every shop but one in Dayton, his object

being to learn all the ways and modes of the trade in this country, and to become thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the people, and the trade as it exists here. He located at Pleasant Hill, this county, thence going to Preble Co., thence to Troy, afterward to Wisconsin, finally to Casstown, where he has carried on the business fourteen years. About the year 1858 he was united in marriage with Miss Effie, daughter of Peter Banta, by whom he has had four children, of whom three are now living, viz., Caroline, George and Charles. Mr. Tyler has, during his many years of trade in this town, done a good business; his efficiency, by the length and thoroughness of his apprenticeship in England, constitutes him a master workman at his profession; he has accumulated a competency and is prepared to live and enjoy the fruits of his labors; he still works and carries on a good business, preferring work to idleness.

GEN. JOHN WEBB, farmer; P. O. Casstown. Gen. John Webb, who was born in Mason Co., Ky., May 7, 1793, is son of John and Rachel (Davis) Webb, he being a native of Virginia, and she of Pennsylvania; the ancestry on the father's side were from England, and on the mother's side from Wales. The father, John, removed from Kentucky in 1797, and located near Dayton, Ohio, where he resided till 1811, when he started on horseback to come to Miami Co., to view and purchase some land; his horse becoming frightened, he was thrown to the ground and killed, right in sight of his family, Nov. 28, 1811. Gen. Webb, the subject of our sketch, located in this county in 1807, and engaged in teaching a school, which was the first in Lost Creek region; the school-room was a small log house with windows made by holes cut through the logs, and sticks placed perpendicularly, with greased paper pasted over them, through which they received the light; the seats were hewed timbers with legs put into them, constituting benches for the pupils. In this kind of schoolhouses our subject, John, attended, and obtained the limited education qualifying him for his work of teaching, and acquired, prior to 16 years of age, at which time he taught the above-mentioned school; he followed the occupation of teaching for seven or eight years. In the spring of 1812, he bought 128 acres of land, where he now lives, residing in the log cabins then on it. In 1813, he enlisted in the war, expecting to go to Detroit, but the Indians became so dangerous through this section that they had to build block-houses, and reserve a great portion of the soldiers for the home defense. John was among those sent to Greenville, where he served about 6 months; he returned to his farm and mother, who resided with him till her death. On Nov. 14, 1815, he celebrated his marriage with Priscilla Knight, daughter of William and Priscilla (Corbly) Knight, who were natives of Pennsylvania. By this union they had eleven children, viz., Lewis R., William K., Thomas, Benjamin F. and John Shelby, both deceased, dying in California; Jabez S., dying in infancy; Anna, Eliza, dying at 10 years of age; Elvira, now Mrs. Jacob Weatherhead, living in Shelby Co., Ohio; Ellen Maria, deceased, and Julia Ann, deceased. His wife, Priscilla, departed this life from a stroke of palsy, in January, 1870. Gen. Webb has passed through all the trying ordeals of a pioneer life, but his labors have been crowned with success; he has a good farm and everything to make life comfortable and happy; he has been spared to the advanced age of 87 years. In his military life, he passed through all the grades of offices from a common soldier to a Major General. In civil life he has held the offices of Assessor, Appraiser, Constable, Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace; the latter office he held for thirty years; he has been an active member of the Baptist Church for fifty-three years, and its Clerk for forty years, also Clerk of the Mad River Association for about forty years.

SAMUEL WEBB, retired; P. O. Casstown; born in this township and county; is a son of Elisha and Mary Webb, he being a native of Pennsylvania, she of Maryland, whose ancestry is mentioned in the sketch of John Webb, in this work; Elisha, the father, was born Jan. 25, 1778, and came to Miami Co. with his mother and brother John at the date stated in John's sketch, being among the early pioneers; he located on a farm one-half mile north of Casstown, where he cleared a

farm and made a home from the primeval forests; Mr. Webb was a man of peculiar home habits, being a very industrious, hard-working man, very devoted to his home interests and his family; he never even went to Troy, a distance of four miles; the canal having then been built twenty years, he had never seen it until one day, by great coaxing of some of his neighbors, he was induced to go with them and see it; he was religiously very devoted, knowing the Bible almost by heart, yet never attended church, but ever extending his hospitality to the ministers, bringing up his family to be constant attendants of church services; in his later years he became possessed of considerable means, and often loaned money to his neighbors, but would never take a note therefor, believing that if a man's word was not good neither was his note; these were some of his peculiarities, but he was of undoubted character, an excellent neighbor, and one whose life was a benefit to his generation. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living—Hannah (now Mrs. J. Martin), John (now living in Michigan), Samuel B., Rachel (now Widow Cregar, living in Seneca Co., Ohio), Nancy (now Mrs. Jones), Joseph D. (living in Mercer Co.), Pamelia (now Mrs. Young) and James T.; Mary Webb, the mother, departed this life March 17, 1873, and Elisha Oct. 13, 1873. Mr. Webb, our subject, learned the carpenter's trade while young; at this trade and farming he spent most of his life, until 1867; then he became a dealer in nursery stock, which business he followed for nine years, since which he has lived in Casstown mostly, retired from active business. On Sept. 21, 1876, he was united in marriage with Jennie Pyfer, a daughter of John and Mary Ann Pyfer, he being a native of Virginia and she of Maryland; Mr. Pyfer is now a resident of Mercer Co., Ohio; Jennie, their daughter, and wife of our subject, received a good education and taught school for sixteen years, until her marriage with Mr. Webb.

DAVID J. WHITMORE, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Casstown; born in Miami Co.; is a son of Henry and Sarah (Jones) Whitmore; Mr. Whitmore was born in Virginia and his wife in Kentucky; in 1831, he bought and located upon the farm where his son David now lives; they were parents of five children, viz.: Mary Jane (deceased), David J., Elizabeth (now Mrs. Thomas J. Webb, living in Indiana), Sarah E. and Martha A. (twins—deceased); his wife died in 1843, and, in 1845, he was married to Mary Stephenson, daughter of Jacob and Rachel Saylor; Henry, the father, took his farm mostly in the woods, cleared the land and erected all the buildings by his own labor and industry, but, in his later years, was enabled to enjoy the fruits of his labors, and to leave to his children a nice home; he died Sept. 21, 1879; his wife is still living with David. Mr. David Whitmore was united in marriage, in 1858, to Mary W., daughter of John and Mary Odaffer, who were born in Pennsylvania, and came to this county at an early day; they had two children, viz., Henry M. and John C. (deceased); Mr. Whitmore lost his wife in 1864, and, in 1866, was married to Cassie A., daughter of Edmund D. and Deborah M. Lewis; they have had three children, viz., Mary L., Edmund S. and Estella V. Mr. W. has been Township Treasurer one year, and Township Trustee for seven years.

JOHN H. WILGUS, farmer; P. O. Conover; born in Warren Co., Ohio, Oct. 5, 1831; is a son of Thomas and Anna (Hunt) Wilgus, whose sketch appears in full in this work. Mr. Wilgus, our subject, lived with his father till his marriage, which event occurred Aug. 23, 1856, when he was united with Dulcena Frazee, daughter of Lewis and Rebecca (Wolcott) Frazee, who were both born in Ohio, the Frazee family and the Wolcotts being among the early settlers of Miami Co.; the ancestry of the Frazee family were originally from France, and of the Wolcott family from Wales; Lewis and Rebecca were the parents of eight children, of whom five are now living, viz., Jerusha, now Mrs. John Mitchell, of Brown Township; Dulcena; Moses, living in Urbana, Ill.; Sarah, now Mrs. Seise, living in Champaign Co., Ill.; and Morris, also living in Illinois; Mr. Wilgus and wife, by this union, have had nine children, of whom six are now living, viz., Lewis F., John Franklin, Rousseau, Thomas, Ralph and William. After his marriage, Mr.

Wilgus first located on the Frazee farm, where they lived till about 1864, when he came to his present location, where he has since resided; he has 152 acres of excellent land, upon which he has erected a fine brick house, constituting a beautiful farmer's residence. Politically, Mr. Wilgus is a Republican; he has been Township Trustee and held several other offices.

THOMAS WILGUS, farmer; P. O. Conover; born in New Jersey Sept. 18, 1807; is a son of William and Mary (Wright) Wilgus, natives of New Jersey; the grandfather, John, was from England, and the grandmother, McCabe, was of Irish descent; William was born Feb. 29, 1776; he and his wife removed from New Jersey, and landed at Cincinnati June 9, 1815, locating in Warren Co., where they lived and died, he departing this life March 9, 1866, being 90 years of age, and his wife in September, 1843; they were the parents of ten children, of whom seven are living, viz., Thomas, William, James, Daniel (living in Xenia, Ohio), Mary (now Mrs. Joseph Nedry, living in Warren Co.), Lydia (now Widow Dunham, living in Illinois) and Harriet (now Mrs. Sabin, living in Warren Co.). Mr. Wilgus, our subject, was united in marriage Oct. 29, 1830, with Anna Hunt, daughter of John and Jane (Phillips) Hunt, natives of South Carolina and early settlers of Ohio; they had three children, now all deceased, Anna, the wife of Mr. Wilgus, departing this life Oct. 29, 1834; Mr. Wilgus and wife had two children—John H. and Mary (now Mrs. J. Babb). June 16, 1836, he was united in marriage with Hannah Robinson, daughter of Richard and Lydia Robinson, natives of New Jersey; they had four children, of whom three are living—William, Michael R. and Thomas. Mr. Wilgus, after his first marriage, lived in Warren Co. two years, then in Miami Co., on the place where he now resides; this farm, upon which only 25 acres were cleared when he located, with a log cabin, in which they lived for several years, now has 130 acres in cultivation; in 1855, he erected a large frame house, which enabled them to live in comfort; in 1862, his fine house was destroyed by fire, but, with his accustomed energy and industry, he went to work, and, in a short time, had erected his present large house; about the same time, he purchased 250 acres of land adjoining his farm on the south, constituting a farm of 570 acres of excellent land; this he has accumulated by his own labor and industry. Mr. Wilgus and wife have been members of the M. E. Church for twenty-five years.

CHARLES P. YOUNG, tailor, Casstown; born in Maryland May 20, 1829; is a son of Peter and Charlotte (Geisinger) Young, both natives of Maryland, where they lived and died. The grandparents were also natives of Maryland, but the ancestry came from Germany and England. Peter and Charlotte were parents of ten children, of whom six are now living, viz., Sarah Jane, now Mrs. J. W. White; Cassandra G., now Mrs. H. T. Rudy; Ellen; Ann Louisa, now Mrs. Shaffer; Charlotte Elizabeth, now Mrs. Kefauvre; and Charles P.; the five daughters all living at present time in Maryland. In 1850, Mr. Peter Young was Deputy Marshall, and took the census of Middletown and Catoctin Districts, of Maryland. Mr. Young, our subject, lived with his father until 21 years of age, and during this time learned the tailoring business, at which profession he has devoted himself the most of his life; he followed his trade in Maryland till 1864, when he removed to Springfield, Ohio, thence to Miami Co., then back to Springfield, remaining some two years; back to Miami Co. again, where he has since resided, following his trade, having continued the business here for sixteen years. Jan. 13, 1870, Mr. Young was united in marriage with Pamelia P. Webb, daughter of Elisha and Mary Webb, who are mentioned in sketch of John Webb in this work. Mr. Young, has had a life experience at his trade, and is now considered one of the best workmen in the county, having all the work he can attend to, doing a large amount of custom work for Kaufman & Ellis, of Troy. Mr. Young is a stanch Republican, and has been Justice of the Peace for three years.

HARRISON YOUTSEY, farmer; P. O. Casstown; born in Maryland Jan. 20, 1821; is a son of John and Catharine Youtsey, who were probably born in Maryland, the ancestry originally coming from Germany. John and Catharine removed from Maryland to Miami Co. in 1831, and located upon the farm where

G. G. McDowell now resides ; there he lived about seven years, then went to the farm which has since been known as the Sanderson place, and resided three years, after which he resided with his children until his death, which occurred in January, 1859. Mr. Youtsey lived with his father until 20 years of age. Nov. 9, 1843, he was united in marriage with Sarah Ann Saunders, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Sheets) Saunders, by which union they have had eleven children, of whom five are now living, viz., Maria Ellen, now Mrs. Amos Cromer ; William H.; John C. ; Clara, now Mrs. William Linton ; and Andrew S. Mr. Youtsey, after his marriage, located for a few months in Elizabeth Township, near Sheets' Mills, then went on a farm south of Casstown, where he resided about four years, afterward going on to a farm near Miami City and residing four years, finally settling on a farm where he now resides. When Mr. Youtsey was married and started out in life, he was possessed of barely enough means to keep house and live in the most humble style ; now he owns five good farms, embracing 724 acres, all excellent land, and most of the farms have good improvements with excellent buildings ; on his home place he has a large, fine house, which he built since he located upon the farm. This large amount of property has mostly been accumulated by his own energy and industry in the space of thirty-five years.

STAUNTON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN D. BATTSON, farmer ; P. O. Troy ; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, March 14, 1835, and is a son of William and Eacy J. (Donavan) Battson. Mr. Battson was born in Virginia and Mrs. Battson in Pennsylvania, coming to Ohio at an early day. They were parents of two children, viz., John D., and Joseph, dying in infancy. Mr. Battson, the father, was first united in marriage with Sarah McCann, daughter of James and Ann McCann ; by this union they had seven children, of whom five are living, viz., Rachel, James, Mordecai Milton, Maria and Jonathan. He came to this county in 1838, and located in Elizabeth Township, where he remained about three years ; thence into Staunton Township, where he lived and died, departing this life Nov. 5, 1854. Mr. Battson, our subject, lived with his father till his death, and then with his mother till Aug. 28, 1856, when he was united in marriage with Catharine J. Ullery, daughter of Adam and Mary Charlotte Ullery, who were from Germany, coming to this country in 1823 ; they located in Pennsylvania, then in Ohio, near Dayton, where he lived a short time, finally removing to Miami Co., where he lived and died at the advanced age of 89. He was one of the first of Napoleon's soldiers, and was in several severe engagements under that distinguished warrior and conqueror. When he came to this county, he opened out and cleared a farm from the native forest. Here they met all the hardships and dangers of pioneer life, their nearest neighbors being the Indians, wolves, bear, deer, etc., which infested the forests where they came to make a home ; but from year to year the forests disappeared, and other settlers came nearer to them, till, in his latter years, he enjoyed the comforts of a good home, good neighbors and excellent conveniences. John D. Battson and wife are parents of eleven children, ten of whom are living, viz., Clara Jane, Jonathan Homer, John Sherman, Joseph Morton, Mary Maud, Hattie Emily, William Ellsworth, Dora Bell and Flora May (twins) and Daisy Dean. Since Mr. Battson's marriage, he has followed farming on rented farms in Miami Co. (with the exception of eight years, during which he lived in Darke Co.) until three years ago, when he bought the farm upon which he now resides. He, like his father before him, is an industrious, straightforward man, having the confidence of his neighbors and the community where he lives ; he has been Justice of the Peace for seven years, and Township Clerk for five years.

CYRUS T. BROWN, farmer; P. O. Troy; was born in Miami Co., June 13, 1844, is a son of Daniel and Eliza H. (Telford) Brown; Mr. Brown was born in Rhode Island May 9, 1809, and his wife in this county Dec. 10, 1816; the grandfather, Arnold Brown, was also born in Rhode Island, emigrating to Ohio in 1834, and locating in Hamilton Co., where he remained about four years, then going to Miami Co., on the farm where Cyrus now lives; the farm was nearly all in the woods, with a log cabin on it. He was father of six children; here he and his son Daniel commenced to clear up and make a home. They started from the commencement in the dairy business, making butter and cheese, some of which they marketed near home and some in Cincinnati; there being no railroads, they had to go through with teams. Daniel, the son, was married June 13, 1843; by this union they had six children, viz., Cyrus T., Cornelia J., Mary B., now a physician in New York City; Rebecca O., now deceased; Arnold O. and Harry W. Mr. Brown, the father, always remained upon the home place with his father till his death, which occurred April 13, 1869, he being about 83 years of age, after which he still continued upon the farm till Dec. 24, 1877, when he, too, was called away by death. His sons now have the management of the place, which their fathers have improved and brought into a fine state of cultivation, with good buildings and many conveniences. Mr. Brown, the father, first bought 160 acres, and from time to time added more to it, by purchase, till he became owner of 1,000 acres; at various times portions were sold, until now they have 500 acres, one of the largest farms in Staunton Township. Mr. Daniel Brown was one of the moving spirits in the leading business enterprises, and one of the originators of the First National Bank of Troy, holding some $20,000 of stock in the same; was also one of the organizers of the Gas Company. He erected the "Beehive Corner," or Brown's Block, as it is usually known in Troy; during the building of this block, Mr. Brown met with an accident, from which his life was miraculously saved; he fell from the third story to the pavement below, striking on his feet and sliding into the cellar. The fall was caused by some mismanagement of the derrick in raising material to the top of the building at which he was working; he was thrown head foremost over the walls of the building, but catching by the ropes, turned himself, striking upon his feet; although badly hurt and jarred, his life was saved. Daniel Brown's mother departed this life Sept. 21, 1862. The death of Mr. Daniel Brown was a great loss to the community, he being one of its most public-spirited men.

J. D. COUNTS, farmer; P. O. Troy; was born Aug. 17, 1816, in Miami Co., and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Frame) Counts, who were born in Kentucky, coming to this county in June, 1816, and locating upon the farm now owned by John. Jacob, the father, was in the war of 1812, and was with Gen. Harrison's army when he passed all through this section of the country; he formed such a favorable impression of this valley and dislike to the institution of slavery, then existing in Kentucky, that he resolved to come and locate in this county; when he settled here, there was but little cleared land, with a log cabin upon it; he built a new log house, cleared up the farm, and erected a good barn, and making other improvements, living here the remainder of his life; he died in December, 1872, being in his eighty-third year. The grandfather, Jacob, also located on this farm at the same time as his son, in 1816; he was born in Maryland, but while a young man went to Virginia and from there to Kentucky, where he lived till above date (1816), when he located in Miami Co. The great-grandfather came from Germany, and on the mother's side the ancestry came from Ireland. Mr. Counts, the subject of our sketch, always remained with his father till his death. He was united in marriage, in August, 1843, with Mary Marshall, daughter of Martin and Eleanor Marshall, who were born in Pennsylvania; by this union they have had two children, viz., Caroline, now Mrs. Rollins of Troy, and Walter, still living at home. Mr. Counts is a stanch Republican, like his father before him, who was representative from this county in 1842 and 1843; was Justice of the Peace for eighteen years. The history of the Counts family exhibits lives replete with activity, and so connected with the early settlers of this county, that it stands forth with great

prominence to future generations, in the history of their ancestors and early pioneers. Mr. Counts and family are members of the Presbyterian Church at Troy, his membership dating back for forty years. His parents were also very active Christian workers in the church, and their character and example stands forth as bright and shining lights for all future generations.

ANDREW DEWEESE, farmer; P. O.Troy; he was born in Miami Co. Nov. 1, 1827, is a son of Thomas and Ruth (Dye) Deweese; he was probably a native of Virginia, she of Pennsylvania, and came to this county among its earliest settlers; they were the parents of seven children, viz., John, born May 5, 1823; Mary, born Sept. 15, 1825, now Mrs. George W. Fuller, living near Urbana; Andrew; Elizabeth, deceased, was married to John Croy, by whom she had three children; David, born March 7, 1833; Melissa, born Aug. 21, 1835, deceased; Thomas, deceased. Mr. Deweese first located upon the farm now owned by Statlers, where he resided about seven years, thence going to the farm adjoining it on the north, upon which the sons, Andrew and David, now live, where he lived, and died, Feb. 17, 1838, his death being caused by a runaway team, throwing him from a sled; he was dragged quite a distance and so much injured that he died the next evening. When Thomas came upon this farm it was all in the wilderness, and they commenced, in pioneer style, in the log cabin, toiling and laboring from year to year, till at last they were permitted to see some 50 acres cleared, a good brick house erected, and everything brought into such improved condition that it became a very comfortable and pleasant home. Andrew and David have now managed the farm for about thirty-five years, and, during this time, have bought out the other heirs, being entire owners of the farm for many years. Andrew was united in marriage Sept. 5, 1866, with Elizabeth Hart, daughter of Wilson and Laura Hart. Andrew and David have an excellent farm, in fine cultivation. After the death of Thomas Deweese, Ruth, his wife, was left with a large family of seven children, one being an infant, while the eldest was but 15 years of age; with this charge upon her hands, it called forth all the energy and good judgment of her well-balanced mind to keep her family all together, raise and train them aright; but she was a woman fully qualified for the undertaking, and well did she do her work, managing the farm, educating and training the children in so successful a manner that her care and teaching can never be forgotten by them, her labors and good works deserving a place upon these pages to be handed down to mothers of future generations; on Dec. 21, 1876, her labors being done, at her Master's call, she quietly passed away from the toils and cares of earth to joy and peace beyond.

GEORGE W. DEWEESE, farmer; P. O. Troy; was born in Staunton Township in 1828, and is the son of Joshua and Mary (Gerard) Deweese; he was born in Virginia, and his wife in this county; the date of his birth is Dec. 4, 1796, and she was born April 21, 1800, being the first white female child born in Miami Co. The grandfather, Samuel, was from Virginia, and came to this county, locating in Staunton Township in 1812; he was a Baptist minister, and lived in this county till about 1820, when he departed this life. Joshua and Mary were married in 1818, and resided on the home place of his father's, where he lived and died, departing this life May 3, 1859. They were parents of fourteen children, of whom eleven are now living, viz., Samuel, Martha, Sarah, Catharine, Henry G., George W., Rachel H., John B., Joshua H., Joseph, Mary A., deceased, Thomas W., Mary A., deceased, and James W., deceased. Mr. Deweese lived with his father until 21 years of age, then went to California, where he remained about three years and a half, thence back to this county. Sept. 4, 1855, he was united in marriage with Eliza J. Stillwell, daughter of Elias and Elizabeth Stillwell, who were born in New Jersey. By this union they had five children, viz., Milford, George, deceased, Alma, Horace, deceased, and Wilbert T. Mr. Deweese, after his marriage, located on the farm now owned by S. Cecil, where they lived till 1875 when he sold out and bought the farm upon which he now resides, this being the old home farm of his wife's father, upon which he settled in 1819.

HENRY G. DEWEESE, farmer; P. O. Piqua; was born in Miami Co. Jan. 8, 1826; is a son of Joshua and Mary (Gerard) Deweese, he being a native of Virginia, Dec. 4, 1796, and coming to this county when only 10 years of age, in 1806. She was born in Ohio April 21, 1800, being the first female white child born in the county. Her father was one of the earliest settlers, locating in this county in 1798. They were the parents of fourteen children, viz., Samuel, born July 14, 1819; Martha, Feb. 1, 1821; Sarah, April 27, 1822; Catharine, Feb. 16, 1824; Henry, Jan. 8, 1826; George W., Jan. 1, 1828; Rachel, July 7, 1829; John, Feb. 19, 1831; Joshua, Sept. 1, 1832; Joseph, May 30, 1834; Thomas, May 5, 1839; Mary Ann, Jan. 30, 1841, deceased; Mary Ann, born July 18, 1849, deceased; and James, born Nov. 9, 1853, deceased. Mr. Deweese lived with his father until 21 years of age, when he "struck out" for himself, working for $8 per month for about four months, then rented a farm for about two years, when he bought 100 acres of land, but had only $200 to pay down on it; he was told by his father and brothers that he could never meet the payments for the balance, but he went to work with energy, and before it was all due, he had all paid for. He was united in marriage, Aug. 26, 1848, with Lucy Ann Estey, daughter of David and Ann (Knoop) Estey, who were born in New Brunswick. By this union they have had nine children, viz., Aminta J., born July 16, 1849; Zelia A., April 10, 1851, deceased; Jotham G. W., born Jan. 16, 1853; Franklin A., Sept. 19, 1854; Henry H., May 17, 1856; Maggie A., May 2, 1860; Florence E., Sept. 8, 1862; Docia Ellen, Sept. 18, 1869; and Alvah Watson, March 13, 1873. Mr. Deweese, with but little capital on which to start, has labored and accumulated from year to year, till now he has 264 acres of good land, fine buildings and everything required for comfort. Mr. Deweese and wife are members of the Christian Church, their membership dating back for twenty-five years; have been active members both financially and otherwise.

GRAYSON DYE, farmer; P. O. Piqua; a descendant of the old Dye family, of pioneer history; was born in Miami Co. Jan. 11, 1841, and is the son of James M. and Letty (Cecil) Dye; he was also born in Miami Co. and she in Virginia, but came with her parents to Ohio when a small child. They were united in marriage March 3, 1825—the day before that upon which Andrew Jackson was inaugurated as President of the United States; by this union they had thirteen children, of whom six are now living, viz., Thomas C., Joseph C., Roswell S., Elizabeth, Grayson and Nancy J. The grandfather, Benjamin, was born in Pennsylvania, but left there and came to Cincinnati in 1798, thence to Miami Co. in 1799, being one of the earliest of the pioneers; they located upon the same section upon which Grayson, the grandson, now lives, and on the very road which was cut out through the then wilderness, during the war of 1812, by Gen. Wayne; "these were the days that tried men's souls." The father, James M., and the son, Grayson, both were born on the same section, making a continued residence of the Dye family upon the same land of eighty-one years. Grayson Dye was united in marriage, Oct. 12, 1864, with Louisa Sheafer, daughter of Eckert and Rachel Sheafer, who were born in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio in 1848; by this union they have three children, viz., Thomas A., Pamelia, James M. Mr. Dye owns a good farm of 199 acres of excellent bottom land, and also has charge of his mother's farm of 220 acres, thus giving him the superintendency of 419 acres of land; he is largely engaged in stock-raising, having 700 sheep and the best blooded stock; he is an active, thorough-going farmer, believing that successful farming requires knowledge and scientific attainments.

SIMON ESTEY, farmer; P. O. Troy; was born in Miami Co. January, 1824, and is the son of David and Ann Estey, who were born in New Brunswick, but came to this county, about 1823, and located in Lost Creek Township; the grandfather was also a native of New Brunswick; David and Ann were parents of eleven children, of whom ten are now living, viz., James, Michael, Charles, George, Simon, William, Mary, Lucy, Jotham and Maria; Mr. Estey remained with his father till 1844. In September of that year, he was united in marriage with Sarah

M. Deweese, daughter of Joshua and Mary Deweese; he was born in Virginia; his wife was the first female white child born in this county, as mentioned in sketch of H. G. Deweese in this work, her father being one of the earliest settlers in the county, and her ancestors coming from Wales at a very early day; Mr. Estey, after his marriage, located on one of his father's farms in Lost Creek Township, where he lived about four years; then bought a farm in Staunton Township, where he remained for nineteen years; sold out and bought the farm upon which he now resides; he owns 130 acres of excellent land on the Miami Bottoms, with fine buildings all in good condition.

JAMES FOSTER, Superintendent of Infirmary; P. O. Troy; was born in Pennsylvania March 26, 1830; and is a son of James and Sarah (Boher) Foster, who were also born and raised in Pennsylvania, but came and located in Miami Co. in the fall of 1854; they resided in Troy till their death; Mr. Foster dying Dec. 31, 1876, and his wife in February, 1878; they were parents of seven children, four of whom are now living, viz., Elizabeth, now Mrs. Miller, living in Nebraska; Susan, now Mrs. Burkholder, of Troy; John H. and James. The ancestry on the father's side came from the North of Ireland, and on the mother's side from Germany. Mr. Foster, the subject of this sketch, remained with his father in Pennsylvania till of age; receiving a limited education in the common schools. Sept. 15, 1851, was celebrated his marriage with Rosanna Miller, daughter of John and Theresa (Obold) Miller, who were also natives of Pennsylvania; by this union they have had five children, viz., Mary E., now Mrs. H. G. Knoop, living in Casstown; Sallie, now Mrs. J. A. Sterrett, of Troy; Theresa Helen, now Mrs. James Brooks, residing in Dunkirk, Ind.; Jennie and Maggie. Mr. Foster, after his marriage, remained in Pennsylvania about three years, and in the spring of 1854, came to Ohio and located at Troy, and, in the immediate vicinity of Troy, entered upon and followed agricultural pursuits for fifteen years; when by appointment of the Board of Directors of the Miami Co. Infirmary, he became Superintendent of that institution, which position he still holds, having held this office now for eleven years.

WILLIAM GREEN, farmer; P. O. Troy; he was born in Jackson Co., Ohio, January, 1809, is the son of George W. and Martha (Gray) Green; he was born in Pennsylvania, and his wife in Ireland; George W. Green, the father, came to Miami Co. just prior to the war of 1812, locating in Lost Creek Township, where he lived thirty years or more, thence went into Elizabeth Township, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1837; he commenced right in the woods, clearing them and built a log cabin, and had to endure all the trials and dangers of the early pioneers; a war being in progress, he would bar the door of his cabin as securely as possible, and take his ax to his bedside, in readiness for defense against the Indians; during the war, his brother Timothy contracted to furnish pork for the army at Detroit, at a stipulated price; George and a Mr. Rogers went his security for the proper delivery of the pork, but to their misfortune, in a short time pork advanced in price, so that he met with a heavy loss, and George and Rogers each had to pay $3,000; the former's whole estate was not worth over $1,000, but after about fifteen years' exertion George paid off his entire indebtedness; Rogers, not living very long after, never was able to pay off his indebtedness; George was one whose energy knew no bounds; he was always busy and working for the public good; during his life, he built three saw-mills and one grist-mill, in the meantime supporting a large family, as he was father of seventeen children. Mr. Green, the subject of this sketch, lived with his father until 23 years of age. In 1832, he was united in marriage with Cassia Sayers, daughter of Thomas and Frances Sayers, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and located in Miami Co. among the early settlers; by this union they had four children, viz., Joseph, Ellen (now Mrs. Ziegler), Clarissa (deceased), and one dying in infancy; he lost his wife by death Dec. 29, 1838; March 1, 1840, he was married to Priscilla French, daughter of Asa French, who came to Ohio in a very early day; by this union they had five children, viz., Martha J. (now deceased), Sarah Maria (now

Mrs. J. Cloyd), Abbott, William and Eliza Dye (deceased, being buried the very day on which she was to have been married to John W. Stilwell); Mr. Green, when first married, located on Lost Creek, and bought the half-interest in the grist mill that his father built, which he run for a few years, then sold it and bought a farm; sold the farm and bought the mill again, ran it for a time, then sold out; he and his brother went into the mercantile trade in Casstown, after a time sold out and bought a grist and saw mill on Indian Creek; disposing of his interest to his brother, he rented a mill one mile below on the same creek; while here he lost his wife by death, and then left the mill, buying the farm where he now resides; he here has a fine farm of 140 acres; has now resided here forty years; has good buildings and a very comfortable and pleasant home.

JOHN G. HARDENBROOK, farmer; P. O. Piqua; was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Feb. 16, 1826, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Wagoner) Hardenbrook; Peter Hardenbrook was born in New Jersey, and came to Ohio about 1819; they were the parents of six children, three of whom are now living, viz., John, Phœbe (now Mrs. Kuhl, living in Van Wert Co., Ohio) and Rebecca (now Mrs. John A. Smith, also living in Van Wert Co.); Peter Hardenbrook lost his wife by death May 26, 1837; he married, for his second wife, Susannah Merrell, with whom he lived till April, 1865, when she departed this life; Jan. 13, 1877, he, too, passed away from works to rewards. Mr. Hardenbrook lived with his father till past 30 years of age; Dec. 17, 1856, he was united in marriage with Rachel Ross, daughter of James and Elizabeth Ross, who were born in Pennsylvania—he March 15, 1792, and Elizabeth (Watson), his wife, born July 29, 1800; they were married Feb. 12, 1824, and had seven children, viz., John, Susan, Hugh W., Rachel, Margaret C., Lucinda and Joseph; Elizabeth, the mother, died July 9, 1874; the father, James, is still living with Mr. Hardenbrook, is now 80 years of age, and has lived in the county since 1842. Mr. Hardenbrook, the subject of this sketch, by his marriage has three children, viz., William Otho, born Jan. 7, 1858; Charles E., Dec. 18, 1859; and George, Feb. 13, 1866. After his marriage, he lived on his father's farm about eight years; thence to Hamilton Co., where he lived two years; thence to the farm upon which he now resides; he owns here 75 acres of good land, mostly in cultivation, with good buildings, and has a very pleasant home.

JOHN T. KNOOP, farmer; P. O. Troy; was born in Miami Co., Jan. 22, 1841, and is a son of William and Rachel A. (Kerr) Knoop. He is a native of this county, and she of Virginia, coming with her parents to this county in 1825. John Knoop, the grandfather, came to this county in 1798, and was a native of Pennsylvania, his mother coming from Switzerland; he was one of the few pioneers who first settled in Miami Co., at the place where Staunton Village is now located; they erected a block-house, in which they placed their families for safety, while they selected and opened out their farms and built their log cabins. In 1800, John, the grandfather, occupied his cabin, and commenced to make a farm and a home. This cabin is still standing on the old Knoop place, now eighty years since its erection, and is in a very good degree of preservation. The grandfather, John, and wife, Barbara, were parents of seven children; viz., George, Jacob, John, Elizabeth, Nancy, William and Thomas. Jacob Knoop was born in the block-house Nov. 30, 1798, being the first white child born in Miami Co. This family of the grandfather are now all passed away "to that bourne whence no traveler returns;" their works and labors remain to be cherished by their children, and their lives, like Washington's, will never die, but will be remembered and cherished by the descendants yet unborn. One incident should yet be recorded, showing the sacrificing spirit of the noble old pioneers and grandfather. In the early settling of this county, there came a season of scarcity, especially in the corn crop, but John had a good supply of old corn in store. His neighbors all around him were in want, so he visited them all, and ascertained how much they each one needed, and agreed to furnish them at 75 cents per bushel. In the meantime, grain buyers and speculators were coming there to buy his corn, and offered him $2 per bushel, but he refused their offer and manfully stood by his contract, supplying

all his neighbors as he promised. William Knoop, the father, passed his entire life in this county; he was Justice of the Peace for twenty years, and Clerk of the township for several years. When the war of the rebellion came, he was one of the patriots who went to his country's defense, serving for about sixteen months, when he was discharged for disability. He departed this life in November, 1874, being 64 years of age, having, like his father before him, passed an active and energetic life, devoted to the public good of his county and country. His wife is still living on the home place where he died. They were parents of eight children, viz., James M., Henry C., deceased, being killed at the charge on Ft. Wagner, in South Carolina; John T., Mary B., now Mrs. William R. Saunders; Mark K., Frances C., married to Thomas Scott, but now deceased; Emma, now Mrs. George W. Scott, in Troy; Olive A., now Mrs. Hance. John T., the subject of this sketch, lived with his father till 20 years of age, when he enlisted in the 42d O. V. I., at the commencement of the rebellion, and served through the war. Here we remark that the patriotism of the Knoop family was fully exhibited by their works, by the father and four sons all entering the service, one, Henry C., being sacrificed upon the altar of his country, and the others returning with honorable discharges to their homes. Mr. Knoop was united in the holy bonds of matrimony in May, 1868, with Elizabeth Farver, daughter of John and Margaret Farver, he being born in Maryland and she in Ireland. He first located on the place where he now resides with his father-in-law, where he remained two years, thence to one of the Knoop farms, where he lived about five years, till the death of his wife's father, when he moved back to the old farm, his present place of residence. Mr. Knoop is now serving as Land Appraiser. Politically, he is a stanch Republican.

CYRUS H. LE FEVRE, farmer; P. O. Piqua, was a son of Christian Le Fevre, one of the old pioneers of Miami Co., who was a native of Maryland, and emigrated to this county in 1808, locating upon the farm now owned by Cyrus, his son. This land, when he located upon it, was all a wilderness; he made the first opening and put up his log cabin, but did not get it plastered, but leaving that to be done after he should get back from Lebanon, where he went to marry his wife, it being near Christmas. After the marriage ceremony was performed he returned, arriving home to his cabin on Christmas Eve; while on his way home, it commenced snowing, quite a depth of snow falling, then it turned cold and remained so with frequent snows all winter, so that they had to live in their cabin just as it was, with the cold blasts sweeping through between the logs; they endured it bravely during the winter, cleared up some four acres of timber land, and prepared it for corn the next spring. At this time there were three families by the name of Dye, three families of Knoop, one family of Martin, and one other of Le Fevre; these constituted about the entire population of this part of the township; they braved all the hardships and dangers from wild beasts and savages, and from sickness; they suffered much from fever and ague. All this they endured that they might make homes for themselves, and hand them down to their posterity. Those were the times when they manufactured their own material for clothing for winter and summer wear, and whatever it wanted in beauty, closeness of texture and warmth, was made up in coarseness and roughness, producing irritation of the surface of the body, and keeping up a good circulation of the life-giving fluid—the blood. They persevered, they were industrious, they were economizing, and they were honest. These qualities enabled them to overcome all obstacles, and procured good homes, with as good soil for productiveness as the sun ever shone upon. Mr. Le Fevre, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1824, and has always lived upon the old home farm, which his father, above mentioned, cleared, and upon which he died, his death occurring February, 1871. Mr. Le Fevre was united in marriage, Feb. 26, 1856, with Caroline M. Babb, daughter of Daniel and Leah Babb, who were natives of Virginia, and came to Ohio nearly fifty years ago; by this union they have had two children; viz., Walter and Franklin. He lost his wife by death Feb. 7, 1875; Mr. Le Fevre and his father have erected all the buildings on the place, which are large and commodious, arranged for comfort and convenience; he

now owns 260 acres of the excellent bottom land of the Miami Valley, of which 200 acres are in cultivation. The selection of this fine quality of land by his father and the early settlers, while it was all in the wilderness, shows the wisdom and judgment they exhibited in obtaining some of the best land that could be found in the State ; and they will be honored and remembered for their noble work by their children's children for ages to come.

URIAH B. LLOYD farmer ; P. O. Troy ; was born on the farm upon which he now resides, Aug. 23, 1833, is the son of John and Anna (Deweese) Lloyd ; he was born in Pennsylvania April 1, 1790, and his wife in Virginia about 1797. John, thef ather, came to this county in February 1814 ; after being here about two or three years, he was united in marriage with Anna Deweese, daughter of Lewis and Mary Deweese, who were born in Virginia and came to Ohio at a very early day. By this marriage they had eleven children, viz., Margaret, deceased ; David ; Mary, now Mrs. H. Puterbaugh, living in Elkhart Co., Ind ; Isabel ; Rachel, now Mrs. D. Counts, living in Troy ; Ruth ; Mehitabel, now Mrs. George Buckles ; Elizabeth, deceased ; Uriah B ; Henry, and Hannah L., now Mrs. William Burton, living in Indiana. After his marriage, he lived one year with his uncle, and then located upon the farm upon which Uriah and Henry now reside ; here he commenced right in the woods, and cut out the first stick of timber, made an opening, built a log cabin, and began a pioneer life ; from day to day and year after year he toiled and labored, enduring the hardships and deprivations, such as pioneers only know and realize ; after sixty years of industrious labor, he died, attaining the venerable age of nearly 85 years ; his works remain as mementoes of his labors, having brought 93 acres from the dense forest into a good cultivation, with good buildings erected and everything quite comfortable and convenient, in contrast to the dreary wilderness of sixty years before. His wife departed this life about three years prior to his death. Uriah B. and two sisters, Isabel and Ruth, all still unmarried, live upon the home place ; also Henry, who is married, resides in another house upon the farm, and have, since the death of their father, continued the management of the estate.

SPAFFORD W. MAXWELL, farmer and Justice of the Peace ; P. O. Troy ; he was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Oct. 20, 1836 ; is a son of Thomas and Susanna (Jones) Maxwell, who came from New Jersey to Ohio in 1806 ; they were the parents of four children, viz., Stephen J., Martha A., deceased, Rachel and Spafford W. The grandfather, Thomas, was also born in New Jersey. The great-grandfather, Thomas, was a native of Scotland, and came from Edinburgh to New York in a very early day, prior to the Revolutionary war ; he was a tailor by trade. Thomas Maxwell, the father, came to Miami Co. in the fall of 1839, and located upon the same farm upon which Esquire Maxwell now lives. This is one of the old pioneer farms, which was first purchased by Caleb Hathaway, one of the first settlers of Miami Co., who located here in 1798, opened out and cleared up the farm. Thomas bought the farm of Mr. Hathaway at above date (1839), and has always resided here since ; is still living with his son, and is now about 80 years of age. Spafford Maxwell, our subject, remained with his father till his marriage, which event occurred Jan. 8, 1868, when he was united with Rachel A. Devol, daughter of Harrison and Jane L. Devol ; he was born in Ohio, and she in Pennsylvania, but came with her parents to Ohio when about 13 years of age ; by this union they have had seven children, viz., Minnie Jane, born Nov. 19, 1869 ; Walter Thomas, born Dec. 13, 1871 ; Sallie E., born Jan. 31, 1873 ; Anna May, born May 7, 1875 ; Bertha and Merta (twins), Feb. 4, 1877 ; Wilbur D. born Aug. 11, 1879. After his marriage, he rented farms until the spring of 1874, when he bought his father's farm, upon which he has since resided. He has an excellent farm, consisting of 103 acres of land with good buildings, and every convenience. Mr. Maxwell is, politicaly, a Democrat ; was elected Justice of the Peace in April, 1876, and is now serving his second term of office ; he was also one of the patriots who, in the war of the rebellion, went to his country's defense, enlisting in the 147th O. V. I., in the 100-day service ; he served four months, when he received his dis-

charge, and was mustered out at Camp Denison and returned home. He holds a membership in the First Presbyterian Church at Troy, his membership dating back for twenty-two years.

REUBEN MOORE, farmer; P. O. Piqua; was born in this county on the old Moore farm July 8, 1852, and is the son of Rufus and Lydia (Bennett) Moore; he was born in Butler Co., Ohio, March 13, 1807, his wife coming from the same county Nov. 11, 1815; they were married Feb. 17, 1833, and were parents of seven children, viz., Nancy Jane, born Aug. 23, 1836, was married to George W. McMillan, by whom she had three children, viz., Alva E., Harry W. and Elroy C.; Nancy J. died July 1, 1866; Mary Ann, born July 12, 1839; Lewis, born April 7, 1843, died April 16, 1843; Elias, born July 17, 1845; Theodore, born Oct. 1, 1847; Eliza, born Aug. 6, 1850, now Mrs. A. Berryman, of Troy, and Reuben. Gershom Moore, the great-grandfather, was born in 1752; his wife, Anna Moore, was born in 1758; they were parents of the following children, viz., Lewis, born in 1778; Reuben, born in 1791; Elias, born in 1792; Phebe, born in 1793; Philip, born in 1794; Catharine, born in 1795, Rachel, born in 1797, and Nancy, born in 1800, the ancestry coming from Wales. Lewis Moore, the grandfather, was born in New Jersey Aug. 16, 1778, and Susan Moore, the grandmother, was born in New Jersey July 5, 1786; they were the parents of twelve children, viz., Anna, born June 6, 1805, and died June 8, 1845; Rufus, born as above stated; Eliza, born Dec. 17, 1809; Sarah, born Oct. 15, 1811; Elias, born Oct. 5, 1813; Amy, born Nov. 2, 1815; Anthony B., born Nov. 5, 1817, and died Feb. 14, 1839; Reuben, born Oct. 14, 1819, and died Oct. 9, 1849; Samuel, born Jan. 13, 1822, and died July 27, 1823; Lydia, born Nov. 29, 1823; Stephen G., born Nov. 12, 1825; Alpheus E., born April 5, 1828, and died Aug. 17, 1858. Lewis Moore, the grandfather, departed this life May 8, 1859, and Susan Moore, the grandmother, died Dec 19, 1872. George Bennett, the grandfather on the mother's side, was born in Virginia March 3, 1783, and Nancy Bennett, his wife, was born June 10, 1783; they were parents of ten children, viz., Henry, born Aug. 25, 1814; Lydia, born as given above; Thomas, born Jan. 7, 1817; John, born April 7, 1818, and died Sept. 29, 1818; Susannah, born July 21, 1819; Amelia, born Jan. 27, 1821, and died July 17, 1825; Mary Ann, born June 10, 1823, and died July 5, 1825; George, born in September, 1824, and died Aug. 7, 1825; George, born July 14, 1826; Elizabeth Ann, born April 23, 1841, and died in 1874. George Bennett, the grandfather, departed this life March 15, 1844, and Nancy Bennett, his wife, died June, 1836. Rufus, the father, after his marriage, lived for a short time in Butler Co., then moved to Loramie, Shelby Co., where they resided till 1840, when they came and located in Miami Co., on the northwest quarter of Sec. 4, in Staunton Township; here he cleared the greater portion of the farm, and erected all the buildings, and improved the place till he had a fine farm and comfortable home; March 9, 1876, he was called away by death, from labors to rewards, being nearly 70 years of age; his wife, Lydia, is still living on the home place, and is in her 65th year. Reuben Moore lived with his father until his death, and, March 23, 1876, was united in marriage with Florence E. Brandenburg, daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth A. Brandenburg, who were natives of Maryland, and came to this county about 1852; they were parents of two children, viz., Laura A. and Florence E.; by this marriage they have had two children, both dying in infancy; Mr. Moore, after his marriage, remained with his mother on the home farm for two years, then bought the farm upon which he now lives; he owns 80 acres of good land, is a young man of energy, and will doubtless in a few years have a fine and beautiful home.

ORA D. ORBISON, farmer; P. O. Troy; he was born in Staunton Township, Miami Co.; is the son of David W. and Hannah D. (Jones) Orbison; he was born in this county Jan. 21, 1819, and his wife in Berlin, Mass., Feb. 9, 1820; when in her infancy, her parents removed to Marlboro, N. H., where they lived and died; she received a good preparatory education, then attended the Female Seminary at Holyoke, Mass., where she graduated and received her diploma Aug.

1, 1844; for two succeeding years, she taught high schools for young ladies, in South Adams, Mass., and Winchester, N. H.; in 1846, she came to Troy, Ohio, and engaged as a teacher in the high school; on the 13th of July she was married to David W. Orbison, with whom she had a congeniel Christian companionship for nearly nine years, when the merciless messenger, Death, came, and he passed from works to rewards; by this union she had five children, of whom three died in infancy; two are now living, viz., Ora D., born Nov. 25, 1849, and David W., Oct. 29, 1856. After Mr. Orbison's death, his wife remained on the farm, which had been originally purchased of Gen. Harrison, who, in an early day, owned a large tract of land in this township; here she managed to support herself and two children, and met the back payments on the place as they became due, making such improvements upon the place as were necessary, for a period of nine years, at the expiration of which, Aug. 24, 1865, she was married to Moses G. Grosvenor, with whom she lived as a true helpmeet till Feb. 1, 1878, when she departed this life with every assurance of a blesssed immortality beyond; she was an active member of the church for thirty-seven years, and was always noted for her zealous efforts in every good word and work. Since the death of their mother, the two sons, Ora D. and David W., have taken charge of the farm, where they have a very pleasant home.

RALPH PETERSON, farmer; P. O. Piqua; was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Nov. 21, 1800; is a son of Harp and Charity (Senteny) Peterson; he was born on Long Island, and his wife in New Jersey, her ancestors being from England and his ancestors from Holland; he (the father) was one of the first emigrants into Ohio; locating in Kentucky, where he remained only one season; in the spring of 1794, came to Cincinnati and located, planting a field of corn on ground where the fountain now stands, on Fifth street; they were the parents of nine children, of whom five are now living, all located in the Miami Valley except one, who is living in Illinois, viz., Sarah, now living near Glendale, who is eighty-seven years of age; Elizabeth, four miles north of College Hill; Ralph, our subject; Jacob, at Springdale, Hamilton Co.; and Elisha, living in Towanda, Ill. Mr. Ralph Peterson was united in marriage May 31, 1822, with Sarah Hardenbrook, daughter of James and Phœbe (Smith) Hardenbrook; by this union they have had eleven children, seven of whom are living, viz., Mrs. Emily Counts, Madison, John G., Jacob S., Martha Ann, now Mrs. Cushing; Adeline, now Mrs. Dr. Walton, of Piqua; and William W. In September, 1827, Mr. Peterson located in Miami Co., on the farm on which he now lives; he commenced right in the wilderness and struck the first blow to fell the timber and make a home; he built a log cabin, and from year to year cleared and improved, till now he has one of the best farms in the neighborhood, with fine buildings, a very large frame house and everything for comfort and convenience; this has all been accomplished by energy and industry, Mr. Peterson being one of those active men who never tire. During the rebellion, three of his sons went to the defense of their country; the first one, William, enlisted for three years or during the war, and was one of the first troops who crossed the Ohio River; he was a prisoner in Andersonville, and suffered untold hardships, almost starving to death; was among the last shipment of prisoners who left the terrible place; his sufferings were so great he was made a cripple probably for life; after he became so far recovered as to be able to do any business, he obtained a Government office as store-keeper three miles below Piqua, which position he still holds; the other sons, John G. and Jacob S., were in the 100-day service, at expiration of which they returned home; Mr. Peterson has served as County Commissioner in the early days of the county, and had the superintendency of the building of the first three permanent bridges ever built in the county; Mr. Peterson, politically, is a stanch Republican.

JOHN G. PETERSON, farmer; P. O. Troy; was born in this county in May, 1832, and is a son of Ralph and Sarah Peterson. Mr. Peterson lived with his father till about 16 years of age, when he went to learn the stone-cutter's trade in Piqua, which business he followed about thirteen years. He was married, in December, 1856, to Catharine P. Brooks, daughter of Clarkson F. and Sarah Brooks, who

were born in New Jersey, but moved into New York State; thence to Ohio; then to Illinois, where they lived about sixteen years, and removed to Ohio, where they lived till they died. By this union they have had four children, viz., Ada L., Willis M., Frederick W. and Sallie E.; the eldest, Ada L., is now Mrs. Shearer. Mr. Peterson left his trade and went to farming on his father's farm in 1861, where he remained till the spring of 1866, when he bought the farm upon which he now resides, and located thereon. He owns 85 acres of good second bottom land. Mr. Peterson was one who, during the rebellion, enlisted in the 100-day service, in 147th O. V. I., in which he served for four months, when they were mustered out, and returned home. He and his family are members of the Christian Church.

ISAAC T. ROLLINS, farmer; P. O. Troy; was a son of Josiah and Nancy (Tucker) Rollins, who were born in the State of New Hampshire. They were parents of ten children, of whom two only are now living, viz., Isaac T. and Hannah, who is now Mrs. Stewart. Josiah, the father, moved from New Hampshire to Vermont, where they resided for a time, and in 1815, came to Ohio, locating in Miami Co., on the farm upon which Isaac now lives; he bought the farm with just a few acres cleared, on which were two small log-cabins; the cabin on the east part of the farm is of historic interest. During the war of 1812, they built a substantial stockade around the cabin, and the families, for some distance around, took shelter here every night, for better security from the enemy. The grandfather, Joseph, was also born in New Hampshire, but moved into Vermont, where he lived and died; the grandmother, Hettie, lived to come to Miami Co., with her son Josiah, living and dying on the same farm where Isaac now lives. Mr. Rollins, the subject of our sketch, was united in marriage Nov. 28, 1828, with Eleanor Hart, daughter of Charles and Nancy (Chamberlin) Hart, who were natives of New Jersey, but came to Miami Co. in 1812. By this union they have had seven children, viz., Charles H., Josiah B., Caroline, now deceased; Leander J., Marion J., Sylvester A. and Horace J. Mrs. Rollins, coming to this county so early in its settlement, remembers distinctly the dangers and trials they passed through during the war of 1812; although but a child, yet the events were indelibly fixed upon her memory. Mr. Rollins' farm consists of 95 acres of excellent land, and has now been owned by the Rollins family for about sixty-five years. During the war of the rebellion, five out of the six sons of Mr. Rollins enlisted in defense of their country, serving until discharged by sickness, disability, or the close of the war; the oldest son, Charles H., served four years and nine months, being in some of the hard-fought battles, such as Pittsburg Landing, Atlanta campaign, and in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn.; during this service, he was promoted for bravery and meritorious conduct from a private to Captain. The Rollins family, in its history, dates back for nearly 250 years in this country, and then connects with its history in England, where it has had a prominence for many ages past. The youngest son, Horace J., is, by profession, a landscape painter, being a student of the art at the McMicken University of Cincinnati; he has devoted many years to this art, and has acquired a proficiency in its principles which entitles him to the notice of the public, and especially to those who are students and lovers of this science; he is author of a book entitled, "Studio, Field and Gallery," "intended as a Manual of Painting for the Student and Amateur, and information for the general reader." Of the merits of this work there can be no doubt, as it is published by D. Appleton & Co., of New York City, who having undertaken its publication, is a sufficient guarantee of its intrinsic worth and value.

MADISON ROBINS, farmer; P. O. Troy; was born in Miami Co. Oct. 3, 1834, and is the son of Benjamin and Pamilla (Covalt) Robins; his ancestors were from New Jersey, and hers from Virginia; the grandfather, Richard, came to this county at a very early day, and entered the land upon which his grandson, Madison, now resides, making him one of the early pioneers of the county; the father, Benjamin, and wife, were the parents of eleven children, of whom six are now living, viz., Sarah, now Mrs. J. Martin, of Springfield, Ohio; Alvernas, Madison, Erastus, Benjamin M. and John; after his marriage, he located upon his father's farm, where

he resided for a few years, when he removed into Lost Creek Township, on to the Cromer farm, where he resided about three years, and his son, Madison, our subject, was born; then he moved back upon the old home farm, where he lived till his death, which occurred in February, 1854; Madison remained with his father until his death. Oct. 14, 1855, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Earnhart, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Robeson) Earnhart, who were natives of New Jersey, and came to Ohio at an early day; in 1823, located in Brown Township, where they opened right in the woods in pioneer style, by erecting a log cabin, in which they lived many years; here on the same farm which they cleared, and, by constant labor and industry, had brought to a high state of cultivation, having procured everything to make home comfortable and pleasant, they passed away from works to rewards. Madison and wife by their marriage have had two children, viz., Lucinda Jane and Sarah Frances; after their marriage, they located on a farm in Lost Creek Township, where they remained about three years, then to the old home farm for three years, returning to Lost Creek again for two years, finally going back to the old farm, where they remained till 1871; removed to Springfield, Ohio, and lived about two years, thence back to the old farm where they have since resided. Mr. Robins and wife are members of the Christian Church, his membership dating back for fifteen years and hers for twenty-five years.

WILLIAM B. RUSSELL, farmer; P. O. Troy; was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 3, 1809; and is the son of John and Hannah (Hough) Russell, who were born in Pennsylvania; the grandfather, Elijah, was also a native of Pennsylvania, his ancestors coming from Ireland; the mother's ancestry were from Cheshire, Eng., and came over in the ships Endeavor and Friendship, in the year 1683; The father, John, came to Ohio in 1831, and located in Staunton Township, on the farm now owned by James Gardner, where he lived about twenty-five years, then moved to Elkhart, Ind., where he lived and died; they were parents of three children, viz., William B., John H., now deceased, and Newton, also deceased; Mr. Russell came with his father to Ohio, being then 22 years of age. He remained with his father till June 19, 1833, when he was united in marriage with Martha Hamlet, daughter of Benjamin and Chloe (Kimball) Hamlet; he being born in Kentucky and coming to this county about the same time with the Knoops, Gerards, etc., the earliest pioneers of the county; by this union they had four children—Hiram, dying in infancy; Mahala, now Mrs. James Post; Hannah and William Riley; he lost his wife by death in April, 1840. Aug. 19, 1843, was married to Amanda (Simms) Ralston, daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann Simms, who were natives of Virginia; by this union they have four children, viz., Melissa, now Mrs. James Love; Sarah, Laura Bell and John dying in infancy; Mr. Russell after his first marriage located upon the farm where he has ever since resided, making a continued residence of forty-seven years; when he came to the farm, there were about 25 acres partly cleared standing in a "deadening," with a log house and barn on it; here he has labored and toiled, enduring the hardships and deprivations of early settlers, till now "he sits under his own vine and fig-tree," having a fine farm of 149 acres, of which 110 are in good cultivation, and the balance all under fence, with comfortable brick house, good barn and other buildings; Mr. Russell is, politically, a stanch Republican.

WILLIAM F. RUSK, farmer; P. O. Troy; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, July, 1820, and is a son of James and Sarah (French) Rusk; he was born in Ireland, coming to this country when about 17 years of age; she was born in Pennsylvania, emigrating to Ohio with her parents when a child. They were the parents of ten children, of whom six are now living, viz., Mary, Eleanor, William F., David, Sarah and Daniel. Mr. Rusk lived with his father till twenty-four years of age. Sept. 16, 1843, he was united in marriage with Mary J. Anderson, daughter of James L. and Elizabeth Anderson, who were born in New Jersey, and came to Ohio at quite an early day, about 1815; by this union they have had nine children, of whom five are now living, viz., William Franklin, Lettie, Walter Scott, Edwin N. and Luella L. Mr. Rusk came to Miami Co. about thirty years ago and located

near West Charleston, where they remained about five years; thence to Shelby Co., and lived about six years; removing to Miami Co., in Spring Creek Township, they resided there for five years, finally going to Staunton Township, upon the farm on which he now resides, having now been here about sixteen years. He has a good farm of 87 acres, with fine buildings, constituting a very pleasant home. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. Rusk furnished two sons for the country's defense, James A. and John N., and both were sacrificed upon the altar of liberty, never reaching their home and friends again. Mr. Rusk is a member of the Christian Church, his membership dating back for twenty years.

CLARK E. STEWART, farmer; P. O. Troy; was born in New Jersey Sept. 5, 1800; is a son of David and Sallie (Clark) Stewart, who were also born in New Jersey, came and located in Staunton Township, in 1817; taking a lease of land right in the woods, began to clear it up, built a log cabin and commenced in pioneer style; their labors were of short duration, being attacked by that fell destroyer, "milk sickness," to which so many early settlers fell victims; in 1820, or about three years after locating, he and his wife and an only daughter were in three days' time transported from time to eternity; the only surviving son, Clark, was prostrated with the terrible disease, but his life was spared, and he is still alive and the subject of our sketch, being nearly 80 years of age; after recovering from his sickness, Mr. Stewart remained with his uncle about three years, then went to learn the mason's trade with Abraham Miller, at Piqua, with whom he remained six years. Nov. 25, 1834, he was united in marriage with Hannah E. Rollins, daughter of Josiah and Ellen (Hart) Rollins, who were born in New Hampshire, and came to this county in 1815; the Rollins families were among the very early settlers of this county; they were parents of ten children, as given in sketch of Isaac Rollins in this work. Mr. Stewart and wife, by their union, have had ten children, viz., one dying in infancy; Josiah R.; David C., deceased; Sallie Ann, now Mrs. D. Rusk, living in Troy; Abigail W., now Mrs. J. Whisman; Mayhew R., deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Mary Jane and Phœbe, now Mrs. John Drake. After their marriage, they lived twenty-one months on the Winans place; then bought a piece of land adjoining the farm where they now reside, where they remained twenty-one months; thence to the farm upon which they now reside, and have made a continued residence of fifty-two years, constituting them the oldest residents in the neighborhood. When they commenced in life they had no means, but, with an energy of will and industry, they worked hand in hand together, and have acquired a good farm and homes for themselves and children, always sustaining a good credit. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, her membership dating back for sixty-four years.

THOMAS B. STEWART, farmer; P. O. Piqua; was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 23, 1840, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (Barnett) Stewart, who were also born in Pennsylvania, living and dying there, both dying in July, 1878, there being only sixteen days' difference in their deaths; they were the parents of ten children, eight of whom are now living, viz., Robert C., Sarah Jane, Margaret Elizabeth, Nancy Rebecca, Thomas B., Harriet, Caroline and William Calvin. Mr. Stewart, our subject, was married Sept. 30, 1872, to Matilda McElheny, daughter of Samuel and Hannah McElheny, who were born in Pennsylvania; by this union they have five children, viz., Robert Earl, John J., Sarah Elizabeth, Thomas C. and one infant child; Mr. Stewart lived with his father till 1872, when he came to Miami Co. and located upon the farm where he now resides; he served in the war of the rebellion for three years and returned safely home; he has here a fine farm of 120 acres, with good buildings, constituting a comfortable and pleasant home. Mr. Stewart is, politically, a stanch Republican.

JOHN C. WINANS, farmer; P. O. Troy. Among the early settlers of Miami Co. were the Winans family; in 1807, Richard W. Winans left his native State, New Jersey, and came to this county and located at Upper Piqua; he was a son of Samuel and Hannah (Woodruff) Winans, who were also born in New Jersey; Samuel was born March 20, 1746, and his wife was born June 3, 1749; they were

united in marriage Jan. 1, 1770; their son, Richard, was born Jan. 3, 1781; on June 4, 1807, Richard was united in marriage with Sarah R. Winans, who was born May 20, 1788. In coming from New Jersey to Ohio, they came with ox teams to Wheeling, Va., then by boat to Cincinnati, then by their teams to this county, the time consumed in making the journey being forty-one days; about two years after, or in 1809, his father, Samuel, came to this county and located on the southwest quarter of Sec. 14; shortly after, his son came from Upper Piqua and located with him; in the same year, between Christmas and New Year's, Richard W. and wife were taken into the M. E. Church on probation, being the first persons uniting with the church, in this manner, in Miami Co.; for several years after locating on their farm, their house was used as a place for preaching and worship; here they lived and labored in pioneer style, opening out, clearing, and enduring all the hardships, deprivations and dangers of such early settlements; but the prospects of a better future, the comforts and benefits which they hoped to hand down to their children, renewed their courage from day to day and from year to year, enabling them to bear all their burdens patiently; finally, in their latter days, they were permitted to enjoy, to some extent, the comforts and conveniences which their labors had won. Samuel Winans, the grandfather, departed this life May 6, 1830, and his wife, Hannah, followed him on Oct. 29 of the same year; Richard, their son, continued to reside upon the home place till his death, which occurred Jan. 10, 1863. John C. Winans, the son of Richard W. Winans, was born March 8, 1822; on June 2, 1869, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Rachel Rollins, who was born Jan. 8, 1830; by this union they have one child, viz., Richard Maxwell, born April 14, 1871. Mr. Winans has always remained upon the old home farm where he was born, and probably will continue here during his life, as he can see no reason to desire any other location, having a beautiful residence and home, with everything to make his life comfortable and pleasant; Mr. Winans and wife are members of the M. E. Church, his membership dating back for nine years, and hers for thirty-five years.

ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP.

JACOB ARMSTRONG, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Alcony; born in Miami Co. March 27, 1827; is a son of James and Hannah (Saylor) Armstrong; he was born in Virginia, and she in Miami Co., the grandparents being natives of Virginia. James, the father, came with his parents to Miami Co., and located here among the early settlers. James and Hannah were parents of eight children, of whom five are living, viz., Jacob, Margaret, Fanny, James and Mary. Mr. Armstrong lived with his father till his marriage, which occurred in the fall of 1847; in the spring of 1848, he located upon the farm where he now resides; he married Jane Ann, daughter of Henry and Mary Beals, natives of Pennsylvania, who were the parents of five children, of whom three are living, viz., Jane Ann, Eliza and Isaac Alexander. Mr. Armstrong and wife had seven children, two are living, viz., Clara Bell and Jacob Albert; Mr. Armstrong has a fine farm of 150 acres, with good buildings and improvements; he has been an extensive stock, dealer, probably one of the largest in this section of the country. In former years, he made a great deal of money in this business, but since met with heavy losses; but in this connection we would say, although he has worked hard and had a variety of success and reverses in his business, yet he has probably benefited his neighbors and community, by making a market for their stock, and was never known to fail to pay every man from whom he bought stock, no matter what reverses he might meet.

WASHINGTON BARNES, Superintendent Knoop Children's Home, Troy; born in Adrian, Mich., April 5, 1835, is a son of Saley Seymour and Louisa

Barnes, natives of New England, the ancestry being of English descent. S. S. Barnes and wife located in Adrian, Mich., about 1833, and there followed his trade, that of a carpenter, at which he continued to work throughout his life; in about 1840, removed to Cincinnati, where he remained till his death, which occurred in 1852, his wife surviving him till 1863; they were parents of four children, three now surviving, viz., Louisa (now Mrs. Hart), Helen M. (now Mrs. George Clyde) and Washington. Mr. Barnes resided with his father till his death, being then 17 years of age, and soon after went to Xenia, Ohio, as an apprentice in the carriage manufacturing business; after becoming proficient in this trade, he continued to work at it until March 1, 1879, when he received his appointment and took charge of the "Knoop Children's Home," as its Superintendent, which position he has since held; and we can say that to all appearance, the institution which has just been founded, and is, as it were, in its infancy, is being well managed, and will doubtless, in a reasonable time become established upon a basis and a perfection that will ensure its success, and enable it to fulfill the object of its establishment, to the credit of its founder, its Superintendent, and all who have a controlling power over its welfare. On April 7, 1856, Mr. Barnes married Miss Martha Jane, daughter of James and Sarah Ann Jolly, natives of Ohio, who were parents of two children—Simeon and Martha Jane; also by a second wife there are three children, viz., Mellie (now Mrs. Hammer, living in Fayette Co., Ohio), John and Sallie (now Mrs. West, of Casstown).

ISAAC A. BEALS, farmer; P. O. Troy; born in Pennsylvania Nov. 26, 1831; is a son of Henry and Mary (Day) Beals, who were natives of Pennsylvania, where the grandparents were also born. Henry and Mary removed from Pennsylvania to this county in the spring of 1834, and located in Elizabeth Township. They were the parents of five children, of whom three are now living, viz., Jane Ann, Eliza and Isaac A. The parents died in this township, he June 22, 1853, and she Jan 20, 1856. Mr. Beals lived with his parents till their death. On Jan. 31, 1856, he married Miss Mary C., daughter of John and Ellen Gearheart. By this union, they had one child, viz., James Nelson. Mr. Beals lost his wife June 12, 1858. On Sept. 11, 1859, he was married to Miss Nancy, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Rowe, he being a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Ohio. By this marriage they have had one child, viz., Henry R. Mr. Beals, after his marriage, bought 50 acres of land on Sec. 15, where he resided till 1867, when he bought the farm upon which he now lives; in this farm he has 202 acres of fine land, 175 acres in cultivation, with good buildings and improvements. In justice to Mr. Beals, we would add that their fine property has been made mainly by his own labor and industry. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been such for twenty-four years, and his wife has been connected with the Christian Church for twenty-nine years.

REASON BUTT, farmer; P. O. Casstown; born in Greene Co., Ohio, June 22, 1812; is son of Samuel and Ellen (Borders) Butt, he being born in Maryland and she in Virginia, the ancestry coming from Germany. Samuel, the father, removed to Ohio and located in Greene Co., where in 1808, he married Ellen Borders, by which union they had six children, three now living, viz., Reason, Otho and Anna. After their marriage, he was in the war of 1812, and served under Gen. Tupper through the entire war, being in several important battles. He resided in Greene Co. till 1832, when he removed to Darke Co., where he died in 1864, his wife having died in 1835. Our subject lived with his father till May, 1831, when he located in Elizabeth Township, Miami Co. Having learned the milling business, he followed that trade till 1845, then bought the farm now owned by John Lefevre, and in 1850, exchanged it for one in Shelby Co., where he lived until 1860, then removed to his present location, where he has since resided. In 1836, he was united in marriage with Jacqueline, daughter of Mark and Mary Kerr, natives of Virginia, who were early settlers of Ohio, locating first in Montgomery Co., then removing to Miami Co. Mr. Butt had four children, two now living—Jane, now Mrs. I. W. McDowell, living in Shelby Co., and Sarah Bell,

now Mrs. J. C. Knoop, also in Shelby Co. Mrs. Butt died June 20, 1859. On Sept. 7, 1862, he married Mrs. Maria Sanderson, daughter of Henry and Rachel Ann Harvey, natives of Pennsylvania. They had three children, viz., Eva, Charles and Dora (twins). Mr. Butt is a Democrat, and, having the confidence of the people, has held various offices, was District Land Appraiser in Shelby Co., and in Miami Co. has been Township Trustee one term, and Justice of the Peace for sixteen years. The father, Samuel Butt, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served through the war under Gen. Tupper, being in some important battles, but returned home safely to his family.

HENRY G. CARVER, farmer; P. O. Troy; he was born in Miami Co. on the farm where he now resides Nov. 14, 1816, and is a son of Michael and Anna (Lenon) Carver, who were both born in Pennsylvania; the grandfather Carver, came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania, where he lived and died; Michael and Anna were parents of eight children, of whom three are now living, viz., Jacob, residing in Kansas, Benjamin and Henry G.; Michael removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio and located in Miami Co. in 1799; his wife (as she afterward became), came to this State with the Knoop family in 1796; soon after his marriage, he settled upon the farm where his son Henry now lives; this land he bought from the Symmes purchase; here he commenced right in the primeval forest, and cleared up the land, enduring all the hardships and deprivations to which those early settlers were subjected; but by his labor and industry, and the help of his noble family, he was enabled, in his later days, to enjoy some of the comforts of a good farm and the home which his labors had made; he departed this life Dec. 2, 1843; his wife lived till June 6, 1850, when she, too, passed away. Mr. Carver, our subject, lived with his father till his death. On Nov. 16, 1843, he was united in marriage with Milly Knoop, who was born Sept. 12, 1819; she is a a daughter of Christopher and Catharine (Shidaker) Knoop, he being a native of Pennsylvania and she of Maryland; the grandfather Knoop came from Germany; Christopher and Catharine were parents of five children, of whom four are now living, viz., James L., living in Shelby Co.; Abraham; Henry, living in Dayton, Ohio, and Milly; Mr. Carver and wife, by this union, have had six children, of whom three are now living, viz., Mordecai B., George W., and Mary B., now Mrs. L. Nysewander; Mr. Carver has always remained on the home farm, where he has a fine body of land of 423 acres, mostly in cultivation, and has erected large, commodious buildings; in connection with his farm, he is also owner of a large, woolen-mill, which he bought over a year ago; this sketch is the record of two of the old pioneer families of Miami Co., the Knoops being among the first settlers, and the Carvers coming about the same time; too much praise cannot be given in behalf of these hardy old pioneers, who spent their strength and their lives in bringing out from the wilderness these beautiful farms and homes; and, as we place their names and record here, we do it that the future generations may read their names and their works and give them due remembrance and honor. Mr. Carver and wife are members of the Christian Church, having been such for twenty years.

ISAAC CLYNE, farmer; P. O. Casstown; born in Miami Co. March 18, 1818, on the farm where he still resides; is a son of Isaac and Olive (Ingraham) Clyne, both born in Pennsylvania; the grandfather Clyne was a native of Saxony; the grandfather Arthur Ingraham, of Ipswich, England. Isaac and Olive, the parents, located in Miami Co. in 1809 or 1811; they came by river to Cincinnati, and there landed, when there was nothing there but the block-house; they located upon the farm upon which the son Isaac now lives; here he cut out the first stick of timber, put up his log cabin, and roughed it in pioneer style, his nearest neighbor being nearly two miles distant, and in other directions much further; they were parents of eleven children, five of whom are living, viz., Hannah (now Widow Deweese), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Dye, living in Indiana), Letitia (now Widow Crane), Isaac, and Ingraham (now living in Delaware Co., Ind.); his death occurred in 1833, from cholera, his wife living till 1852 Mr. Clyne, the subject of this sketch, lived with his father till his death, after which the oldest son came home and farmed the

place one year, and trained up the younger sons, so that they took care of the farm after the first year. April 11, 1839, Mr. Clyne was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Catharine (James) Knight, born in Pennsylvania, and were among the early pioneers of this county, their ancestry coming from England, and the Jameses of Scotch descent; her father, Jonathan, cleared up the land on the farm where the Orphans' Home is now erected; the works and labors of the Knight family come largely into the early history of Miami Co.; by this marriage they have had eleven children, of whom six are living, viz., Mary Ann (now Mrs. J. M. Studebaker), Nettie (now Mrs. William Frazee), Priscilla (now Mrs. B. F. Hance), Horatio S., William K. and Minerva Ellen; Mr. Clyne has always resided on the old home place, has improved and cleared up the farm, and brought most of it into good cultivation, erecting fine buildings upon it; this land has now been in possession of the father and son nearly seventy years. Mr. Clyne is, politically, a Democrat; has been Township Trustee for many years, and is now serving his second term as Commissioner of the county. He and his wife have been members of the Baptist Church for twenty-four years.

JOSHUA H. COTTINGHAM, farmer; P. O. Tippecanoe City; was born in this county Nov. 30, 1828; is a son of Joshua E. and Elizabeth (Harritt) Cottingham; he was born Oct. 23, 1792, in Maryland, and she Oct. 24, 1791, in Pennsylvania; the grandfather, William, was born Feb. 7, 1775, the ancestry being from England; the grandfather, Harritt, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The father, Joshua, came with his parents to Bourbon Co., Ky., when about 5 years of age; thence to Montgomery Co., Ohio, in the spring of 1807. On June 16, 1814, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Harritt and located in Greene Co., where they resided till December, 1822, thence to Miami Co., and located on the farm upon which Joshua now lives; here he died Aug. 11, 1879, nearly 87 years of age; his wife, Elizabeth, is still living, in her 89th year. They were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he for sixty-two years, and she for seventy-three years. They were the parents of eight children, viz., Mary Leah, William, Robert H., Abigail, James, Joshua H., Elizabeth and Louisa, all living, the father's death being the first in the family. Mr. Cottingham, the subject of our sketch, lived with his father till about 22 years of age. On Feb. 14, 1856, he was married to Elizabeth Bousman, who was born Aug. 28, 1832, and is a daughter of Leonard and Elizabeth (Jackson) Bousman; he being a native of Virginia and she of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of nine children, seven now living, viz., Mary, Catharine, Elizabeth, William, Eliza, Henry and Harriet. Mr. Cottingham and wife, by this union have two children, viz., Milton A., born Feb. 28, 1858, and Freeman O., born Oct. 25, 1860. Mr. Cottingham, after his marriage, lived on various rented farms for about seven years; then rented a farm near Tippecanoe, where they lived for sixteen years; finally removing to the old home farm, where he has 116 acres of good land, mostly in cultivation.

JESSE O. DAVY, M. D., physician, Alcony; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Oct. 18, 1840; is a son of Henry D. and Elizabeth (Leatherman) Davy; he was born in Ohio and she in Maryland, the paternal ancestry coming from England, and the maternal from Germany. Henry D. and wife were parents of ten children, of whom seven are now living, viz., Catharine, now Mrs. Hodgden, in Kansas; Ruth, now Mrs. Clawson, in Delaware Co., Ohio; John L., Ezra J., William, Jesse O. and Mary, now Mrs. Gilmore, of Knox Co.; he lost his wife by death in 1850, and, in 1851, was married to Catharine Bastater, daughter of Jacob Bastater, born in Maryland; by this union he has had three children, viz., Alvin J., of Troy; H. Dolphus, of Cincinnati, and Elias S. Dr. Davy, our subject, received while young a good common-school education; in 1858, he attended a select school at Olive Green, Delaware Co., and, during his attendance here, determined to adopt the medical profession; he went to Navarre, Stark Co., where he devoted one year to the study of medicine, and, April 6, 1861, entered Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, where he graduated in 1868; soon after entering the college, in April, 1861, he enlisted in the three-months service, in the war of the rebellion;

at the expiration of which he returned to college and remained two years; thence, again, he enlisted in the 59th O. V. I., and served till the close of the war, being while in the army most of the time in the Brigade Hospital as Brigade Steward; his duties were to examine all the wounded as they were brought back to the hospital for treatment, and to assign them to their proper tents, which afforded him splendid opportunities for future usefulness in treating traumatic wounds; at the close of the war he returned to the college, completed his studies and graduated as above stated; from there he went to Cincinnati and attended two courses of lectures at the Ohio Medical College; removed to Springfield and began practice, meeting with very flattering success, and situated under very favorable auspices; but, like many others, not satisfied to let "well enough alone," he left his profession and entered upon a manufacturing business, which financially proved very disastrous; during the settlement of his business affairs, he took an agency with the Champion Machine Company, which he held for about two years; when he entered again upon his profession, at his present location, Miami City, by buying out Dr. Thatcher, an old resident physician; he has been in practice here for four years, and is meeting with good success and remunerative returns; from his thorough qualifications for his profession, and the love, interest and energy he displays in its prosecution, there is no question of his future success. On June 30, 1868, was celebrated his marriage with Susanna A. Hopper, daughter of Abraham and Sarah Hopper; he being a native of New York State and she of Ohio; they were the parents of four children, of whom three are now living, viz., Johanna, now Mrs. C. C. Johnson, living in Hamilton; Angeline, now Mrs. Ernsberger, living in Richland Co., and Susanna A.

VAN S. DEATON, M. D., physician, Alcony; born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Aug. 1, 1847; is a son of Nathan and Sarah (Schoby) Deaton, he being born in Virginia, and she in Ohio; the grandfather, George W. Deaton, was also a native of Virginia; the grandparents Schoby were born in New Jersey, the grandmother Schoby living to be 89 years of age. The ancestry of the Deaton family were from England. Nathan and Sarah were parents of six children, of whom five are now living, viz., Van S., Lydia A. (now Mrs. J. Cutter, of Kansas), Emery G. (also in Kansas), Emma D. (now Mrs. John McMorran, living in St. Paris, Ohio), and William D. (of Clark Co.). Dr. Deaton being only 9 years of age when his parents died, was raised by his uncle, Levi Deaton, till 17 years of age. Then he enlisted in the war of the rebellion, in the 16th Ohio Battery, in which he served till the close of the war, received an honorable discharge and returned home; he then remained with his uncle for a time, but, having obtained a limited education in his boyhood days, he felt a desire for a more proficient scholarship, and in 1867, entered the National Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio, taking such a course of study as would prepare him for the profession of teacher; he continued at this school for two years, and then taught for several terms, during which time he studied medicine under Dr. Thatcher, of Miami City, then attended three courses of lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, in the winter of 1871–72 and the spring of 1873, graduating at the close of the latter term; he located at Addison, Champaign Co., Ohio, where he practiced for four years, then went to Miami City, where he has continued his practice for nearly three years. On March 6, 1876, he married Laura E., daughter of Henry C. and Elizabeth Shidaker, by which union they have had two children, viz., Clarence Ross and Ernest Eldridge. Dr. Deaton, since commencing the practice of medicine, has been favored with abundant success, having, during the seven years of his professional duties, won the favor and a good share of the patronage of the community. The thorough education and qualifications he possesses, coupled with an energy and purpose of will to excel in his profession, will doubtless win for him in the future the favor of the people, and give him a high standing in the medical profession.

JAMES M. DYE, deceased. The name that heads this sketch was one of the prominent men of this county, and will ever be remembered for his many virtues and kind acts; many years have passed since the name of James Dye was first

known, and his family were among the foremost pioneers of Miami Co.; the Dyes, as will be seen in the county and township history, were a numerous and energetic people, and to them is due, in a great measure, the prosperity of our county. Mr. Dye was born in Miami Co. Sept. 6, 1805; his parents, Benjamin and Elizabeth (Jackson) Dye, were natives of Pennsylvania, and were married in that State; when he came to Warren Co., he was very poor, but, possessed of indomitable pluck and energy, began accumulating, slowly, means for a livelihood; they were the parents of ten children, of whom Sarah Meeks, William Benjamin and Maria Jones are now living. During his boyhood, and, in fact, all his lifetime, James Dye was engaged in agriculture, and, from a humble beginning, accumulated wealth rapidly, through good management, until he left a large landed estate of 1,390 acres. His marriage to Miss Letty Cecil, who was born Aug. 28, 1806, was celebrated March 3, 1825; her parents were natives of Pulaski Co., Va., and emigrated to Miami Co. in 1812; their names were Thomas and Nancy (Grayson) Cecil; they had thirteen children, of whom Mrs. Letty Dye, the widow of our subject, survives. James and Letty Dye reared a large family; Thomas C. Dye, their eldest son, was born June 22, 1827; Benjamin F., Jan. 28, 1829; Gordon C., July 15, 1831; Joseph C., April 25, 1833; Milton, Jan. 29, 1835; Roswell S., March 30, 1837; Elizabeth, Feb. 21, 1839; Grayson, Jan. 11, 1841; Robert, Aug. 19, 1842; Nancy J., May 26, 1845; and Webster, Feb. 11, 1848; of these, Milton, Gordon, Robert, Webster and Benjamin F. are now dead; the demise of their father, James M., occurred Nov. 10, 1873; he was a man widely known, and his business qualifications brought him in contact with the prominent men of this as well as other counties; his integrity was beyond question, and he was authority on agricultural topics. The marriage of Benjamin F. Dye and Sarah L. Tally, of Clermont Co., Ohio, was celebrated Jan. 8, 1856; Joseph wedded Alice Miller, probably in 1860; Grayson married Louisa Shaffer in October, 1864; Thomas was married to Mrs. Catharine Moore, of Vermillion Co., Ill.; the two daughters, Lizzie and Nannie, live with their mother on the Dye homestead, a beautiful and well-improved farm near Troy; their residence is a large two-story frame, well furnished, presenting an air of neatness and comfort, which, added to the cordiality of the hostess, makes it a pleasant place to visit. Elizabeth (Jackson) Dye was a native of Redstone, Tenn., and came from that place to Ohio in 1798; her death occurred Feb. 1, 1817; Benjamin Dye died July 23, 1843; he was aged 64 years. The portrait of James M. Dye appears in this work.

BENJAMIN FLINN, deceased; born in Miami Co., April 2, 1822; was a son of John and Agnes (Priest) Flinn, he being born in Virginia, and she in Kentucky. The father, John, with his mother, was captured in Virginia by the Indians, and kept in captivity for fourteen years, during which Mrs. Flinn died; John, gaining the confidence of the Indians, was granted many privileges to go and come as he pleased, and finally was permitted to visit his friends in Virginia, which he did, and then returned to the Indians; becoming dissatisfied with them, he went back to Virginia, soon after come West, and became interpreter for Johnson, the Indian Agent, during the war of 1812. It is supposed that he became a settler of Miami Co. prior to 1807, which would make him one of the early pioneers. Here he married Agnes Priest, by whom he had a large family of children, of whom Benjamin was the seventh child. He lived with his father, mostly, till his marriage, which occurred Nov. 20, 1845, with Catharine, daughter of John and Rebecca Smith; he was born in Maryland, and she in Virginia. By this union they had six children, of whom five are living, viz., Agnes, Rebecca Jane, Charlotte, Franklin and Mary. After their marriage, they located upon the farm where his widow, Mrs. Flinn, now resides. He died March 13, 1879. Since his death, the son, Franklin, and son-in-law, Mr. Pence, are taking charge of the home farm, consisting of 158 acres of fine land, with good buildings and improvements; also another farm of 89 acres. Mr. Flinn was an industrious, enterprising man; a kind husband and father, a good neighbor, and one who had the confidence of the people, as indicated by the offices he held, being School Director for several years, Township Trustee for two years,

and filling other offices. He was an active member of the Christian Church for some twenty-five or thirty years, and his wife for twenty-two years.

HENRY GARDNER, farmer; P. O. Troy; born in Ireland; is a son of Charles and Ann Gardner, who were also born in Ireland, and lived and died there. They were parents of six children, of whom four are now living, viz., John, who is somewhere in America; William, who came to America, but returned again to Ireland, where he still lives; Charles, living in Canada; and Henry. Mr. Gardner, our subject, came from Ireland to America in 1847, and was in Canada about two years, then removed to Miami Co., and located first on the Robert Sproul farm, where he lived about eighteen years; then on the farm where he now resides. On Feb. 28, 1854, he married Rebecca Jane, daughter of Robert and Isabella Sproul. They have had six children, viz., Nancy Bell, Robert Charles, Sarah Elizabeth, William Thomas, Samuel Ellsworth and Elvin Hays. Mr. Gardner has now resided twelve years on his present farm of 150 acres of fine land, with good buildings and improvements.

O. C. GARMAN, farmer; P. O. Troy; born in Adams Co., Ohio, Feb. 22, 1843; is a son of Peter and Hannah (Countryman) Garman, who were born in Highland Co., Ohio. The grandparents were natives of Virginia, the ancestry originally coming from Germany. Peter and Hannah, the parents, have always resided in Adams Co. They were the parents of six children, viz., Susanna, now Mrs. Bell; Salome, now Mrs. J. Pulse; Mary Ann, now Mrs. Murphy; Obadiah C., Daniel H. and Hymen P., living in Kansas. Mr. Garman lived with his father till 20 years of age. In August, 1862, he went to the defense of his country, and enlisted in the 60th O. V. I., serving three months, being captured by the rebels, then paroled, and re-enlisted in June, 1863, in the 1st Ohio Heavy Artillery, where he remained till the close of the war. After his return from the army, he attended the National Normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, during the summer, and taught school during the winter, until he graduated, after which he followed teaching for five years, and since, has farmed and taught alternately. On Aug. 21, 1873, he was united in marriage with Mary P. Phillips, daughter of Clark C. and Mary P. Phillips. They had three children, viz., Anna E., Cora May and Clark P. After their marriage, they located in Higginsport, Ohio, where he was the principal of their schools for one year, thence to Patriot, Ind, where he remained two years as principal of their schools, with his wife (who is also a graduate of the same school at Lebanon) as a teacher, then to West Milton, this county, for one year, and afterward to the farm where he now resides. Mr. Garman has 60 acres of land, 50 of which are in cultivation, with excellent buildings upon them. Mr. Garman, though a recent resident of Miami Co., has served as Township Clerk one year. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, having been such for fifteen years.

JAMES M. GEARHEART, farmer; P. O. Troy; born in Miami Co., March 10, 1824; is a son of John and Eleanor (Beatty) Gearheart, who were natives of Virginia; the grandfather Gearheart was a native of Virginia, the grandfather Beatty was born in Ireland. John, the father, came to Miami Co. with his parents, and became one of the early settlers, locating a little north of the Dye farm. John located on the farm now owned by Thompson Ely, where he lived about seventeen years, thence to the farm where James now lives; here he died Aug. 16, 1850, his wife Jan. 3, 1871. They were the parents of five children, of whom two are now living, viz., James M. and John N. Our subject lived with his father until his marriage, Sept. 16, 1847, when he was united with Maria Matilda, daughter of Robert and Isabella Sproul. By this union they had six children, viz., John H., Robert S., William J. (deceased), James E., Thomas B. and Mary B. Mr. Gearheart, after his marriage, located upon the home farm, where he has resided up to the present time. He has a fine farm of 150 acres, 110 acres in cultivation. Politically, Mr. Gearheart is a Republican. Religiously he is a Methodist, his wife and children being Presbyterians.

JOHN N. GEARHEART, farmer; P. O. Troy; born in Miami Co., Jan. 6, 1826; is a son of John and Eleanor (Beatty) Gearheart; he being born in Miami

Co., in about 1800, and she in Champaign Co.; the grandfather, John, being a native of Virginia, and removing to this county about 1799, cotemporary with the Knoops, Gerards, etc., the first pioneers of the county. He located on the old Gearheart place, on the west edge of Elizabeth Township, where he lived and died, at the ripe old age of about 100 years. His son John, the father of our subject, after his marriage, located on the farm now owned by Thompson Ely, where he cleared up a farm, most of it right from the native forest; here he remained for many years, and brought the farm into a good state of cultivation; then located two miles north, on land now owned by Mr. Turner and James Gearheart, where he lived till his death, which occurred when he was about 52 years of age. They were the parents of five children, of whom two are now living, viz., James M. and John N. John. N., our subject, lived with his father till 1849, when he was united in marriage with Mary A. Rowe, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Rowe; he being born in Pennsylvania, but locating in this county when about 18 years of age; she was born in this township; they were the parents of four children, of whom two are now living, viz., Mary A. and Nancy, now Mrs. Isaac A. Beales. After Mr. Gearheart's marriage, he located on a part of his father's place, which Mr. Turner now owns, and resided there some four or five years; then removed to the farm where he now lives. They are the parents of nine children, of whom eight are now living, viz., John C.; Henry R., dying in infancy; Elizabeth E., now Mrs. William Greer; Laura J., now Mrs Gross, living in Preble Co.; Nancy C., now Mrs. McNeal; William M. R., Mary F., Nelson E. and Iva B. Mr. Gearheart has a fine farm of 200 acres, and all but 40 acres in cultivation, with good buildings and improvements. Mr. Gearheart and wife are members of the Christian Church, he having been such for thirty years, and she for thirty-five years. They have also had the pleasure to see all their children but one become Christians and members of the same church.

S. DAVIS GREEN, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Troy; he was born in Lost Creek Township, Dec. 2, 1823, and is the son of George W. and Nancy (King) Green; he was born in Pennsylvania, and came to this county and located in Lost Creek Township about 1810 to 1812. He was married three times, first to Martha Gray, by whom he had one child, viz., William; his second marriage was to Miss Nancy King, by whom he had five children, of whom two now survive, viz., Nancy, now Mrs. Harter, and S. Davis; his third consort was Mary Hendricks, who had five children, viz., Margaret, Jane, Samuel, Ann and Robert; the mother of our subject died in 1825; about 1831, the father located in Elizabeth Township, and died in 1833. Our subject being only 10 years of age when his father died, he was placed in the care of John C. Dye, with whom he remained until October, 1845, when he was married to Miss Hannah, daughter of Asa and Hannah French, he a native of New Jersey, and she of Kentucky; by this union they have had five children, viz., Asa, Zelora, Sarah Eliza, now Mrs. A. Thackara, Joseph F., and Glenn. Mr. Green farmed on rented land for nine years, then bought and located upon the farm where he has now lived for twenty-six years; he has 170 acres, 140 of which are cleared and in cultivation, and since his occupation has erected a fine brick house, a large barn and other buildings for comfort and convenience. Mr. Green and wife are members of the Casstown Baptist Church, having united with it while it was located in Staunton; it is the oldest Baptist Church in the county, having been organized in 1804; he has been a member of this church for thirty-four years, and Clerk of the same for the past twelve years; his wife has been a member for thirty-six years.

BENJAMIN F. HANCE, farmer; P. O. Casstown; he was born in Miami Co., Dec. 24, 1842, and is a son of Joseph and Patsy (Wilson) Hance; he was a native of Kentucky, and she of Ohio; the grandfather Hance was born in England, and came to America during the Revolutionary war; Joseph, the father, came with his father to Miami Co., about 1812 or 1813, and located in Lost Creek Township, where his father died; Joseph and wife were parents of twelve children, of whom eight are now living, viz., Lydia, Margaret, William, Sarepta, Benjamin F., Seymour, Willis, and Letitia; Joseph

died in Lost Creek Township, May 16, 1864; his wife died Nov. 5, 1855. Our subject lived with his father till 17 years of age, when he went to learn the carpenter's trade with his brother Lewis, with whom he remained about four years, thence returned with his father, where he remained till his death. On Feb. 15, 1866, he was united in marriage with Priscilla Clyne, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Clyne; by this union they have had two children, viz., Horatio Ingraham and William Otho. After Mr. Hance was married, he remained on the old home farm for two years, thence went to St. Paris, Ohio, for two years, and finally settled on the farm where he now resides; here he has 100 acres of good land with excellent improvements.

BENNETT J. HARTER, farmer; P. O. Troy; born in Kentucky, Feb. 19, 1819; is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Harter; he was a native of Virginia, and she of Kentucky. The grandfather Harter was born in Maryland, and the grandmother Harter in Virginia, the ancestry being originally from Germany. Jacob, the father, removed to Miami Co. about 1820, and located in Elizabeth Township, where he followed his trade as hatter, in connection with farming, for about twenty-three years, then sold out and bought a grist-mill and distillery, about three miles southwest from his first locality; here he carried on the business some ten years, then removed to a farm just east of there, and farmed for a few years, when he retired from active business and located in Troy, and resided till his death, which occurred in 1875. When Mr. J. first came to this county, he commenced with but a few dollars' capital, but by industry and unfaltering energy, enduring faithfully all the hardships and deprivations of those early settlers, his diligence and economy won for him a large competency, so that during the latter years of his life he could enjoy all that money or wealth could procure; but it is said that he declared that the happiest period of his life was during his first years in Miami Co., when he had to labor the hardest and economize the most. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom four are now living, viz., Bennett J., Samuel K., Catharine (now Widow Randolph), and Franklin L. Mr. Harter, our subject, lived with his father till about 28 years of age. In 1844, he married Miss Nancy Green, daughter of George and Nancy (Knight) Green; he was born in Pennsylvania, and she in Ohio; by this union they have had six children, of whom three are living, viz., Bell S. (now Mrs. Charles C. Royce, of Washington, D. C.), Mary Josephine (now Mrs. E. W. Heywood, of Boston), and Jacob D. After his marriage, he lived on a rented farm for two years, then bought the Smulser farm, where he lived about five years, then removed to the Cove Spring farm, where he has since resided. He has 366 acres of excellent land well improved.

JAMES T. HERMAN, farmer; P. O. Troy; born in Clark Co., Ohio, July 4, 1848; is a son of Lawson D. and Hannah (Rall) Herman, also born in Ohio, the grandparents being from Maryland and New Jersey; Lawson and wife were the parents of nine children; three are living, viz., John Wesley, Mary Louisa and James T.; Lawson D. Herman lost his wife in 1849; in 1852, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Flinn, of whom mention is made in the sketch of Benjamin Flinn; by this marriage they had one child, viz., Lawson A.; Mr. Herman, the father, lived in Clark and Miami Cos.; he started in life very poor, his only capital being good health, energy and a determination to gain a home and the comforts of life; in this he was successful, as he became owner of 400 acres of land and some $10,000 in money besides; he was born March 2, 1807, and died in Clark Co. Feb. 2, 1874. Our subject lived with his father till 25 years of age; on Jan. 25, 1874, he was united in marriage with Margaret M., daughter of George and Ruth Ann Mumford; by this union they have three children, viz., Anna Bertha, Charlie Wilbert and James Edward; Mr. Herman, after his marriage, located upon the farm where he now lives, and commenced in a log cabin; he has everything in good repair, fine new buildings erected and all the conveniences required for a pleasant home.

SAMUEL KNICK, farmer; P. O. Alcony; born in Miami Co. Dec. 9, 1832; is a son of William and Rachel (Armstrong) Knick, natives of Virginia, who came

to this county among the early settlers; they were the parents of nine children, six now living, viz., William, James, George, Isaac, Samuel and Thomas; Mr. Knick, the father, was in the war of 1812, and, after his death, his widow drew a pension; he died Dec. 14, 1848, aged 56 years 2 months and 7 days; she died Oct. 3, 1864, aged 71 years and 7 months. Our subject was 16 years of age at the time of his father's death, after which he worked by the month till about 23 years of age. Oct. 18, 1855, he was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth, born Feb. 27, 1835, a daughter of David and Catharine Ann Strock, natives of Pennsylvania; they were the parents of nine children; seven are living, viz., Oliver, Mary Elizabeth, Jacob, John, David, George and Addison. Mr. Knick has had six children, viz., Melissa, born Aug. 25, 1856; Emma J., Oct. 31, 1858; Frank, May 18, 1862; Charles, Dec. 18, 1865; Ella, May 9, 1873; and Ida, Sept. 12, 1877. After their marriage, Mr. Knick located on the farm where the Orphans' Home is now located; remained about two years, then bought and located upon the farm where they now reside; they have a fine farm of 140 acres, and good improvements. Mr. Knick is a Democrat, and has been Township Trustee for four years; he and wife are members of the Christian Church, he having been a member for fourteen years, and she for thirty years.

ISAAC N. KYLE, farmer; P. O. Troy; born in Miami Co. June 19, 1832, on the farm upon which he now resides; is a son of Samuel and Mary (Bell) Kyle; he was born in Pennsylvania and she in Virginia; the grandfather Kyle was also born in Pennsylvania; the ancestry originally came from Scotland. Grandfather Kyle emigrated from Pennsylvania to Miami Co., in 1807, and located in Concord Township, where he and other members of the family entered five quarter-sections of land; here he died, after a few years' residence, at an advanced age. The father, Samuel, remained there till 1814, when he located upon the farm where Isaac now resides; here he opened out in the dense forests, cutting the first stick of timber ever taken from its native growth, and toiling on for years, in pioneer style, to make a farm and a home, enduring the hardships and deprivations which only those honored old pioneers of our country knew and experienced. About the time of his locating on this farm, he was chosen Representative of this county to the Legislature, and, having located late in the fall, he had to repair to Columbus before he had completed his log house for a dwelling for his family; but, leaving instructions for the completion of his house, he started for Columbus on horseback. He was, during his life, a very active and prominent man in the county, being public-spirited, enterprising and taking an active part in everything for the good of his county and neighborhood. They were parents of twelve children, of whom eight are now living, viz., William H. H., now living in Kansas; Samuel B., living in Arkansas; Mary F., now Mrs. Yount, of Union City; Elizabeth A., now Mrs. J. Yount, living in Iowa; Logan K., also in Iowa; Sarah A., now Mrs. McNeal; Nancy C., now Mrs. Furrow, of Iowa, and Isaac N. Samuel Kyle was an earnest Christian from his early manhood, and was one of the founders of the Christian Church; a member of the Miami Conference from its organization, he was ordained a minister in the church in 1810; was an active, energetic minister of the Gospel for twenty-five years, and probably organized more churches, during this period, than any other man in the county. His Christian work was one of constant labor in his Master's vineyard; and his death, which occurred April 8, 1836, was that of one who believed in the triumphs of a living faith, and had an unfaltering hope of a blessed immortality. His wife departed this life in 1862. Isaac N. Kyle, our subject, and the youngest child of the family, has always remained upon the home place, where he now has 160 acres of land, of which 120 acres are in cultivation, with fine buildings and improvements. He was united in marriage Jan. 1, 1857, with Elizabeth A. Sayers, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Talbot) Sayers. They have five children, viz., Barton W., Clara F., Mary A., Maggie A. and Harry N. Mr. Kyle, like his father, has always been a public-spirited man, who has had the confidence of his people, and is known from one end of the county to the other as

one who is interested in all public matters and improvements. He was elected a member of the School Board in 1859, in which he has since served.

DANIEL McNEAL, farmer; P. O. Alcony; born in Pennsylvania Oct. 10, 1816; is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Brougher) McNeal, who were also natives of Pennsylvania; the grandfather McNeal was a Scotchman, and the grandfather Brougher, or his ancestry, came from Germany. Daniel, the father, lived and died in Pennsylvania, but his wife, Sarah, came to Ohio and died in this county. They were parents of four children, of whom two are now living, viz., John and Daniel. Daniel, our subject, was only 11 years of age when his father died, but the mother, to her credit, managed to keep her family together till they grew to maturity, and came to Miami Co. Mr. McNeal removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1839, and located on the farm where he now resides; he first purchased 123 acres of land, most of which was still a dense forest; he commenced with a capital of $1,000, and from year to year he cleared up and improved his land, from time to time purchasing more land adjoining him, as means and opportunity would permit, till now he is owner of nearly 800 acres of land, the greater portion of it in cultivation. This large amount of property has been accumulated by his own labor, industry and good management, being a good example to the future generations of what may be accomplished by industry and economy, In 1838, Mr. McNeal was united in marriage with Barbara Brechbill, daughter of Frederick and Ann Maria Brechbill, who were natives of Pennsylvania. By this union they had eleven children, of whom six are now living, viz., Maria, now Mrs. Thompson; Frederick B.; Louisa, now Mrs. Stafford; George, James and Marcellus. He lost his wife by death in 1864; in 1873, was united in marriage with Mrs. Ann V. Kessler, daughter of Peter and Rebecca Vore, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Ohio. By this union they have had two children, of whom one only is now living, viz., Henry Ernest. Mr. McNeal has not only been a man of energy and industry, and accumulated a competency of this world's goods, but he has been a man of ability, commanding the confidence of the people of his community and township, as indicated by the offices he has held, having been Township Trustee for many years, and Justice of the Peace for nine years; he is, at the present time, Township Treasurer and Land Appraiser; in fact, there is scarcely a township office but what he has held, and no year of his life but what he has held one or more offices. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, in which they have been active members for twenty-seven years.

A. C. & W. P. MARTIN, farmers; P. O. Troy; natives of Miami Co., Lost Creek Township, A. C. Martin being born Dec. 23, 1827, and W. P. Martin Feb. 15, 1830; are sons of Joseph and Mary (Clyne) Martin, who were also born in Miami Co. The grandparents came from Pennsylvania at a very early day. Joseph and Mary were parents of three children, viz., Abijah C., William P. and Hannah, now Widow Kellogg, living in Iowa. Joseph and Mary's lives were very brief, being victims of that terrible scourge, the cholera, which visited this section in 1832 and 1833; they were both attacked with the disease, and lived but a few hours, there being less than an hour's difference in their deaths; he only 27 years of age, being cut off in the prime of life, and the children left orphans when very young; Abijah C., the eldest, was only 5 years of age, and William C., 3 years old. They were placed under the guardianship of their uncle, who put them to various occupations until they were able to care for themselves. They have, since becoming of age, made farming their principal occupation, having owned three different farms successively in partnership in this and Lost Creek Township. About seven years ago, they bought the farm upon which they now live and have since resided. This consists of 204 acres, mostly under cultivation, with large and commodious buildings attached. Abijah C. was united in marriage March 2, 1859, with Elizabeth Knoop, daughter of Daniel and Lucy Knoop. By this union they have had four children, viz., Mary B., Charles D., John K. and Lucy.

DANIEL MORRETT, farmer; P. O. Christiansburgh, Champaign Co.; born in Pennsylvania Sept. 24, 1815; is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Strock) Morrett,

also born in Pennsylvania, their ancestry coming from Germany. They were the parents of nine children, of whom seven are living, viz., Catharine, Daniel, Rachel, Jacob, now in Iowa, Elizabeth, Eli, now in Pennsylvania, and Rebecca. Mr. Morrett lived with his father till 23 years of age. In the spring of 1839, he came to Ohio, and in the fall of 1840, was married to Catharine Ann, daughter of John and Susan Slaybaugh, also from Pennsylvania. By this union they have had ten children, seven living—Jacob, John, Alfred, Mary, Fanny, William and Emma Louisa. In 1841, Mr. Morrett located upon his present farm, which he has cleared and improved, has erected good buildings and now has 100 acres in cultivation with all the conveniences needed for a farmer's residence. Politically, Mr. Morrett is a Republican.

GEORGE MUMFORD, farmer; Alcony P. O.; born in Maryland Feb. 16, 1812; is a son of John and Hannah Mumford; he was born in England, his wife being born in Maryland; he lived and died in Maryland; the mother came to this county, where she died; they were the parents of fourteen children, of whom three are now living, viz., Hannah, George and Miranda. The subject of this sketch, in the fall of 1833, came to Muskingum Co., Ohio, where he remained about one year, then returned to Maryland, and was united in marriage, Aug. 6, 1835, with Ruth Ann, daughter of Isaac and Ruth Ann Martin, both natives of Maryland; by this union they had ten children, of whom eight are living, viz., Martha, Josephine, Wilber Harrison, Isaac, Maria M., George, Melissa and Clara Bell; after Mr. Mumford's marriage, he came to Ohio and located in Muskingum Co., but afterward removed to Miami Co., where he has since resided; he has been a resident upon the farm where he now lives some twenty-five years; he has 416 acres in one body, constituting three farms, all having good buildings; this estate he has accumulated by his own labor, industry and economy, having commenced in life with comparatively nothing but a good constitution, energy and a determination to make a home and the comforts of life, which he has abundantly accomplished.

WILLIAM R. MUMFORD, farmer; P. O. Alcony; born in Miami Co. June 7, 1841; is a son of John and Mary M. (Cromer) Mumford, who were born in Maryland, and came to Ohio with his brother George. John, the father, when he came to this county, lived on rented farms for about eight years, then bought the farm upon which his son William now lives, where he died, Sept. 16, 1868; his widow is still living with their son William, and is 71 years of age; they were the parents of ten children, of whom five are now living, viz., John P., William, Joseph E. (of Clark Co.), Mary Jane and Sarah Amanda. William R., our subject, lived with his father till his death. On Nov. 7, 1867, he was united in marriage with Olivia, a daughter of John and Sarah A. Schindler; by this union he has had four children, of whom three are now living, viz., Irving, Eben and Viola; William R. has always remained on the home place, and had charge of the farm since his father's death, and for many years before, as his father was crippled and helpless for some ten years, from rheumatic affections; William R. lost his wife Sept. 7, 1876, at 31 years of age. Mr. Mumford has been a member of the Universalist Church for four years; his mother, Mary M., has been a member of the Lutheran Church for a period of fifty-two years.

JOHN H. RAMSEY, farmer and Justice of the Peace; P. O. Alcony; is a son of Samuel and Ellen (Fletcher) Ramsey; he was born in Pennsylvania, she in England, emigrating to America when 12 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey became residents of Lycoming Co., and while there our subject was born, Feb. 11, 1810. Of nine children born to the parents, six now survive—John H., Jane, Thomas, Mary Ann, Margaret and Harriet. They removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, locating at Dayton, in 1811; thence went to Elizabeth Township, Miami Co., in 1817, where he resided till his death. In the war of 1812, he was a soldier in Hull's army. He was a man of great energy and industrious habits, and, by the help of his sons, cleared over 100 acres of land, and brought it into good cultivation. Our subject lived with his father till 23 years of age. On March 14, 1833, he was married to Miss Dorothy, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Neff; he was

born in Virginia, and she in Pennsylvania; they were the parents of nine children, three now living—Mary, Dorothy and Elizabeth. As the issue of this union, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey have two children—William and Sarah. Mr. Ramsey, after his marriage, located upon his father's place, and resided on his several farms for fourteen years; thence went to the Booker farm for four years; and finally to the farm where he now resides; became owner of 425 acres of land, and sold 210 acres to his son-in-law, still owning 215 acres. The crowning traits of Mr. Ramsey's life have been energy, industry, economy and honor. Having the entire confidence of the people, they have extended to him many offices of trust; he has served as Justice of the Peace twenty-four consecutive years; and, in testimony of his honor as it has been manifested in his official career, we have the evidence of the many compromised cases which were brought before him, threatening extensive law-suits; through Mr. Ramsey's pacific efforts between the contending parties, the differences were amicably settled without appealing to law. William, son of our subject, residing at home with his father, was married, March 20, 1868, to Miss Abby, daughter of David and Martha Neff; they have seven children, six now living—George, John, Mary, Charlie, Samuel and Walter.

ANDREW S. SAUNDERS, farmer; P. O. Casstown; born in Miami Co. Nov. 11, 1816; is a son of William and Elizabeth (Sheets) Saunders, born in Pennsylvania; the Grandfather Saunders removed from Pennsylvania to this county when William was 11 years of age, locating here a few years after the Knoops; William and Elizabeth were the parents of six children, of whom five are now living, viz., Andrew S., Henry R., Sarah Ann, Catharine Morter and Isaac; the grandfathers were among the pioneers of the county, having to go to mill for their grist and market their flour at Cincinnati; but they accomplished their work, and lived to see and enjoy many improvements and comforts. Our subject lived with his father till 18 years of age, then worked by the month till January, 1837, when he was united in marriage with Delilah, daughter of Michael and Sarah Kissinger, who were natives of Virginia and the parents of two children, viz., Delilah and Nancy (deceased). After Mr. Saunders' marriage, he rented a farm of his Grandfather Sheets for about two years, then went to Shelby Co., and has followed farming there and in this county until the present time; he owns 200 acres of fine land, with good buildings and improvements; Mr. Saunders has done a large share of pioneer work, having cleared up about 200 acres of land; he has held several offices, having been Constable, Appraiser, Township Clerk, etc., but he desires to avoid office as much as possible, preferring to attend strictly to his own personal business.

THOMAS JEFFERSON SAYERS, farmer; P. O. Casstown; born in Miami Co. Oct. 15, 1808; is a son of Thomas and Francis (Dye) Sayers; he was born in Virginia Dec. 26, 1770, and she in Pennsylvania Jan. 7, 1777. The grandparents removed from Virginia to Pennsylvania when Thomas was only a child, where he lived till arriving at maturity. On April 3, 1795, was celebrated his marriage, and they resided in Pennsylvania till the fall of 1808, at which time they removed to Miami Co., and located on the farm where Jefferson now lives; here he settled in the woods, his nearest neighbors being the Knoops, located in Staunton Township; he was in the war of 1812, and served six months; Mr. Sayers was a man of energy, and toiled and labored to make a farm and a home. They had a family numbering seventeen children, six now living, viz., Andrew D., James, Elizabeth, T. Jefferson, Clarissa and William D. On Oct. 17, 1830, our subject was married to Margaret French, born June 16, 1807, a daughter of Asa and Sarah French; he was born in New Jersey, and she in Pennsylvania; they were parents of ten children, of whom six are now living, viz., Ezekiel, Simeon, Margaret, Jacob, Lewis and David. Jefferson and wife have had ten children, and seven are now living, viz., Ezekiel F., John H., Harrison, Sarah, Enos, A. Judson and Milton C. During the war of the rebellion, this family furnished three soldiers for the defense of our country; Enos, enlisting in the 26th Regiment, and A. Judson in the 11th O. V. I., who served through the war, and Milton C., who enlisted in the navy

and served one year. Mr. Sayers resided on the home farm until 1867, when he removed to Casstown and resided ten years, thence to the farm where he still resides. Mr. Sayers bought the farm of his father in 1837, and experienced many hard days' work in paying for it; but he and his wife never despaired, and now, after many years of toil and labors, are possessed of a fine farm and home. He has also helped each of his children, by furnishing them means. This farm, the home place, has been in possession of the Sayers family for a period of seventy-two years. Mr. Sayers has been a member of the Casstown Baptist Church for forty-six years, and his wife for fifty-six years; he has also been Deacon of the church for forty years. They have raised seven of their children, and have had the pleasure to see them all become Christians and active members in the church.

ANDREW D. SAYERS, farmer; P. O. Troy; born in Pennsylvania March 22, 1797; is a son of Thomas and Frances Sayers. The parents came from Pennsylvania to this county in the fall of 1808, when our subject was 11 years of age. Mr. Sayers lived with his father till 25 years of age. July 19, 1821, he was married to Miss Sarah, daughter of Sampson and Jane Talbott, who were born in Kentucky, but came to Ohio at quite an early day. By this union they have had eight children, who grew to maturity, five of whom are now living, viz., Sampson, Ezra, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Kyle; Pressley and Mary. After his marriage, he lived on his father's farm for two years, then on a rented farm in Lost Creek Township; afterward bought a farm in Brown Township, where he lived five years; then went into Lost Creek Township, where he resided thirty years; and finally to the farm where he now lives and has made a continued residence of twenty-two years. He has a fine farm of 160 acres, of which 110 acres are in cultivation, with good buildings and improvements. Mr. Sayers is now nearly 84 years of age, being one of the oldest persons now living in Elizabeth Township. He lost his wife by death Jan. 13, 1879, they having traveled the journey of life together for over fifty-seven years. They had been members of the Baptist Church for nearly half a century.

JOHN SCHINDLER, retired, Alcony; born in Maryland Dec. 5, 1822; is a son of John and Hannah (Leatherman) Schindler; he was born in Germany, and came to Maryland when 11 years of age; she was born in Maryland. They removed to Ohio in 1852, and located in Clark Co., where he lived and died; she is still living, and resides in Miami City, this county, at the advanced age of 82 years. They were parents of five children, of whom four are now living, viz., Peter A., of Springfield, Ohio; John; Daniel L., of Hanover, Penn.; and Louisa C. Mr. Schindler, our subject, remained with his father till 23 years of age, and on March 12, 1846, he was united in marriage with Sarah Ann Rice, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Williard) Rice, who were born and raised in Maryland. They were parents of three children, one only now living, viz., Sarah Ann. Mr. and Mrs. Schindler have had five children, of whom three are now living, viz., Rice, Millard and Mina. Mr. Schindler, after his marriage, rented his father's saw and grist mill, where he remained and carried on the business about seven years; then followed the millwright and carpenter business for three years; he removed to Ohio in spring of 1856, and located in Springfield, where he engaged as a partner with his brother in the furniture-manufacturing business, where he continued for five years; then bought the mill property which he now owns, and located here in 1861, where he and his sons have continued business to the present time. Mr. Schindler is a natural mechanic and machinist, and has always done all his own millwright work, repairing, etc. The mill property he sold to his sons a few years since, who are running a strictly first class custom mill, and with the assistance of the large, practical experience of their father, are enabled to give their customers universal satisfaction. Mr. Schindler has been a man of energy and industry, and had at one time accumulated quite a comfortable property, but met with some reverses, and when he located in this county, nineteen years ago, was possessed of but a limited capital; by his energy, industry and good management, he has accumulated a competency, and is now able to live retired from active business, enjoying some of the benefits of his past labors. That he has the confidence of his community, is shown by the offices

he has held, having been Township Trustee one term, and Treasurer of the township for eight years. Mr. Schindler and wife have been members of the Reformed Church for a period of forty years.

SAMUEL SCOTT, farmer; P. O. Troy; born in this township Dec. 9, 1844; is a son of John and Elizabeth (Sproul) Scott; he was born in Pennsylvania, and she in South Carolina. John located in this township about 1830; had a fine farm of 320 acres, where he lived and died; being one of the early settlers of that neighborhood; they had ten children, who grew up to maturity, nine of whom are now living—William; Isabella; now Mrs. Walker; Jane, now Mrs. Telford; Robert; Fannie; Elizabeth; Maggie, now Mrs. McCurdy; Samuel and Thomas; our subject lived with his father till his death. Dec. 2, 1872, was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of John and Margaretta Farver; he was born in Maryland and she in Ireland, coming to this country when a small child; they were quite early settlers of this county; Mr. Scott and wife by this union have three children—Sarah Nelly, John Gustave and Bessie Margaretta; they resided on the old home farm till the spring of 1880, when they located on the farm where they now reside; the Scott family were early settlers, clearing up a large farm right from the dense forests, and, by their own labor and industry, became possessed of a fine cultivated farm and a pleasant home; have a good competency, and present another example of prosperity, arising from energy and close application to business.

WILLIAM SCOTT, farmer; P. O. Alcony; born in Pennsylvania Jan. 18, 1822; is a son of William and Sarah (Kinney) Scott, who were also born in Pennsylvania; the ancestry being from Scotland. The parents, William and Sarah, came to this county about 1865, and located in this township, remaining here one year, then removed to Troy, where he has resided to the present time, living a retired life, he being in his 85th year; his wife died in 1876; they were parents of nine children, of whom five are now living, viz., William, Mary E., James, Sarah Jane and Margaret Elizabeth (twins). Our subject remained with his parents till 28 years of age, when he was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of Henry and Jane Krimer, natives of Pennsylvania; they had four children, of whom two are now living, viz., Henry and Sharon Kinney; his wife died May 29, 1857. On March 5, 1863, was celebrated his marriage with Sarah L., daughter of Zenas and Elizabeth Hart, who were born in New Jersey, removing to this county about 1815, and locating in this township, opening out in the forests a home and farm, and enduring all the hardships of those early settlers; but he lived to accomplish his work; obtained a fine farm with good buildings, and all conveniences necessary for comfort; there he was permitted to enjoy only a few years, dying Nov. 15, 1844, and his wife April 10, 1849; they were parents of seven children, of whom five are living—Mary, Levi, William H. Harrison, Sarah L. and John. Mr. Scott first located in this county, where he has since lived, following farming most of the time; he has a pleasant home and residence, with 50 acres of land all in cultivation; here they have resided nine years; they have two other pieces of land of 40 and 50 acres respectively; Mr Scott has held several offices—was Supervisor several terms, Township Trustee one term, and Postmaster for six years.

JOHN K. SHEETS, farmer; P. O. Troy; born on the farm where he now lives Sept. 27, 1833; is a son of Isaac S. and Nancy Sheets; our subject lived with his father till his marriage, which was celebrated June 4, 1861, when he was united with Miss Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Sybil Null, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio when Ann E. was an infant; twelve children were born to them, of whom eleven are now living, viz., John M., Ann E., Frances (now Mrs. Leonard), Jesse, Margaret (now Mrs. Starr), Etta (now Mrs. Smith), Andrew, Alice (now Mrs. Johnson), Leonora (now Mrs. Hooper), Capitola and Grant; Mr. Sheets after his marriage located on the old home place, by Sheets' Mill, and ran the mill two years; then went to Indiana and lived nine months; returned to the south part of the old home farm and lived till 1879, finally settling on his present place of residence. Mr. Sheets and wife have two children—Mary Jane and Isaac S.; their farm is composed of 320 acres of excellent land, mostly in cultivation,

constituting two fine farms, with good buildings ; they also have another good farm of 154 acres, in Staunton Township ; he also, in connection with his brother George, owns the grist-mill at the home place, which was built by their father nearly half a century ago, and has always done an extensive business, being one of the best mills in this section of the country.

ELIZABETH SHEETS, farmer ; P. O. Casstown ; born in Miami Co. Feb. 7, 1826 ; is a daughter of Isaac S. and Nancy (Knoop) Sheets ; he was born in Pennsylvania, and she in Staunton Township. The grandparents were natives of Pennsylvania. The grandfather Sheets removed to Tennessee when Isaac was a child ; went to Miami Co., in fall of 1812, and located on the farm now owned by Joseph Studebaker, where he lived till about 1832, when he removed to Clark Co., where he died. Mr. Isaac Sheets, after his marriage, lived with his father about two years, then located on what has been known as the "Sheets place," where he resided during the remainder of his life. He cleared up all the farm but about 10 acres, upon which were small log buildings. Soon after locating here, he built a saw-mill, and in 1832 erected a grist-mill, where they commenced grinding about the 4th of July, 1834. Mr. Sheets and wife were the parents of seven children, of whom five are now living, viz., Elizabeth, Mary, John K., Barbara Jane and George M. He lost his wife May 3, 1862 ; he died suddenly Sept. 24, 1876, from disease of the heart, while at Philadelphia attending the Centennial, being nearly 78 years of age. Mr. Sheets was a great worker with both mind and body, and accomplished a vast amount of labor during his life, being a public-spirited man and a leader in all public improvements. At his death he was the owner of over 500 acres of land, with good buildings upon all his farms. He was a very popular man in the community, having served as County Commissioner for two terms. At his death, the subject of this sketch came into possession of 120 acres of land, on which she lives, surrounded by good buildings and improvements.

HENRY C. SHIDAKER, farmer ; P. O. Troy ; born in Miami Co., on the farm where he now resides, Feb. 20, 1825 ; is a son of Valentine and Emily (Harter) Shidaker ; he was born in Maryland and she in Kentucky. The grandfather, Michael, was also a native of Maryland, the ancestry originally coming from Germany. The grandfather, Michael, removed from Maryland to Miami Co., in 1805, and located in Elizabeth Township, entering Sec. 14, in the dense forest, with no neighbors nearer than two to three miles, being as it were, an opening wedge in the pioneer work in this section. He died after performing many years of hard labor, and was succeeded by his son Valentine, who continued the work of clearing up and making improvements until he died, in 1846. He and wife Emily had eight children, of whom seven are now living, viz., Mitchell, Catharine, Henry C., Andrew, Jonathan, Sarah and Robert. Our subject always lived with his father till his death, since which he has succeeded him in possession of the old home farm. He was united in marriage, Oct. 8, 1847, with Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Edmunds, who came from Virginia. They had three children, viz., Lucy Matilda, Laura E. and Clara F. He has a fine farm of 127 acres, of which 100 acres are in cultivation, with very fine buildings attached. This farm has now been the residence of the Shidaker family for seventy-five years.

ANTHONY SNYDER, farmer ; P. O. Troy ; born in York Co., Penn., Aug. 12, 1818 ; is a son of Philip and Elizabeth Snyder. The ancestry came from Germany. The parents died in Pennsylvania, leaving nine children, of whom six are now living, viz., John, Abraham, Michael, Susan, Mary and George. Our subject was 8 years of age when his mother died ; he was then bound out to Aaron G. Blackford, with whom he lived till 16 years of age, then, until 30 years of age, he worked by the month. March, 1848, he was united in marriage with Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Roller, natives of Pennsylvania, and were parents of six children, viz., Joseph, Mary, Barbara, Rebecca, George and Sarah. After Mr. Snyder's marriage, he located in Center Co., Penn., till about 1864, when he removed to Miami Co., and in the spring of 1880, settled on the Scott farm, where he now resides. They have had three children, viz., Angeline, James and John

R. James, the second child, married Jane Walders, daughter of Jacob Walders, by which union they had two children, viz., Flora and Sabin. James also lives on the Scott farm, assisting his father and brother in cultivating it. Mr. Snyder and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, he having been a member for forty years, and she for thirty years. Their two sons are also members of the same church.

ROBERT SPROUL, farmer; P. O. Troy; born on the farm where he now resides Feb. 11, 1826; is a son of Robert and Isabella (Hayes) Sproul, who were born in Ireland; he came to America in 1800, and she in 1793; they first located in South Carolina, but, about 1812, removed to Miami Co.; while here he was drafted for the war and sent to Greenville, doing military duty two months, when he returned home; in 1813, he located upon the farm where his son Robert now resides; he died June 14, 1858, his wife April 2, 1868; they were parents of twelve children, of whom eight are still living, viz., Sallie Hayes, Nancy, Thomas, James, Isabella, Jane, Maria Matilda and Robert; when Mr. Sproul took this place he entered it from the Government, commenced in the woods, and spent his life in making a farm and home; by industry and economy, he had, before he died, a fine farm in cultivation, with good buildings and everything necessary for comfort and convenience. Our subject lived with his father till his death, and shared in the hardships of clearing up half or more of the farm. Dec. 8, 1859, he was united in marriage with Martha, daughter of John Hannan, a native of Ireland; they have had two children, of whom one is living, viz., Sarah Bell; his wife died Oct. 23, 1863; on Aug. 25, 1870, he was married to Rebecca, daughter of Robert and Jane Wilson, natives of Pennsylvania; they had four children, three living—Ann, Jane and Rebecca; Mr. Sproul has always resided upon the home farm, which has been in the possession of the Sproul family for sixty-seven years. Mr. Sproul and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

LEVI STALEY, farmer; P. O. Alcony; born in Miami Co. March 27, 1840; is a son of Elias and Hannah (Ritter) Staley, who were natives of Maryland, the ancestry supposed to have been from Switzerland; the father removed from Maryland to Ohio in about 1802, and, in quite an early day, became a citizen of Bethel Township, this county, where he lived and died; they were parents of seven children, of whom four are now living, viz., Simon, Andrew, John and Levi. Mr. Staley, our subject, lived with his father till after his majority; in 1867, he was united in marriage with Ann Thompson, daughter of Mark and Rebecca Thompson, who were natives of New York State; they were parents of seven children, of whom six are now living, viz., Eleanor (now Widow Davis), William, Elmira (now Mrs. Bare), Ann, Giles T. and Minerva (now Mrs. Cromer); Mr. Staley and wife have one child—Newton Kiefer. Mr. Staley, after his marriage, located upon the farm where he now resides; he has 193 acres of land, of which 160 are in cultivation, with good improvements attached.

WILLIAM STEWART, farmer; P. O. Casstown; born in Pennsylvania April 3, 1822; is a son of James and Mary (Hayes) Stewart, natives of Pennsylvania, the ancestry being of Irish descent; James and Mary located in Miami Co. in 1834; about one year after arriving here, James died from that dreaded disease, cancer; the mother died in 1875; they were parents of six children, of whom four are now living, viz., William, David Hayes and Eleazar (now in Iowa) and Jane (now Mrs. Maxwell); the children all being young when the father died, quite a responsibility came upon the mother to keep together and raise her family, which work she nobly performed until they all arrived at majority. In February, 1852, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Ann, daughter of Robert and Jane Wilson, natives of Pennsylvania; they have five children, viz., James W., John Hayes, William, Mary Jane (now Mrs. A. Knoop) and Anna R. Mr. Stewart has always remained on the old home farm; after the children arrived at majority, Mr. Stewart, being the eldest of the family, bought out the other heirs and became sole owner of the farm; he has 120 acres of good land, of which 100 acres are in cultivation, with fine buildings and improvements; they are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ISAAC S. STUDEBAKER, farmer ; P. O. Casstown ; born in Bethel Township, Miami Co., March 23, 1822 ; is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Steele) Studebaker, who were both born in Bedford Co., Penn. The grandfather Studebaker was also born in Pennsylvania, but the great-grandfather came from Germany. Abraham came to Bethel Township in 1812 ; bought land on credit to the amount of $500, and worked hard to pay for it, but, becoming discouraged, he proposed to give it up, but was told to keep it and pay for it when he could. By great economy and hard work, he finally paid for his land ; he was industrious, prospered, and purchased more land, and before his death he owned 700 acres of land. On his home place he had good improvements, and everything comfortable and pleasant around him. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom nine are now living, viz., John, Lydia, Samuel, Isaac S., Abraham, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Phebe (twins), and Joseph. He lost his wife, and was afterward married to Barbara Weaver, by whom he had one child, now deceased. Isaac lived with his father till about 26 years of age. On Jan. 25, 1848, he was married to Anna, daughter of George and Catharine (Olinger) Warner, who were born in Pennsylvania, coming to Ohio in quite an early day ; they were the parents of three children, two are now living, viz., Anna and John O. Mr. Studebaker and wife, by this marriage have had ten children, of whom three are now living, viz., Anna, Priscilla and Martha. After his marriage, Mr. Studebaker located upon the farm where he still resides, moving into a log cabin erected in one day's time ; here they began their journey of life, having about 40 acres cleared ; he has 480 acres of good land, of which 340 acres are in cultivation, constituting two farms, with good buildings on both ; the home place having a fine brick house, an excellent barn, and all other buildings necessary for comfort and convenience. Such is again the result of indefatigable labor and industry, coupled with economy and good management, which will stand as a bright and lasting example for future generations. Mr. Studebaker and wife are members of the German Baptist Church, with which they have been connected for twenty-seven years.

ARTHUR A. VANDEVER (deceased) ; he was born in Warren Co., Ohio, July 7, 1807, was a son of Arthur and Althea Vandever, natives of New Jersey, who removed to Ohio in a very early day. They were the parents of ten children, two now living, viz., Ann and Charles. Mr. Vandever lived with his father till of age ; and on Aug. 17, 1828, was united in marriage with Eliza M., daughter of Elisha and Isabel Shepherd ; they had nine children, of whom three are now living, viz., Eleanor, William and Arthur ; he lost his wife May 3, 1843 ; on May 20, 1844, he married his second wife, Amanda Jane, daughter of Robert and Winnefred Russell, natives of Kentucky, who located in Ohio at a very early day and were the parents of ten children, of whom four are now living, viz., Hinson, Polly, Nancy and Amanda Jane. Mr. Vandever and wife, by this union, had eight children, of whom seven are now living, viz., Robert Hinson, Martha Jane, Harrison, Tunis Laroy, Amanda Ann, Elizabeth and Firman. Mr. Vandever first located in Warren Co., where he lived about two years ; then went to Miami Co., and located south of Miami City, residing there several years ; finally removing to the farm where he died, March 8, 1880. Mr. Vandever had always been an industrious, energetic man ; having cleared up a great portion of his farm, bringing it into good cultivation and erecting fine and commodious buildings. He was quite successful in accumulating property, and noted for his kindness and generosity ; such was the character of Mr. Vandever, and his name, we trust, will be honored by future generations.

CHARLES VOORHIS, farmer ; P. O. Alcony ; born in Richmond, Ind., Jan. 3, 1826 ; is a son of Daniel P. and Ann (Vandever) Voorhis ; he was born in Kentucky and she in New Jersey ; Daniel P. and wife were parents of three children, viz., Lydia, Sarah A. (deceased) and Charles ; Daniel came to Miami Co. and located here in the fall of 1830, where he died April 12, 1855 ; his widow is still living, and in her 81st year. The subject of our sketch remained with his father till his death. On Oct. 16, 1855, he was united in marriage with Melinda,

daughter of Howard and Nancy (Stafford) Mitchell, he being a native of Virginia and she of Ohio; by this union they had two children, one only now living, viz., Sarah Luella, now Mrs. J. O. Leffel; Mr. Voorhis, soon after his marriage, located upon the farm where he now resides; he lost his wife May 15, 1874, and on May 2, 1876, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Amy Fenner, born March 23, 1847, in Troy, a daughter of John and Amy Irwin; he was born in Pennsylvania and she in New Jersey, and were quite early settlers of this county; they were parents of ten children, of whom seven are now living, viz., Ferdinand, Washington, John, George, Amy, Mary and Henry; Mr. Voorhis and wife have one child, viz., Mary C.; they have been residents on this farm twenty-four years; he has 135 acres, with a fine brick house and other essential buildings, he having erected the house and made most of the improvements during his residence here. Mr. Voorhis has held many offices, as Township Trustee, School Director, member of the Board of Education, etc.

REV. THOMAS S. WELLS, minister, Alcony; born in Virginia in 1815; is a son of Silas and Elsie (Skinner) Wells; he being born in Virginia and she in North Carolina, the grandfather being probably a native of Virginia, and the ancestry coming from England. The grandfather, Samuel, with his family, removed from Virginia to this county in October, 1817, locating in Monroe Township, where he lived and died upon the farm that he first settled on; he purchased a large tract of land and located his children all near by him; among them was his son Silas, with his wife, Elsie, who resided in Monroe Township the remainder of their lives; they were parents of eleven children, of whom nine are still living, viz., William, James, Samuel, Robert, John, Jane (now Mrs. McCullough, of Sidney, Ohio), Sarah Isabella (now Mrs. Angabright Levi, of Detroit), and Thomas S. Rev. Wells, our subject, left home when about 15 years of age, came to Troy and served an apprenticeship at the tailoring business with Maj. Hart, where he remained some three years, then entered a dry-goods establishment as a clerk for several years, but resumed the tailoring business again in Preble Co., Ohio. During the years in which he was engaged in the tailoring business he was procuring a library, and reading theological and religious works preparatory to entering the ministry, having for some time felt himself called for that work. In the year of 1850, Mr. Wells extricated himself from all secular pursuits, located in Dayton, and gave himself exclusively to the work of the ministry in the Christian Church. He first supplied the church in Dayton, and also one on Wolf Creek, seven miles west of Dayton, since which time he has filled the pulpits of several churches in Shelby and Miami Cos., living at the various points and places, which his field of work seemed to demand. About three years ago, he located upon the farm where he now resides, which makes him a very pleasant home, and is near the center of his ministerial work; he is now especially engaged in a missionary work of supplying and building up the weak churches. Mr. Wells has performed a large amount of labor for the building-up of the churches; but his zeal in the work is unabated, and he desires to continue earnestly in his Master's cause, believing that if he holds out faithfully to the end, his works will be justified, and his rewards sure.

SAMUEL R. WOLLERTON, farmer; P. O. Tippecanoe; born in Miami Co. Nov. 22, 1836; is a son of Ishmael and Jane H. (Ramsey) Wollerton; he was born in Pennsylvania and she in Ohio, the ancestry probably coming from Wales. Ishmael, the father, removed from Pennsylvania to Miami Co., somewhere about 1833, and on March 1, 1836, was married to Jane H. Ramsey, daughter of Samuel and Ellen (Fletcher) Ramsey, who were the parents of two children, of whom one only is now living, viz., Samuel R. Mr. Wollerton was, when quite young, placed with his grandfather Ramsey, where he lived till his death. On Dec. 24, 1863, he was united in marriage with Sarah Ann McManus, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret McManus, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and removed to Miami Co. in the spring of 1847. They were the parents of five children, of whom two are now living, viz., Sarah Ann and Margery, now Mrs. Benton Snyder. They have two children, viz., Harry H. and Jennie R. Mr. Wollerton, after his marriage,

bought the Wesley Heywood farm, where he lived for eight years, but afterward removed to the farm where he has since resided, consisting of 100 acres, mostly under cultivation, with good buildings and improvements.

DAVID D. YOUNG, farmer; P. O. Tippecanoe; born in Miami Co., Bethel Township, June 22, 1826; is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Shroyer) Young, who were born in Maryland, the ancestry originally being from Germany. Daniel and Elizabeth came to Ohio with their parents in a very early day, and located first in Montgomery Co., afterward removing to this county, where the grandparents lived and died, being among the early settlers of Miami Co. Daniel and Elizabeth are still living in Bethel Township. They are the parents of six children, of whom five are now living, viz., David D.; Louisa, now Mrs. Rudy; Susanna; Mary Catharine, now Mrs. H. Hawver, and Benjamin F. David, our subject, lived with his parents till 30 years of age. On Sept. 31, 1856, he was united in marriage with Henrietta E. De Long, daughter of George and Elizabeth De Long; he was born in Virginia and she in Pennsylvania. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom eight are now living, viz., William; Christine, now Widow Thayer, living in Indiana; Ellen, now Mrs. Surface; Sarah, now Mrs. Fitch; Eliza, now Mrs. Ross; Henrietta E., Edward and Jefferson. Mr. Young and wife have had four children, of whom three are now living, viz., Sarah E., George D. and Ada A. After his marriage, he located in Bethel Township, on 35 acres of land which he bought, removed to the farm of his mother-in-law, where he lived six years, then went to Tippecanoe in the grocery business for four years, and finally settled on the farm where he now resides. Here he has 205 acres of good land, of which 154 acres are in cultivation. Mr. Young and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, having been such for twenty and thirty years respectively, and have had the pleasure of seeing their children become members of the same church.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

AMOS ABLEY, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Piqua. Mr Abley was born in Pennsylvania in 1837, and came with his parents, Philip W. and Margaret Abley, to Miami Co. in 1844; his parents settled in Piqua, and his father still resides here. The subject of this sketch commenced working at his trade as an apprentice when quite young, and has always followed that occupation; he first began business for himself in 1860, and has continued it successfully ever since; his shop and salesroom is located on Main street, south of Market space, where, in addition to his custom work, he keeps a good assortment of "ready made," and is doing a very creditable business. Mr. Abley is not only one of the substantial business men of Piqua, but is also one of its enterprising, public spirited citizens; he has been a member of the Council for the past three years, and has also held the office of Treasurer of the Fire Department for a number of years. In religion, he is a Catholic; in politics, a Democrat. He married, in 1860, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Himken, formerly of Cincinnati, but at that time a resident of Piqua; and, after her decease, in 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Veronica Becker.

C. W. BENNETT, Superintendent of Public School, Piqua. Mr. Bennett is a native of Miami Co., having been born in Washington Township in 1840; he is a son of E. Bennett, who is an old resident of Washington Township. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm, taught two terms of district school, after which he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, graduating in 1866; was elected to the chair of mathematics in Moore's Hill College, in Indiana, which position he held eight years; in 1874, he took charge of the Piqua schools,

which position, as others, he has filled with credit to himself and benefit to the schools; the magnitude of his work may be judged from the fact that he has over a thousand pupils, with twenty-five teachers, under his supervision. He was married in 1868, to Miss Louisa Timmons, a graduate of, and, at the time of her marriage, a teacher of music in, the Ohio Wesleyan Female College.

PHILOMEN BROTHERTON, grocer; Piqua; was born in New York in 1815, and when but a child was taken by his parents on an emigration trip to Bartholomew Co., Ind., where he procured his education in the common school. About 1825, his parents removed to Hamilton Co., Ohio; four years later they located in Miami Co., where the parents both passed away at the age of 93½ years each; Philomen is the eldest of thirteen children; in 1835 he engaged in the manufacture of brick, which he followed several years; ten years since he located on Park avenue, opening out a grocery; here he has since been favorably known. Aug. 30, 1842, he married Nancy Morton, born in Pennsylvania in 1810; the issue of this union was three children—Albert M., born Oct. 16, 1844; Franklin P., Oct. 16, 1852, and one that died in infancy.

HIRAM BROOKS, livery; Piqua. Mr. Brooks is a native of Western New York; came to Miami Co. in 1837, and located in Piqua in 1840; in 1846, he bought out his brother James, who was engaged in the livery business here, and has successfully conducted the business ever since, having remained in the same locality, built his present commodious buildings and gradually increased his stock and conveniences to the present very creditable standing; he is one of the few livery men who have stuck to one place, and is now in very comfortable circumstances; his residence, on the corner of Wayne and Water streets, is a handsome property. He married, in 1843, Miss Catherine A., daughter of William Atkinson; they have six children—four sons and two daughters—T. D., a physician at Conroy; W. C., a livery man at Van Wert; James E., a telegraph operator, now at Cambridge City, Ind.; Geo. A., a member of the bar at Piqua; Hattie A., now Mrs. Nate C. Perry, of Troy, and Nettie E.

BENJAMIN F. BROWN, farmer; P. O. Piqua; was the son of James and Martha (Summers) Brown, who were born in Virginia, who, in the early settlement of Kentucky by Daniel Boone, were with their parents among the second lot of emigrants who went with Daniel Boone and settled in Kentucky; here the grandparents lived and died, except the grandmother on his mother's side, who came to this county before she died; Mr. Brown's father, James, when 16 years of age, was put into the United States service; in 1783, with a squad of troops, among whom was Daniel Boone, he came across the Ohio River, at what is now Maysville, and northward through the Northwest, as it was then called, to drive back the Indians, who were at that time very troublesome; they went up as far as where West Liberty is now located and destroyed an Indian village there and then returned. At this time there was not a white settler in the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio river; James Brown remained in Kentucky until 1805, when he came and located in this county, on the very piece of land upon which his son Berry now lives; it was then an unbroken wilderness west of the Miami River, and they had to cut out their road through from Staunton, a distance of seven miles, which took them two days; here they commenced to make an opening, built a log cabin, with split-puncheon floors, doors etc., split out of timber; everything was of the roughest and executed in haste, as the winter was just upon them; getting it inclosed, they moved into it near the last of November; cold weather set in before all was completed, but they made out to live through the winter, which was extremely cold and severe; they were much troubled by the wolves, which carried away their pigs, devoured them, and, often during the day time, would drive in their cattle; they, however, were possessed of one advantage, being able to procure a plenty of wild game for meat; such was their beginning, but they labored on from year to year, clearing up and making improvements, as time and means would permit; in the mean time Mr. Brown was giving all aid and support to the early education of the rising generation, being earnestly devoted to schools and the

moral and religious training of his children ; in 1817, he had made such progress that he built a brick house, which still stands as a part of Mr. Brown's present residence, and is in remarkably good condition ; he lived till the 29th of December, 1846, when he passed away from a life of remarkable activity, of labors and hardships, to one of rest and rewards ; Mr Brown, being the youngest child of his father, remained with him till his death. He was united in marriage with Mary Hilliard, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Hilliard, early settlers of this county, Feb. 13, 1840 ; they have had born to them four children, viz., Joseph H., who was in the naval service under Admiral Porter, and died while up the Red River, with typhoid fever, May 8, 1864 ; Thomas, who is married and lives on the home farm ; Nannie J., who is Mrs. Hamilton, living in Newton Township ; and Clara, who is living at home. Mr. Brown, at the death of his parents, bought out the interests of the other heirs, now having 230 acres of good land, with fine buildings for himself and a comfortable new house which he built for his son, who lives on the farm ; Mr. Brown has also a farm of 100 acres in Newton Township, purchased by the proceeds of his own labor and industry ; as far as this world's goods can supply the wants of life, Mr. Brown is amply provided, and has everything needed for comfort and convenience. Mr. Brown was politically a Whig and latterly a staunch Republican ; he has been a very prominent man in public affairs of this township and county, having been County Commissioner twelve years, during which time about 200 miles of turnpike roads were built and others converted into free turnpikes, he having the principal management of the business ; he has also been Township Trustee for nine years ; during this official career, Mr. Brown has located, caused to be located, or superintended the construction of, more public ditches and drainage than perhaps any other man in the county ; he has also had a large amount of business to do in the way of settling up estates of deceased persons ; in fact, the whole life of Mr. Brown has been one of continued activity ; he has had the entire trust and confidence of the people, his one great leading principle in his official capacity being to deal honestly and justly by all, without regard to their political faith or other circumstances ; he is now nearly three score years and ten, and has been so largely in public official life, that he has many times, to some extent, neglected his own business affairs. Mr. Brown now feels justified in refusing all public offices, and will devote the remnant of his life to his own interests, but will probably always be an active man, as he is one, who, from his nature and education, can never be a drone, or idle, in any acceptation of the term ; we feel, in placing this record of so active and useful a life upon the pages of this history, that it will stand as a monument and a bright example to all future generations.

J. M. BROWN, tanner and dealer in hides and leather ; Piqua. Mr. Brown is a native of Piqua, having been born, in 1835, one door east of where his leather store now stands ; was brought up in Piqua and learned his trade here, and farmed several years in this vicinity ; in 1871, he purchased the tannery on River street, which he has since conducted ; his salesroom is on High street, north side of Market space. Mr. Brown married, in 1869, Sarah J., daughter of Mathew Johnston, also a resident of Washington Township.

HENRY C. BROWN, farmer ; P. O. Piqua ; born in Piqua, Sept. 26, 1844, is a son of John and Mary (Knox) Brown ; he was born in Kentucky Oct. 23, 1794, and she in Tennessee, July 8, 1809 ; was his second wife ; his first wife was Turzah Brandon, daughter of Abel and Jane Brandon, who were natives of North Carolina, and came to Ohio in the days of the pioneers ; by this union they had seven children, viz., Elizabeth, born April 19, 1821 ; Nelson, born Sept. 22, 1824 ; William Armstrong, born Feb. 12, 1827 ; Martha Jane, born Jan. 6, 1829 ; James Ellison, born Jan. 24, 1831 ; Sarah Ann, born July 30, 1833, and John Madison, born Dec. 17, 1835, being all deceased except the youngest—John Madison. He lost his wife by death Nov. 12, 1837, and Jan. 3 1839, was united to Mary Knox, daughter of William and Margaret Knox, who were born in North Carolina and emigrated to Tennessee in a very early day ; from Tennessee came to Ohio, where they lived and died ; by this union they had four children, viz., James Harvey, born Jan. 7,

1840 (now deceased); Mary Turzah, born Sept. 2, 1842; Henry C. and Miles Knox, born Nov. 9, 1846. John Brown, the father, was brought up on the farm now owned by B. F. Brown, whose sketch and history appear in this work; after his first marriage, he located in Piqua, where he followed the hatter's trade, continuing at this business until his death, which occurred Sept. 15, 1846. Mr. Brown, the subject of this sketch, was only about two years of age at his father's death; the mother, Mary, remained in Piqua and raised her family; in 1866, she bought the farm upon which they now reside, and moved upon it the same year; they have a fine farm of 220 acres, with a good brick house, a very large barn and other buildings, constituting a pleasant and beautiful home.

W. W. V. BUCHANAN, Magistrate, Piqua. Mr. Buchanan is one of the present old residents of Miami Co.; he was born in Montgomery Co., Sept. 15, 1826, and in the following year his parents removed to a farm in Newberry Township, this county, where the son grew to manhood; he received the benefit of the district schools in his earlier boyhood, and, later, attended the Lebanon Normal, and taught seven years; he came to Piqua in 1849; was a teacher in the Piqua schools until 1872; then engaged in the insurance business. In 1875 he was elected Mayor, which office he filled one term, at the same time being Magistrate of Washington Township, which latter office he is still filling. He was married, in 1849, to Miss Phœbe, daughter of Andrew Dye; they have five children living, of whom A. C. is the eldest; he was born Oct. 9, 1850, and grew up here in Piqua; is a graduate of the high school, and also of the Lebanon Normal; was a teacher for three years in the grammar school at Troy; he also studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1877, and is now an honored member of his profession in this city. In his school days, Mr. Buchanan studied engineering, with a view of surveying, and has practiced the latter more or less since. He married, in 1874, Miss Anna Belle, daughter of David Shoemaker, deceased; she is also a graduate of the high school; Mr. Buchanan comes of pioneer stock, who were animatetd with enthusiastic patriotism, as will be seen by the different sketches of his family connections, which appear in this work. W. W. V. is a member and Secretary of the Upper Miami Valley Pioneer Association, a plain, pleasant, sensible man and respected citizen.

HARRIET V. CALDWELL; P. O. and residence, Piqua. Harriet V. Caldwell, a native of Kentucky, born near Lexington, in 1802, is the daughter of Caleb Kemper; her parents removed to Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, while she was yet a child; her father was a teacher in the schools of Cincinnati for a number of years, and her grandfather Kemper was the first Presbyterian minister who preached in Cincinnati. She was married to Matthew Caldwell Nov. 7, 1823, and soon after they started for their new home, then in the woods, now Piqua. They first set up housekeeping on what is now the northeast corner of Ash and Caldwell streets, where they lived upward of twenty years, then removed to the opposite corner south, where the widow still resides, his decease having occurred April 26, 1864. Mr. Caldwell was the son of Matthew Caldwell, Sr., who was among the first purchasers of land in this vicinity. Matthew, Jr., was a farmer, and continued to farm until his lands were needed for town lots; then platted his farm, and sold it out in lots; the regularity of his plat, rectangular streets, general appearance and convenience of access, shows more wisdom and forethought than was exercised by some who made additions to the town. The present high school building occupies a portion of the old farm, and Mrs. Caldwell now buys groceries where her husband cleared the ground and cultivated crops in her younger days; she has lived to see the hand-cards and spinning-wheels superseded by carding and fulling-mills, and these, in turn, by the modern woolen factories. When she came to Piqua, in 1823, they traveled in wagons over what would now be considered impassable roads; about 1840, she made a visit to her parents, near Cincinnati, going on the "canal packet," a great improvement over the wagon and stagecoach of former years; when, in 1857, the D. & M. R. R. being completed, she was able to leave home at 6 A. M., and place a jug of fresh cream on her

mother's dinner table, on Walnut Hills, she felt that the climax was reached, and all were delighted. Mrs. C. is now an old lady, and, while she takes pleasure in recounting the olden times, is grateful for the privileges and improvements with which modern days are blessed; she has been a quiet, unassuming but useful Christian woman and mother, raising a family of four children, three of whom are living—Ann Elizabeth, now Mrs. James Cox, of Redwing, Minn.; Jennie, now Mrs. Thomas Gray, resident of Piqua, and James K., a substantial farmer of Washington Township.

JOHN T. CATHCART, farmer; P. O. Piqua; was born in Maryland, in 1821, and, when but 6 months of age, his parents emigrated West, locating in Montgomery Co., Ohio; there the father, Thomas M., purchased a small farm, which he cultivated until about 1830, at which time he removed to Jackson Township, Shelby Co., purchasing a large farm; this he took from its wild state to a good degree of cultivation; this farm received his attention and supervision until his death, which occurred in 1842, the mother, Elizabeth (McCandles) Cathcart preceding him seven years. After the death of his father, our subject was left on the tide of time to battle for himself, which he did by engaging as farm laborer; in a few years he became the possessor of a team, and commenced farming for himself in Montgomery Co., Ohio; in 1845, he located in Washington Township, Miami Co.; since, a few changes have been made, but for the past twenty-three years he has resided on his present farm of 75 acres, now in the Second Ward of the incorporated city of Piqua. Four years ago he was elected as Township Trustee, which office he now holds. In 1844, he married Caroline, daughter of Joseph and Mary E. Johnson; Caroline was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1826; their children are seven in number, viz., Mary, deceased; James M., Louisa C., Martha, deceased; John F., Mabel and Joseph E.

J. M. CHEEVER, retired merchant, Piqua; born July 19, 1788, in Boston, Mass.; was a son of Joseph M. and Eliza (Stewart) Cheever; his father was a sea-captain most of his life, and his mother's father also; what is quite remarkable in the history of his ancestors, is that, on his father's and mother's sides combined, there were seventeen sea-captains. When Mr. Cheever was 13 years of age, he was apprenticed by his step-father to Thomas G. Thornton, of Saco, Maine, one of the largest merchants of that day, a man of great political and financial power, being a member of the Legislature, President of insurance companies, and holding other important positions; notwithstanding his greatness and the high positions held, he was a very haughty, bad man. Mr. Cheever only remained with him about two or three years, returning to Boston, where he learned the baker's trade; this he did without his parents' knowledge, meeting their disapproval; he worked at this business some three years, then started westward to seek his fortune; with two other men made the journey to Pittsburgh, a distance of 1,200 miles, on foot; at Pittsburgh he went into the grocery trade, which he followed about three years, meeting with great success; bought property, built several houses and made other speculations. This was done during the war under an inflated condition of business, but as the war closed, property shrunk in value, and Mr. Cheever was brought financially into close quarters; he sold off his property, settled up all his business and had about $150 left; he bought a small boat, started down the Ohio River all alone, and, on a dark night, in which he could see neither tree nor bank, guided his boat by sound, arriving in due time at Cincinnati safely; here he entered into the auction business, which he followed for a time, then the grocery trade, then in the river trade with New Orleans for some two or three years, then in the pork trade at Cincinnati, in all of which he made considerable money and also lost some. In 1822, he located at Piqua and entered into the mercantile trade. This was when Piqua was in its infancy, there being only a few inhabitants and one old tavern stand. Here Mr. Cheever's energy and business qualities found scope for full play; he dealt heavily in grain, buying thousands of bushels of corn at 10 cents per bushel, and wheat at 31 cents, also dealt largely in pork, in fact, buying and shipping everything which usually comes in the routine of a trade in a new country, and at

the same time buying and selling a great deal of property, building houses and working for the general improvement of the town. His life has been one of remarkable activity, passing through many hardships and even hair-breadth escapes with his life from accidents, from war and from contact in those early days with the Indians of the country. Being a man with an iron will, knowing no danger, his vast energy, with industrious habits, has carried him safely through all. He was united in marriage, Feb. 12, 1818, with Helen Harp, and is the father of eleven children, of whom three are now living. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his membership extending over the vast period of sixty-two years, forty-five years of which he was a Trustee of the church; he was one of the prime movers in organizing the church here in about 1823, which had quite a struggle for raising the means for building and other interests of the church. Mr. Cheever's indomitable energy and powerful influence, coupled with his own means, which were freely given, overcame all obstacles, and now he has the consolation of beholding one of the largest and best-finished churches in the city, a good parsonage, separate building for classrooms and not a dollar of indebtedness remaining against it; the church now has a membership of 400. Mr. Cheever's unconquerable energy has carried him over all the dangers and obstacles of business life, enabling him to accumulate plenty of this world's goods; that energy has been coupled with a Christian character, and has, with his money, been freely used for the upbuilding of Christianity. Mr. Cheever is now about 92 years of age.

HARVEY CLARKE, Piqua. Among the business men of Piqua, Mr. Clarke deserves mention. He is a native of New Jersey, born in Essex Co. in 1823; came to Piqua in 1845, and has been identified with the business interests of Piqua ever since. He was for fifteen years a member of the firm of Clarke & Zollinger, grocers; then became a member of the firm of Rouser, Evans & Clarke. founders and machinists, in which he continued until 1873, when he sold his interest and became interested in one of the valuable stone-quarries south of town, which he still continues, and is also a stockholder and Director of the "Piqua Straw Board and Paper Company," lately organized; he is now superintending the construction of their extensive buildings, and when the works are completed will take an active part in the business management. His residence is a neat, commodious brick structure, located near the northern terminus of Main street. He married, in 1849, Mary J., daughter of Henry Ketchen, whose biography also appears in this work. They have six children—Mrs. Joseph E. Mendenhall, Harry, James H., William B., Fanny and Allie.

A. G. CONOVER, deceased. Mr. Conover was one of the leading, enterprising spirits of Piqua. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1819; early in life he came to Piqua and studied engineering; his first work as engineer was in connection with the Miami & Erie Canal, and after its completion he was more or less engaged upon public works, the Wabash & Erie Canal, the now Panhandle Line, Dayton & Michigan, and Greenville & Richmond Railways being among the most important. In 1862, he was elected a member of the State Board of Public Works, in which capacity he served three years with ability and acceptance. As a citizen of Piqua, he was the first Secretary of the Gas Company, and afterward its President; a stockholder and Director of the Piqua National Bank, and also of the Northern Ohio Fair Association; he was also intimately connected with the hydraulic and water-works, and in fact every public improvement made during his career here. "Conover's Opera House" will long remain a monument to his liberality and enterprise. The following is an extract from an obituary, written by one who knew him well: "As a man of business, he had but few superiors, and as a valuable thorough-going citizen, but few equals in this community. Mr. Conover began life as a poor boy, and by energy, much hard work, and a life of frugality, acquired a large property. He was a member of St. James' Episcopal Church, and for many years a vestryman. He leaves a wife and one son." Mrs. Mary Conover is a daughter of John O'Ferrall, Sr., M. D., a native of Piqua, an estimable, cultured lady. Her marriage with J. G. Conover was celebrated Jan. 10, 1861; their only

child, Wilbur G., a promising young man, will this year finish the preparatory course, and next year enter upon the regular course, at Kenyon College.

W. L. CRON; P. O. Piqua; Mr. Cron, a native of Miami Co., and son of John Cron, was born in Spring Creek Township in 1826, and remained on the farm until about 19 years of age, when he began his apprenticeship as "cabinet joiner:" after serving a full term he was engaged at cabinet-making, carpentering and farming until 1862, when he entered the United States army as 1st Lieutenant of Co. A, 110th O. V. I., in which capacity he served until the spring of 1864, when he resigned, returned to Piqua, and resumed farming on the old homestead. In October, 1868, he joined fortunes with his cousin W. L. Cron, who was then operating a small furniture establishment here, having a horse-power with which he run a limited amount of machinery; this, with a small stock of lumber and manufactured furniture, with $1,300 cash, constituted their capital; from this humble beginning the business has been developed, in spite of unfavorable circumstances, to its present vast proportions, during which W. L. has been the salesman; at first each made a hand in the shop and did their own work, now their pay-roll includes over 100 names. and the retail salesroom, where W. L. presides, presents a display of furniture which, in point of style, quality and quantity, would do justice to a much larger city, reflecting great credit upon the management; the firm now consists of L. C. & W. L. Cron and John Schneyer, the style of the firm being L. C. & W. L. Cron & Co.; as the biography of each appears in this work, and their factory and business is mentioned at length elsewhere, it need not be repeated here. Mr. Cron has been twice married; his first wife, a daughter of Jehiel Day, died in 1855. He was married in 1857 to Miss Mary F., daughter of Ebenezer Frost of Spring Creek Township.

CROZIER & SONS, carriage manufacturers, Piqua; William R. was born in Pennsylvania in 1813; is the son of John and Sarah Crozier, who were emigrants from Ireland at an early day. In 1815, his parents moved to Ohio, locating in Ross Co., where they remained about nine or ten years, then moved to Auglaize Co., where they remained only about two years, finally locating at Piqua. Mr. John Crozier was a self-educated man, and said to be one of the best penmen of that day; he followed the occupation of teacher during the most of his life; after locating at Piqua he was teacher there for several years, also taught various schools in the vicinity; he purchased a farm about seven miles northwest of Piqua, where he had a good home; in his later years, as he became too enfeebled by age for the active duties of business life, he retired to his farm, passing the remainder of his life in peace and quiet, until the messenger of death called him hence. Mr. Crozier, the subject of our sketch, remained with his father till about 17 years of age, when he went into the carriage manufacturing business, which he has followed continuously to the present time. In 1837, he was united in marriage with Catharine Stattler, daughter of Christopher and Fanny (Winans) Stattler, in which union they have been blessed with nine children, four of whom are now living, viz., James S., Sylvester, Fanny S. and William G., the latter being now in partnership with his father. Mr. Crozier is the oldest established carriage manufacturer now residing in Piqua; he has been in the business, and in the same buildings, for nearly a half-century; his trade extends not only in his own county, but through adjoining counties, and even States; the "winged messengers" come by mail from various directions, sounding the praises of his excellent work; we feel warranted in the assertion that the honorable dealings for so many years with his numerous patrons, the constant and growing reputation of his work, will ever keep him in the front rank in this line of business.

T. L. DANIELS, deceased. Mr. Daniels was a native of Hamilton, Ohio, born Dec. 22, 1828; he came to Piqua when a young man, as the first telegraph operator; he married, Jan. 11, 1863, Miss Catherine O'Ferrall, daughter of John O'Ferrall, Sr., M. D., and became prominently identified with the business of Piqua, being a member of the firm of O'Ferrall, Daniels & Co., also F. Gray, O'Ferrall & Co., and O'Ferrall & Daniels; was a member of the City Council, its President for many years, and, at the time of his decease, which occurred May 14, 1873, was

City Treasurer. His widow and two children survive him; one daughter, Miss Mary H., and a son, John W.; the latter was married Oct. 31, 1879, to Miss Mella, daughter of L. Leonard; he is a member of the firm of Orr, Leonard & Daniels, whose oil-mill, in point of stability of structure, excellence of machinery, and convenience of arrangement, is not excelled in the world. Mr. Daniels is a young man, but his connection with the above firm proves his ability and assures his success.

RACHEL DAVIS, Piqua. Rachel Davis is a native of this place; her father, James Johnson, a brother of Col. Johnson, was a native of Ireland; married in Pennsylvania, June 7, 1798, to Mary Adams, and came to Piqua in 1811. Mrs. Davis, born Dec. 7, 1812, was married to Samuel Davis in 1841, who was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Dec. 10, 1810, and came to Miami Co. when a young man; he was a contractor in the construction of the canal from Piqua north, his section including the numerous locks in the vicinity of Lockton, all of which was constructed under his supervision; in the war of the rebellion, while not able to take the field, his patriotism found abundant expression in encouraging others, giving substantial aid to the friends and dependents of soldiers, and Mrs. Davis was prominent in the Ladies' Aid Society; after his marriage, he engaged in the grocery business in Piqua, in which he successfully continued until the time of his death, which occurred April 4, 1865. Mr. Davis was a man of business, never sought public distinction, but was a liberal-hearted, respected citizen; his residence, on the northwest corner of Wayne and Green streets, now occupied by his widow, is a commodious, substantial building, comfortably and tastefully furnished, and surrounded by a pleasant yard. Mrs. Davis is now one of the oldest present residents of Piqua, and very much respected.

SAMUEL L. DAY, farmer; P. O. Piqua; born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Nov. 3, 1834; is a son of Jehiel and Sarah B. (Lyon) Day; his father was born in New Jersey and his mother in Hamilton Co.; they were the parents of nine children, viz., Aaron, deceased; Annis, deceased; Samuel L., Margaret, deceased; David H., deceased; Laura, Jehiel, deceased, and Cynthia A.; Jehiel, the father, came into Miami Co. in 1834 and located in Spring Creek Township, where he lived until his death, in December, 1867. Mr. Day was married, in 1855, to Susan Robinson, daughter of J. J. and Nancy (Hamilton) Robinson, who were born in Pennsylvania; by this union they have had six children, viz., William R., Louisa Bell, James Edward, Jehiel, Anna Hamilton and John Andrew. Jehiel, the father, was born in 1803; Sarah B., the mother, in 1807; the grandfather, Jehiel, emigrated from New Jersey to Ohio in the fall of 1812; his ancestors belonged to the old Scotch Presbyterians, who fled from persecution in the old country and sought an asylum in New Jersey; when he came to Ohio, he located in Hamilton Co.; he helped to organize the church at Sharon, and was an active member till his death, which occurred in 1832, of cholera; he was in the Revolutionary war, serving as 1st Lieutenant, and, after the war, when pensions were granted, continued to receive one up to the time of his death. Mr. Day, our subject, lived on the old home farm in Spring Creek Township, till the fall of 1873, when he sold the farm and came into Washington Township, purchasing the farm upon which he now resides; he owns here 93 acres of good land, with good buildings on it, having built the house since he came to the place; he has a beautiful home, with everything convenient and comfortable. Mr. Day and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, their membership dating back for thirty years; he is also a very active worker in the Sabbath school, and has been for many years.

G. VOLNEY DORSEY, physician, Piqua. Godwin Volney Dorsey, physician and surgeon, and ex-State Treasurer, was born in Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio, Nov. 17, 1812; his ancestors settled in Maryland more than two centuries ago, and the name has ever since been prominently connected with matters of church, State and national interest throughout the country; he is the only son of James Maxwell and Martha (McComas) Dorsey; his father emigrated from Baltimore to Cincinnati in 1809, and in the following year became a pioneer to Oxford; he was a Major in the war of 1812, was for many years Treasurer of the Board of Trust-

ees of Miami University, and superintended the erection of the college building. Our subject was educated at Miami University, graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1836, and at once located in Piqua, where, with the exception of a few years spent in public office, he has since resided; he ranks among the leading physicians and surgeons of the State; was for many years President of the Miami County Medical Society; is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and was Chairman of the Committee on Surgery in 1851; he is the author of various important professional papers which have appeared in the medical journals of the country. Originally a Jeffersonian Democrat, he was a member of the Committee on Resolutions in the Democratic Convention in 1848, which drafted the celebrated anti-slavery resolution of that year, and, still later, a Presidential Elector on the Cass ticket; in 1849, he was elected from the strong Whig district, comprising the counties of Miami, Darke and Shelby, a Senatorial Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1850–51; he introduced and carried through that body the present self-regulating apportionment scheme, which has given satisfaction to all parties, and has prevented the constantly-recurring scenes of partisan strife which had previously obtained in a periodic re-apportionment of districts, with a view to continue in power the party dominant at that time; he drew up that clause of the Constitution found in Sec. 7, Art. 13, regulating the investment of associations with banking powers; he was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873; in the memorable Know Nothing contest of 1854, he was defeated for Congress, as was every Congressional candidate of his party in the State; in 1856, he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, in Cincinnati, and advocated Mr. Buchanan for President; was again nominated for Congress when Mr. Buchanan was the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, and, although he polled more votes in his district than did that gentleman, he sustained another defeat; in 1857, he was the Democratic candidate for State Auditor, upon the ticket with Hon. R. P. Ranney for Governor; in 1860, he supported Douglas for President; from the opening of the late rebellion to its close, he was a bold, uncompromising Union man, and wrote the celebrated "Statesman" letter, which was copied by every paper in Ohio, advocating the formation of a Union party, and which, perhaps, did more than any other one thing in effecting its organization in this State; in 1861, he was elected State Treasurer by the largest majority of any candidate on the Union ticket; re-elected in 1863, and resigned the office in 1865; in 1864, he was a Senatorial delegate to the Baltimore convention, that nominated President Lincoln; also, in 1863–64, was Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee; in 1868, he was chosen by the Electoral College on the Grant and Colfax ticket, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gov. Todd; for twenty years, he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Miami University; was the first President of the Piqua Hydraulic Company; and is now President of the Citizens' National Bank, of that city. Dr. Dorsey's ability in his profession, in the field of politics, his educational and business enterprise, may be fairly estimated from this record; few, perhaps, have ever discharged the varied and responsible duties imposed upon them with greater energy or fidelity, or have so fully merited the confidence and respect of their fellow-citizens; he is a gentleman of superior scholarly attainments, and has long been known as one of the finest linguists in the country; his translations from Horace, from the Greek tragedies, and from some of the Latin mediæval hymns, which have been published in several of the leading journals of the country, have been received with great favor. In July, 1836, he married the daughter of Hon. John McCorkle, of Piqua, who, after having borne him eight children, three of whom are living, died in 1855. Walter McCorkle Dorsey is Teller of the Citizens' National Bank, Piqua; Margaret M. Dorsey married Robert B. Moores, of Clark Co., Ohio, and Mary L. is the wife of Dr. W. S. Parker, of Piqua. In Nov., 1856, Dr. Dorsey married Mrs. L. P. Morrow, daughter of D. Tuttle, Esq., of Indianapolis.

JOHN ELDREDGE, veterinary surgeon, Piqua; was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, March 16, 1816; his education was procured in the common schools in Shelby

Co., Ohio; he was raised to farm labor and handling of stock; in 1835, he commenced the practice of his profession, which he had previously made a particular study; from this on, he, by degrees, became prominently known among the stock-dealers of Shelby and surrounding counties. In the fall of 1875, he located in De Graff, Logan Co., Ohio; not seeing proper to remain there, fourteen months later he removed to Piqua, where he has been favorably known in Miami Co., far and near. In 1840, he married Margaret A. Line; several years after, she passed away, leaving a husband and six children. He afterward married Elizabeth Proctor, of Logan Co., Ohio; by this union they have had born to them six children.

CHARLES S. ELLIOTT, farmer; P. O. Piqua; born in Piqua in 1825; is the son of William and Martha (Irvin) Elliott, who were born in Perry Co., Penn.; his grandfather was Charles Elliott, who was also a native of Pennsylvania; Mr. Elliott's parents came to Ohio and located at Piqua in 1824, where they lived about two years; in the spring of 1826, they bought 87 acres of land in Sec. 32, Washington Township, and after a few years bought more land adjoining on the south in Concord Township, making his farm contain 125 acres. When he came upon the land there was a small portion cleared up, with log buildings upon it; he continued upon the place, clearing up and making improvements, building a brick house and other buildings, until the year 1851, when his work was ended, and he departed this life, his wife living till 1873, when she also passed away; they were parents of four children, two of whom are now living, viz., Charles S. and Franklin. Charles, the subject of our sketch, remained with his father till his death, and then became owner of the home place, where he has remained to the present time. Mr. Elliott was married in the spring of 1851, to Eliza Mitchell, daughter of Thomas and Frances Mitchell; she lived only about two years, when the merciless messenger, death, took her away. In the winter of 1856, he was united in marriage with Martha Karr, daughter of Robert and Sarah Karr, of Butler Co., Ohio; by this union they have one child—William F. Mr. Elliott has added more land to his farm by purchase, from time to time; has also sold off some, but has always lived upon the same farm, and now owns 160 acres of good land in the Miami Valley; he has resided on the place fifty-four years, over half a century; brought it into a fine state of cultivation, built a large barn, and other buildings, with addition and improvements to the house, having every convenience to make life comfortable and happy. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are members of the Presbyterian Church, of over thirty years' standing.

HENRY F. ERNEST, electric blasting operator; P. O. Piqua; Mr. Ernest, a native of Germany, born in Hanover in 1845, came to the United States in March, 1862, and soon after his arrival, enlisted in the United States service as drummer, serving until the close of the war, being discharged in July, 1865, after which, he went to San Francisco, and was engaged in the mines of the West, where he became acquainted with the use of dynamite, nitro-glycerine, giant powder, etc., for blasting purposes; he was employed with the force in blasting "Hell Gate," and after that work was completed, returned to the West and operated in the Iron Mountains of Missouri. In 1877, he came to Ohio, and was married, in Darke Co., to Miss Mattie Berry; his mining experience not having enriched him any, he felt discouraged, determined to settle down, and accordingly went to work at his trade (basket-making), but his ambition to achieve something in the use of explosives caused him to spend a larger part of his time experimenting, and, after a long time, he succeeded in getting an opportunity of showing his skill by sinking a shaft in Newton Township. It was not until he became employed by the Piqua Straw Board, and Paper Company, that he was enabled to demonstrate the utility of his ideas, and show the superiority of his skill in making rock excavations. An account of his work for the above company, will be found in the chapter on Piqua. Mr. Ernest has a battery, and is supplied with all the necessary materials for making rock excavations; he is thoroughly posted in his business; is an industrious temperate and trustworthy man. Any one having rock excavations to make, will save time and money by employing him. He can be seen or addressed at Piqua.

EDMOND FARRINGTON, capitalist; among the prominent active business men of Piqua, Mr. Farrington has been here the longest; he is a native of New York State, and came to Piqua in 1838, and, in 1840, was married to Catherine M., daughter of Gen. Robert Young; Mr. Farrington was a prominent contractor on the canal work; he built the Miami Aqueduct above Dayton before coming to Piqua, and afterward completed several important contracts on the canal and other public works; in 1848, he engaged in business at Piqua, and the different firms of which he has since been the financial principal, have been, and now are, among the most important business interests of the place; he has not only been the leading capitalist of Piqua, but his operations have extended to other points, being, in fact, the leading capitalist of this part of the valley as far north as Wapakoneta; he is now the senior member of the firm of Farrington & Slauson, grain dealers, who own their own canalboats for transportation; Wood, Farrington & Co., proprietors of Piqua Oil Mill, and E. Farrington & Co., distillers; is also interested in the grain business at other points; has loans in different counties in this part of the State; is, altogether, the largest operator in this part of the Miami Valley; the strongest capitalist in Miami Co., and is still active in business. His residence is a handsome property, located near the north end of Wayne street. Mrs. Farrington's decease occurred in 1869; an elegant Scotch granite monument in Forest Hill Cemetery marks her resting-place, and also that of their only child.

D. M. FLEMING, editor Piqua *Journal;* is the son of Levi and Jane Fleming, and was born in Eden, Preble Co., on the 25th of March, 1827. He received but a limited education during his boyhood, leaving home at the age of 14, and starting for himself; he had already served two years in a paper office, beginning when about 12; he was in various places, still following his trade as printer, until April, 1849, when he started the Piqua *Enquirer*, which was a Democratic paper, and continued to be so under his administration until July, 1860. In that year, immediately after the Baltimore Convention, he left the Democratic party on account of the slavery question in regard to Kansas, and changed the name of his paper to the Piqua *Journal*, which has ever since been a Republican organ. Mr. Lincoln was the first Republican President he voted for, and he has voted for every Presidential candidate of that party since that time; his paper at present has a good circulation; he has two job presses besides his main press, and they are run by water motor. In July, 1865, Mr. Fleming was appointed Assessor of the Fourth Congressional District, but was removed in November, 1866, because of the political troubles of that year; he was re-appointed to the same office in August, 1868, and held it until February, 1870, being the only person who has held that office twice. Mr. Fleming was married on the 14th of August, 1853, to Miss Tillie Housun, of Piqua, daughter of Joseph Housun, who was Postmaster for many years. They have had six children, four of whom are living, viz., Fannie H., Louise S., Willie P. and Horace G. Mrs. Fleming died on the 25th of May, 1880. She was a member of the Episcopal Church, as is also Mr. Fleming.

HENRY FLESH, merchant and banker; P. O. Piqua; was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1837, the son of a well-to-do country merchant, where he received common-school and commercial education; he emigrated to this country in 1852, at the age of 15 years; soon after his arrival in this country he came West, and took a situation as salesman in a clothing establishment in Dayton, Ohio, where he remained for five years; he removed to Troy, Ohio, occupying a similar situation until 1858, when he came to Piqua, and entered the clothing establishment of A. Friedlich as salesman and book-keeper, which position he held until the fall of 1862; in that year he married the eldest daughter of Moses Friedlich, Esq., and soon afterward commenced, with limited means, the clothing and merchant tailoring business on his own account; this business he carried on, with uninterrupted success, up to 1878, when he sold out his merchant tailoring business, and confined himself exclusively to the ready-made clothing and gent's furnishing goods business, at this time probably doing the largest business in that line in the county of

Miami. In January, 1880, he was unanimously elected Cashier of the Citizen's National Bank of Piqua, and at present occupies that position, devoting his time exclusively, during banking hours, to that business, giving his morning and evening hours to the details of mercantile business. Socially, Mr. Flesh is held in high esteem, and has held in his own city the most responsible positions of honor and trust; he has been a member of the City Council for twelve years, and is now, and has been for the past four years, the President of that body; he is also President of the Board of Trade, and the Border City Building and Loan Association of Piqua, one of the most popular and prosperous institutions of that kind in the State. Mr. F. is a Free Mason in high standing, having acted as Master of the lodge for several years. Mr. F. is regarded by his neighbors as a self-made man, always prominent in every public enterprise calculated to add to the prosperity and improvement of his city.

JOHN FRANZ, City Marshal, Piqua; was born in Shelby Co., Ohio, in 1838; when a boy, his parents moved to Auglaize Co., Ohio, where he grew to the age of 17 on the farm; at this time, he entered the trade of carriage-making, which he completed in Dayton, Ohio, in 1859; he devoted a few years to journeyman's work, and in 1863, located in Piqua, where he opened out a shop for himself; this he conducted until 1866, when he was elected to his present office, which he has since held, except two intervening years, during which he served as Constable of Piqua; the offices held by him have been duly and honorably filled. Mr. Franz is prominently known as a reliable and successful detective. Upon June 17, 1860, he married Mary Worst, a native of Auglaize Co., Ohio. Their children are John, deceased; Henry, deceased; Emma, Clara, Elizabeth, Catherine, Gertrude, Flora and Albena B.

MICHAEL FOX, grocer, Piqua; born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1828, and is a son of Martin and Bridget (Flynn) Fox. They were both natives of Ireland, and in 1832, they emigrated to the Western Continent, locating in Jamestown, N. Y., where both died. At the time above given, when his parents came to America, Michael was left in his native country with his grandfather, until the age of 12 years, when he, too, came to Jamestown; he remained in New York until 1852, when he commenced to travel, engaging in various pursuits. He located in Piqua in 1871, in his present business, on the southwest corner of Wayne and High streets; here he has received a liberal patronage, and the confidence of many of the citizens of Piqua. In July, 1870, he married Johanna McGannon. They have seven children, William, John, Matthew, Mary E., Anna B., Frances and Joseph M.

MOSES FRIEDLICH, clothier, Piqua; was born in Germany, in 1812, where he grew to the age of 20 years, and obtained a German education; in his boyhood days, he learned cotton weaving, which he followed until the summer of 1834. On August 3 of the same year he landed in New York City, and soon after settled in Bucks Co., Penn., where he engaged in general merchandising; this he continued until his removal to this city, engaging in the clothing trade; here he has shown himself as a successful and reliable merchant. In connection with his present business, he has since, in Piqua, devoted a few years to merchant tailoring. He has, for the past few years, been Vice President of the Citizens' National Bank of Piqua, which office he now fills. He has, since a resident here, by habits of industry, economy, etc., financially progressed, and now owns a fine farm of 120 acres in Washington Township, which receives his supervision. Moses married in Pennsylvania, 1839, Emma Abel, of Prussian birth, who died July 8, 1863. The issue of this union were four children, of whom three are now living, viz., Caroline, wife of Henry Flesh; Jacob M., and Matilda, now Mrs. Lewis Stern, of Chicago, Ill.

A. FRIEDLICH, merchant tailor and clothier, Piqua. Mr. Friedlich, an old resident of Piqua, was born in Germany in 1821, and came to the United States when a young man; was engaged in clerking, etc., several years, during which he came to Cincinnati and clerked for Moses Heidelbach, who is now a large merchant of New York; in 1846, he came to Piqua and formed a partnership with Leopold Block, now a popular magistrate of Cincinnati; the firm of Friedlich & Block did

business about two years, after which a brother of Mr. Friedlich was associated with him a few years, since which he has conducted business alone; his old stand was in the old National Hotel building; in 1861, he purchased the lot on the northeast corner of the public square and built the large three-story brick which is a part of the building known as the Commercial Block, the ground floor of which he occupies as a salesroom, the second floor being used in part for his tailor shop, and the balance for telegraph and other offices; the third floor is occupied by the "Ancient Order of Druids;" Mr. Friedlich is the oldest clothing merchant now doing business in Piqua, and tells, with evident relish, of "the good old days" when Piqua was the important point between Dayton and Toledo, when settlers brought their grain here from as far as the vicinity of Winchester, Ind., and returned with their year's supply of goods and groceries; Mr. Friedlich has been a successful business man and a useful, substantial citizen; he was, for many years, a member of the school board; he now has grown-up sons who attend to the details of his business, while he looks on and enjoys seeing them favorably working into business under his advice and general supervision. He married, in 1849, Miss Theresa Schwab, of New York City; they have ten children living, five sons and five daughters.

J. FRANK GABRIEL, M. D., physician, Piqua. Dr. Gabriel is a native of Ohio, born in Muskingum Co. in 1825; received a literary and professional education at the seminary at Columbus; graduated from the Starling Medical College in 1851, afterward graduated from the University Medical College of New York, and spent two years in the hospitals of Europe, attending the lectures of eminent specialists; he came to Miami Co. in 1851 and practiced several years, being located at Lena, Brown Township; after his return from Europe, he located in Piqua in 1860, where he has practiced ever since, and is now one of the leading practitioners of Piqua; his office is located on Wayne street, and is a part of his fine residence, which is almost palatial in size and style, while the furnishings and surroundings indicate culture and refined taste. He married, in 1861, Miss Mary, daughter of William R. and Margaret Kirk, whose biography also appears in this work; he was surgeon of the 11th O. V. I. eighteen months during 1861 and 1862.

S. B. GARVEY, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, Piqua. Mr. Garvey is another of the present old residents and natives of Piqua; he is a son of John Garvey, who came to Piqua at the close of the war of 1812, having been a soldier and served in this vicinity. He married Ann Marshall; was a hatter by trade and followed that business here a number of years; he had a family of eleven children, only three of whom survive—S. B., William M. and a sister, now a resident of New York State. The subject of this sketch was born in 1821, and has been a resident of Piqua fifty-nine years; he is emphatically a self-made man; began life for himself at 19, as a drayman; afterward was a partner of Mr. Shipply, and owned and operated a livery stable here several years; afterward was elected Marshal of Piqua and Constable of Washington Township, which office he held for twenty years or more; he has been Mayor of Piqua eight years, and is now Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, and a useful, respected citizen. He married, in 1849, Elizabeth, daughter of —— Maddux; they have never had any children, but have raised four, and now have an adopted daughter, a young lady, whom they took when a child.

STEPHEN GENSLINGER, Secretary and Treasurer of the Spiker Wagon Works Co., Piqua. Mr. Genslinger, a native of Germany, born in 1831, came to the United States in 1841, with his mother, who lived at Troy until her decease, which occurred in 1856; his father's death occurred in Germany in 1831. Mr. Genslinger came to Piqua in 1846, and was employed first as a store boy, afterward became clerk, and clerked for a time in Fort Wayne, Ind., then returned to Troy, where he married, in 1854, Caroline, daughter of William McNeely; after his marriage, he returned to Piqua and engaged in the manufacture of turned handles etc., in connection with his brother-in-law, David Ryan, in which he continued until 1860, when he became traveling salesman for O'Farrall, Daniels & Co.; in 1867, he

purchased an interest in the grocery firm of J. Zollinger & Co., and remained a member of that firm until 1877, when he sold out and became connected with R. P. Spiker & Co., carriage manufacturers; when the new stock company, styled the Spiker Wagon Works Co., was organized, Mr. Genslinger was chosen Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Genslinger has been a useful citizen; has served the people of Piqua as Councilman one term, is now serving the third year as Trustee of the City Water Works, also the second term as Director of the County Infirmary, and is now, and has been for the past sixteen years, Captain of the Fourth Ward Fire Company, also Treasurer of the Masonic Lodge since 1870. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and one of its Vestrymen. Thus he has risen from a poor, fatherless boy to a useful and respected citizen, and, what seems remarkable, when we consider the numerous official positions he now fills, and has heretofore filled, he never attended school a day in his life. He is the father of nine children—Charles H., Addie, William H., Harry, Wallace, Nellie, Carrie, Kittie and Stephen J. His oldest son is in business in New Orleans; the rest are members of the family household.

MRS. MARTHA GEYER belongs, by birth, to the Manson family; her grandfather and father were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Miami Co. at a very early day, settling in Brown Township, on Lost Creek; in those days David Geyer, the elder, had a large double log house, and to this the settlers came when there was any trouble with the Indians, using it as a block-house. The father of Mrs. Geyer married in 1810, and the subject of this sketch was born in February, 1822; her father died about a year after her birth, but her mother lived until 1854; they were both Methodists. Mrs. Geyer was married in June, 1841, to Frederick Geyer, and there were born to them two children—John C. and William Henry; Mr. and Mrs. Geyer lived happily together until his death, which took place in September, 1875; since that time, Mrs. Geyer has been residing in Piqua.

WILLIAM M. GILLESPIE, farmer; P. O. Piqua; born in Warren Co., Ohio, Nov. 16, 1828, is the son of William and Mary (Miskimmers) Gillespie. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, born June 5, 1782, and his mother was born March 5, 1798. The grandfather, George Gillespie, was born in Ireland, and came over to this country at an early day, about the close of the Revolutionary war. William and Mary, the parents, were united in marriage Dec. 11, 1817, and had eleven children, viz., Jane, born Oct 5, 1818, and died Oct. 10, 1844; John, born March 30, 1820, and died Aug. 17, 1849; David K., born Nov. 29, 1821; Martha, born Dec. 24, 1823; Mary P., born Jan. 6, 1827, and died Jan. 22, 1833; James, born Nov. 13, 1830, and died Nov. 10, 1865; George A., born April 20, 1833, and died Dec. 5, 1865; Hamilton S., born Oct. 13, 1835; Minerva E., born Jan. 2, 1838, and died Sept. 13, 1849, and Margaret M., born Nov. 30, 1841. William, the father, died, March 5, 1862, and Mary, the mother, died Oct. 3, 1872. Mr. Gillespie, the father, came with his parents to Ohio about 1795 and located first near Cincinnati, where they lived several years, thence to Warren Co., where the parents lived and died. William, the father, lived in Warren Co. till 1838, when he moved to Shelby Co., where he lived and died; was a soldier under Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812, served through the campaign and was at the treaty of peace at Greenville, under the auspices of Gens. Wayne and Harrison; as a reward for special services rendered, was presented with a land warrant for 160 acres of land. Mr. Gillespie, the subject of our sketch, was united in marriage with Sallie E. Patterson, daughter of James and Martha (McKnight) Patterson, Nov. 19, 1863; they have had born to them six children—Martha Dell, born Jan. 27, 1865; James H., born Feb. 10, 1867, now deceased; William L., born July 6, 1869; Mary M., born Dec. 19, 1871; Maggie L., born July 16, 1874, also Allen H., born April 5, 1880. Mr. Gillespie lived with his father till his death, and has followed farming all his life, with the exception of about four years, during which he was in the grain business at Pontiac, Shelby Co. He came to the farm where he now resides in 1871; he has 350 acres, of which about 250 acres are in cultivation. Mr. Gillespie is politically a stanch Republican, and is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, of some thirty years' standing.

FRANCIS GRAY, proprietor of Piqua Woolen Mills, Piqua. Mr. Gray, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1821; in his youth, he received only a very common-school education; in 1842, he embarked in the lumber business, rafting down the river to Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, at the same time operating a store in Pittsfield, in which he was quite successful; in the spring of 1850, a sudden and violent flood carried off his logs and lumber and placed him in embarrassing circumstances, making it necessary for him to make an assignment, which he did, making one of his creditors his assignee. The assignee, instead of distributing the proceeds, managed to get away with everything, leaving the other creditors to hold an empty sack. After this misfortune, Mr. Gray placed his family on a raft upon which he was employed, and, very much against his father's wish, went to Covington, Ky., to start anew among strangers; he landed at Covington in September, 1851, having about $150; through his acquaintance with the lumber trade and lumber men, he soon succeeded in obtaining employment for the time being, measuring lumber on the wharfs, and gradually worked into trading by selling shingles, etc., for the raftsmen. The first money he made more than was necessary to keep up expenses, was by selling a 400,000-lot of shingles, for which he received a commission of 50 cents per thousand; this transaction was conducted one morning before breakfast, and Mr. Gray has never forgotten his feelings that morning when he sat down to the table with the $200 in his possession. This small capital he kept turning in different trading transactions until he had accumulated about $1,000 in cash. In the meantime he had taken a regular commercial course at a mercantile college in Cincinnati; he then formed a partnership with an acquaintance who possessed about the same amount of capital, and they started a lumber-yard at Covington, having first received assurance from a large river lumberman who was acquainted with Mr. Gray and his circumstances, that they could have all the lumber they wanted on credit, which showed great confidence by him in Gray's ability and integrity, for the debts from the Pennsylvania failure were still hanging over him. The lumber business proved successful, and, as soon as he began to feel the way open, he went East and arranged with his creditors, giving his notes, with approved security, and receiving a liberal extension of time for payment. In 1859, he was invited by a Mr. J. D. Patch to come to Cynthiana, Ky., and take a half-interest in a flour-mill which he (Patch) was operating or trying to operate; after investigation, Mr. Gray sold out his lumber interests and went to Cynthiana; on account of having used a considerable amount of money to pay debts, he had only about $2,000 to take to the new enterprise, and still owed about $2,000 on the old debts; Mr. Patch allowed him a half-interest upon the payment of $1,000 cash and his individual notes for the balance of the $5,000, which was the price of the half-interest. Mr. Gray remained in Cynthiana six years, during which time the old debts were all extinguished, the half-interest in the mill paid, and a woolen-mill established, all of which he sold in the spring of 1865. Although he had been robbed twice by raiding rebels, he returned to Covington July, 1865, out of debt and having $3,000 capital; he immediately leased a large building and fitted it up with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of woolen goods; this he operated there until 1869, when, on account of the difficulty of obtaining water in sufficient quantities, he determined on removal, and accordingly visited the Miami Valley, and made arrangements to come to Piqua, Dr. O'Farrell and Thomas L. Daniels being associated with him in the enterprise here; their business was quite successful until the depression of 1873, when it became impossible to manufacture woolens without loss; but here Mr. Gray was equal to the emergency; having previously had his attention directed to the demand for a really good felt paper mills, he succeeded in obtaining the rudiments for their manufacture from an old Englishman who had worked at the business in England; he met with unexpected difficulties, his partner, Dr. O'Farrell, opposed the outlay necessary to perfect the arrangement for the manufacturing of the felts as a useless expense which would only result in disaster. So confident was Mr. Gray that, by the help of some

friends East, he perfected the arrangements, bought out his partner, and although the first year or two witnessed many failures, he succeeded in making felts which are now successfully competing with the foreign manufacturer who formerly occupied the field, to the exclusion of all others; he has associated with him now his son William C. Gray and H. C. Nellis; they are now, in addition to their trade in blankets, flannels, yarns, etc., filling orders for felts from all parts of the United States and Canada, and have even shipped some across the Atlantic. Their felt cylinder jackets are pronounced by experienced paper-mill men to be the best in the world, and this industry has become one of the most important in Piqua.

S. S. GRAY, M. D., physician and surgeon, Piqua. Among the professional men of Piqua who deserve a more than passing notice is Dr. Gray; he was born in Montgomery Co. in 1828, and came with his parents to this county in 1839; he commenced practice at Lockington in 1854, where he remained four years, then removed to Piqua, where he has continued to reside ever since, enjoying a very satisfactory practice; he is widely known in his profession, having been a member of the Ohio Medical Society since 1867; was its treasurer six years, and has been almost continuously a member of some of the important committees; he was the first to introduce the use of quinine as a remedy in inflammatory cases, especially pneumonia and croup. During the war, and for a time after its close, he was Government Examiner of Pensioners. He married, April 22, 1856, Miss Rachel A., daughter of Thomas R. Bowen, who was a native of New Jersey, and an early resident of Staunton Township.

S. GROSS, of the firm of S. Gross & Co., dealers in dry goods, Piqua; is a native of Ohio; was born in Cincinnati in 1840, and was schooled to business from his early boyhood; he came to Piqua in 1868 and opened a dry-goods store, which he has successfully conducted ever since; the style, quantity and quality, as well as the general appearance of this store, indicate that the management is characterized by systematic energy and enterprise; and the fact that the volume of business has increased and is steadily increasing, proves that the wide-awake manner of the firm is appreciated by the people; Gross & Co. are located at 123 Main street, carrying a very complete line of standard and fancy dry goods and notions, the upper floor being used to store and show their elegant line of carpets and house-furnishing goods.

JENNISON HALL, Western traveling agent for the B. & O. R. R., Piqua. Mr. Hall is a native of Vermont, born in Windsor in 1820; his parents removed to Champaign Co. in 1833, where Jennison (or "Chief," as he is known in Piqua,) grew to manhood, and married Miss Rosanna Willard, also a native of Vermont; her decease occurred in 1857; Mr. Hall began life for himself as a merchant at Woodstock; when the building of the C., P. & I. R. R. was in contemplation, he took an active part in securing it, and became the agent at this place, built a grain house there, and operated in grain; when the railroad from Columbus was completed to Piqua in 1855, he came to Piqua, having been appointed agent here, and also had the supervision of the construction west, and general supervision of the road from Urbana west; he was also agent of the D. & M., Piqua then being the termination of both roads; after the completion of the D. & M. to Toledo in 1859, Mr. H. became the General Agent, with headquarters at Dayton; from 1863 to 1865, he was in the South, then returned to Piqua, and, in 1868, became the Western traveling agent of the B. & O. R. R. Co., a position he has since filled, as all others, with credit to himself and great acceptance to his employers; he has always dealt more or less in grain, and is known over the West as a popular railroad man and extensive shipper. In 1879, the Republicans of his district, composed of Darke, Miami and Shelby Counties, nominated him for State Senator; notwithstanding he did little or nothing in the canvass, in consequence of there being a known Democratic majority of 1,500 to 2,000, and his opponent was the popular Mr. Moore, of Greenville, he came within 400 votes of being elected, his majority in Miami County being 1,560, the largest given a Republican since the election of Gov. Brough. Mr. Hall's residence is situated on Water street, is neat and com-

modious. He was married to Miss Julia A. Brandon, in 1858, who is the daughter of Armstrong Brandon, the first Postmaster of Piqua.

WILLIAM P. HALL, dentist, Piqua; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1822; his paternal ancestors were of Scotch and English descent, and among the early colonial settlers of the Carolinas; his Grandfather Hall was a soldier of the Revolution, and emigrated to Ohio in 1806, and permanently located in the northern part of Montgomery Co. in the following year; his father, James Hall, married Henrietta Siddons, also a native of North Carolina; he was a Captain in militia days, and served a short term during the war of 1812, and afterward became a leader of the Whig party in his county. William P. grew to manhood on the farm in Montgomery Co., receiving such educational advantages as the local schools afforded; when of age, he determined to make dentistry his profession, and took a course of instructions under the tutorship of Dr. John Jones, then a leading dentist of Dayton, Ohio; Dr. Hall located in Piqua in 1847, where he has continued to practice his profession since, and, through his skill and many manly qualities, has acquired a well-deserved and somewhat extended reputation; he is a member of the Mississippi Valley Dental Association, and one of Piqua's most respected citizens. He married, in 1849, Miss Ann M., daughter of Jonas Ward; they have four children—James Ward, Willis, Mary E. and Clifford; James Ward was instructed in dentistry by his father, and afterward practiced in Mt. Vernon, Ill., a short time, then removed to St. Louis, where, in connection with his practice, he took a course and graduated from the Missouri Dental College; in 1876, at the solicitation of a friend, he removed to Shanghai, China, where he is now enjoying a lucrative dental practice; Willis expects soon to graduate from the St. Louis Medical College and engage in medical practice; Mary E., a graduate, and Clifford, a student of the Piqua High School, are members of the family household. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have been members of the Green Street M. E. Church for more than a quarter of a century, and are generally esteemed for their many qualities of mind and heart.

M. G. HARTER, physician, Piqua. The subject of this sketch was born in Harrison Co., Ky., in the year 1817; he emigrated to Ohio, with his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Smizer) Harter, in the year 1821, and located six miles east of Troy, in this county; our subject spent his younger days with his parents on the farm; not having the advantages of schooling, he was obliged to resort to his own efforts for his education, and became, so to speak, his own instructor, thereby gaining sufficient learning to fit him for all practical business; at the age of 21 years, he began the study of medicine, selecting the eclectic faith, and meanwhile took to himself a wife, Hannah Statler, daughter of Christopher and Fannie Statler, of Miami Co.; his instructor in the science of medicine was Dr. Steinbarger. The fruits of the marriage of our subject were as follows: Harrison, Fannie, Newton, Daniel and Della, all of whom are in the other world, having passed from this to that better land in infancy, except Della, who lived to attain her womanhood, was married but a short time, when she passed away, leaving one child, who followed its mother in the short space of two years; soon after Dr. Harter's marriage, he settled in the southern part of Montgomery Co.; but previously, while pursuing his studies, he worked at blacksmithing, thereby enabling him to support his family; when the first year had rolled around, he changed his studies to the allopathic school, in which his practice was largely appreciated; the Doctor was a graduate of the Cleveland Medical College; from his first location, in the southern portion of Montgomery Co., he moved to Vandalia, where he settled, and continued the practice of his profession one year; then moved to Ithaca, Darke Co.; thence to Rush Co., Indiana; and finally removed to Ohio, and formed a partnership with Dr. Darwin, of Gettysburg; after their partnership expired, moved again to Marion, Ind., engaging in the drug business, at which place he discovered the ague specific known to all parts of the world as Dr. Harter's Ague Cure; from Marion he removed to Troy, Ohio, and began the manufacture of his specific on quite a large scale; and, in 1866, moved his business

interests to St. Louis, Mo., where he added very largely to his prosperous enterprises, forming a stock company for the purpose of manufacturing the late discovery ; the family remained in Troy until 1867, at which time they moved to St. Louis, where they became permanent residents, spending the remainder of the Doctor's life ; his skill and energy, as well as his indomitable will, placed him at the head of his profession, and made him a benefactor of the world ; his fame is as broad as the expanse of our universe, and never to be forgotten ; an excellent financier, leaving a very large estate to his estimable widow, who can only mourn his untimely loss, though Time, the great finisher of all living, will, we hope, bring them together where partings are known no more.

J. BONI. HEMSTEGER, editor *Correspondent*, Piqua ; was born on the 3d day of September, 1858, in the city of Piqua, being the fifth child in the family. His father removed from West Alexandria, Preble Co., Ohio, to Piqua, about the year 1855, and has since then carried on one of the largest and most prosperous clothing establishments in the county. The subject of this sketch received his first education in the parish schools of Piqua, and then for several terms attended the St. Mary's Institute, near Dayton, Ohio. In December, 1871, his studies were abruptly terminated by a very malignant attack of spinal meningitis, and brain fever, which rendered him utterly helpless for five months, and incapacitated him for any exertions for two years. This sickness also permanently deprived him of the power of hearing. In January, 1875, he accepted a position in a printing establishment of Piqua, where he learned the printing business. In October, 1877, went to Lima, Ohio, working at a German paper in that city ; after six weeks spent in this position, he purchased an interest in the German *Stern des Westlichen Ohio*, at Minster, Auglaize Co., and assumed the publication of that journal. Finding the business a very unprofitable one, he sold out his share in the same to his partner, in March, 1878, and returned to Piqua, and immediately set about making preparations for the publication of a new German paper. On the 17th day of April, same year, the first number of *Der Piqua Correspondent* was issued by him, and since that date the paper has been a regular weekly visitor among the numerous German families of the city and neighborhood. Under his management the enterprise has proven a gratifying success. Mr. Hemsteger was married October 30, 1878, to Miss Minnie E. Brands, of Piqua, and has established for himself a very pleasant home in the southern part of the city.

JOHN F. HEMSTEGER, merchant tailor and clothier, Piqua ; Mr. Hemsteger is a native of Germany, born in Westphalia, in 1824, learned the tailor's trade when a youth, and served two years in the army of the Kingdom of Prussia ; came to the United States in 1847 ; after about two years, during which time he was engaged at his trade in different places, he was married, in Dayton, to Miss Barbara Newman, who was also a native of Germany ; after his marriage, he settled at West Alexandria, Preble Co., where he established himself in the tailoring business, which he continued until he removed to Piqua, in 1856, where he has since resided, and has been, and still is, one of the leading business men of Piqua ; his establishment is located in the opera house block, where, in addition to a large custom business, he is doing a large trade in ready-made clothing and gents' furnishings. Mr. Hemsteger has been, for eight years past, a member of the Council, and is a highly respected citizen ; he is the father of thirteen children, nine of whom are living—J. Al. and Levi (clothing merchants, of Emporia, Kan.), J. Boni (editor *Correspondent* (German), Piqua), Theresa (now Mrs. F. R. Frigee (a teacher in the school connected with St. Boniface Catholic Church), Anna (now Mrs. Joseph Kipp, of the firm of Gross & Co.), and Antonio, George, Agnes and Joseph (members of the family household).

J. HETHERINGTON, dealer in and burner of lime, Piqua ; is a son of William and Mary A. (Mitchell) Hetherington, who were both natives of Pennsylvania ; their marriage occurred in Miami Co., about 1839 ; soon after, they emigrated to Pennsylvania, where they remained until 1843, when they removed to Piqua ; here he permanently located, and was soon known as a contractor and

builder; in connection with this, he directed his supervision to his limekiln; this he continued until his death, which occurred in 1877. The issue of the above union were nine children, four of whom are now living. Our subject, being the eldest, was born in Pennsylvania in 1842, but was raised in this city; his education was acquired in the schools of the same; in August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 94th O. V. I., and was in service three years; he participated in the battles of Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Tenn., Chickamauga, and Sherman's campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, passing through many of the hardships and privations which to-day ring fresh in his memory; soon after the return from the war, he engaged in the brickmason trade, which he followed until the death of his father, when he took charge of the kiln, where he is now engaged. In December, 1866, his nuptials were celebrated with Mary E. Smith, a native of Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio; by this union they have one child, Mary E., born March 4, 1868.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, M. D., retired physician and capitalist, Piqua. Dr. Higgins, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Westmoreland Co. in 1818; his youth was spent on a farm, attending school during winter, and later received the benefit of an academic course; he graduated from the National Medical College at Washington, D. C., in 1840, and commenced practice the same year at Carlisle, Coshocton Co., Ohio, where he continued until 1848, when he removed to Zimmerman, Greene Co.; here he remained, enjoying an extensive practice, until 1871, when he removed to Piqua, and retired from practice, having accumulated a respectable fortune; his time is now occupied in brokerage and looking after his real estate interests, which are quite extensive; besides owning a number of valuable tracts in this vicinity, he has a fine farm of 500 acres in the Wabash Valley, near Terre Haute, and another near Marion, Ind. Dr. Higgins is emphatically a self-made man, having started in life with nothing, and worked his way up through many difficulties and embarrassing circumstances. He married Aug. 3, 1848, Miss Belle Williamson, of Fairfield, Greene Co., Ohio; the fruits of this union have been three children—Julius, now a resident of Richmond, Ind., James, who died at the age of 24, and Willie, also deceased.

STEPHEN HILL, farmer; P. O. Covington; born in Northampton Co., Penn., July 9, 1817; is the son of Isaac and Susan (Barton) Hill; they moved to New Jersey when Stephen was a child, where they lived and died. Mr. Hill, when only 9 years of age, was thrown upon the world, and went to live with a family by the name of Deusenberry, where he lived till he was 18 years of age, when he struck out for himself; he worked at various places in the State, mostly at farming, till he was 30 years of age; in December, 1847, he emigrated to Ohio, and located in Warren Co., about one mile from Lebanon, where he remained between two and three years, then went to Centreville, Montgomery Co., where he remained about two years, and from there came to Miami Co., worked by the month for a time, when he bought a farm adjoining the one he now owns. Dec. 31, 1855, he united in marriage with Sarah J. Lukemeyer, daughter of John and Alice (Barngrover) Lukemeyer, who were both born and raised in Southern Ohio; Sarah was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Oct. 10, 1837; by this union, they have had four children, viz., Charles F., born Feb. 14, 1857; Frank S., born Nov. 22, 1858; George M., born Feb. 2, 1861, and Alice A., born Feb. 8, 1867; all single and living at home. Mr. Hill has a farm of 85 acres, which he took right in the woods, and has cleared the farm from year to year, now having 65 acres cleared and in cultivation; has built his barn and other buildings, and is now comfortably fixed to live; he has accomplished this by his own industry and economy; being thrown upon the world when a mere child, with no means, nor advantages of even a common-school education, has worked his way through to a fair competency.

MICHAEL HITTLE, farmer; P. O. Covington, born in Darke Co., Ohio, May 30, 1842, is the son of Adam and Catharine (Fockler) Hittle, who were born and raised in Miami Co.; the grandfather, Nicholas Hittle, was probably born in Germany, and came to this country in an early day; the grandmother, Eve Anna (Boyer) Hittle, was probably born in Pennsylvania. Adam and Catharine were

parents of two children, viz., Michael and Eve; Eve was born Nov. 25, 1843; she was married Nov. 27, 1866, to George Nill, by whom she had five children; all are living, viz., Catharine, born Feb. 12, 1868; Mary, born March 13, 1870; Michael, born May 20, 1871; Christiana, Jan. 6, 1873; Margaret, Nov. 11, 1874. She lost her husband by death, June 1, 1874, since which, she has remained with her mother and brother Michael. Adam, the father, died about four years ago. Mr. Hittle, the subject of our sketch, has always followed farming; he has never married, but seems to enjoy single blessedness. He lives at home with his mother and sister, and takes charge of the farm; nearly his whole life, some thirty-eight years, has been spent in Miami Co., which should give him a right and title among the old settlers of this county.

J. D. & J. L. HOLTZEMANN, wholesale liquor dealers in foreign and domestic spirits, Piqua. Piqua, like most cities of its size, is represented by almost every branch of business. J. D. Holtzemann has been engaged in his present business for nearly half a century, during which time he transacted business with several different partners, until his son, J. L., formed the present partnership. During this time, they have been favorably known as rectifiers, compounders of liquor, etc.; they, in connection with their business, manufacture Holtzemann's reliable and well-known stomach bitters; J. D., the senior member of the firm, was born in Hanover, Germany, Oct. 22, 1808, where he grew to manhood on the farm; when but a young man, he engaged in merchandising in Bremen; this was conducted four years, when his thoughts were directed to the American continent; and in 1831, he embarked from Bremen, landing in Baltimore in November of that fall; there he engaged in handling foreign dry goods until one year later, when he came to Germantown, Ohio, making a few changes up to 1836, when he settled in Piqua. In 1838, he erected a part of his present wholesale house, which has since been enlarged to ninety-five feet deep, front on the corner of Main and Water streets. Sept. 18, 1836, he married Johannah L. Dettmer, born in Hanover, Germany, September, 1808; their children by this union are ten in number, six are now living—J. Lewis, Eliza, Gagg, Louisa, Minnie and Helen.

J. F. HUMMEL, proprietor steam granite works, Piqua. Mr. Hummel, a native of Prussia, was born in 1841, and came to the United States in 1852; his parents located here in Piqua and died here, after which J. F., being a boy, floated about. When the first call for troops was made, he enlisted in the three months' service, in the 1st Ohio V. I.; afterward enlisted for three years in the 79th O. V. I., in which he served until the close of the war. In 1869, he came to Piqua, and worked at marble cutting as journeyman for Daniel Young, whom, in 1871, he bought out, continuing the business here ever since. Mr. Hummel is emphatically a self-made man; left fatherless at 16, he drifted wherever employment could be got; learned his trade; served the Government nearly four years; commenced without capital in Piqua, in 1869, and from his savings, in two years, bought out the little shop in which he was employed; has kept steadily on, enlarged his shop, and now has it filled with Scotch polishing machinery operated by steam. He is a thorough mechanic, an excellent designer, a skillful draughtsman, and the extent of his business is second to none in the State. He has a branch office in Cincinnati, C. G. Hummel, agent. He married in 1865, Miss Hannah Baumgarten, of Shelby Co. They have seven children, six sons and one daughter.

JAMES W. HUNTER, farmer; P. O. Piqua; born in Miami Co., June 18, 1817; is the son of Joseph and Jane (Eaton) Hunter; his father was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother in Ireland; the grandfather was also a native of Pennsylvania, but the great-grandfather was a native of Ireland. Joseph and Jane, the parents, had born to them eleven children, one dying in infancy, and ten growing up to maturity, viz., William, Martha and Margaret, all now deceased; John G., living in Nebraska; Mary Ann, now Mrs. John Patterson; James W., Jane Eliza, Joseph Baxter and Eleanor, all three now deceased; and David Eaton, living in Illinois. Joseph, the father, died in March, 1849,; Jane, the mother, died in November, 1839. They came to this county in 1811, being among the early

pioneers; arriving in company with James Johnston, who is further mentioned in the sketch of William Johnston in this work. They were here during the war of 1812, and took part, more or less, in scouting after the Indians. Theirs was a life of hardships and danger, coming and opening out right in the wilderness in the midst of war; but they endured it all faithfully, and lived to see the country cleared up, and the comforts of civilized life brought to their doors. Mr. Hunter, the subject of whom we write, lived with his father till of age. He was united in marriage, Oct. 25, 1843, with Maria Irwin, daughter of John and Fanny (Nelson) Irwin, who were both natives of Ireland. By this union they had eight children, of whom six are now living, viz., Joseph Irwin, dying in infancy; William Emerson, now deceased; John Irwin, Joseph Allen, married and living in Zanesville, Ohio; Frank E., married and living in Piqua; and Fanny J., Maggie E. and Thomas Leigh, single and living at home. Mr. Hunter, after his marriage, located in Shelby Co., where they lived till 1849, when he bought the farm upon which he still resides; he now owns 140 acres of land, of which about 100 acres are in good cultivation, and cleared it all himself but about 20 acres, erecting all the buildings on the place. Mr. Hunter has been a very active, industrious man, and one who has encouraged advancement in all improvements; being the first in this part of the township to use the reaper, the field roller, the sewing machine, the piano, etc. He was formerly a Democrat, politically, but was always an Anti-slavery man, which of a necessity brought him into the Republican party, where he has since remained. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, his membership reaching over a period of forty years.

EDWARD HUNTZINGER, druggist, Piqua. Another of the enterprises of the city of Piqua is the pharmacy of Edward Huntzinger, to which we give more than a passing notice; his "All Right" drug store is located in the Leland Hotel building, where he has been favorably known since November, 1879; he keeps a complete line of drugs and druggists' sundries, and makes prescriptions a specialty. He is a son of Edward, Sr., and Elizabeth Huntzinger, both natives of Pennsylvania, where their marriage occurred. Edward, Sr., devoted his entire life to general merchandising; his death occurred in 1848, and the widow now resides in the city of Philadelphia; the issue of this union was two daughters and one son (our subject), who was born in Pennsylvania in 1846; his elementary education was acquired in the Schuylkill Haven Village School; he afterward improved the same at the Military Academy at West Chester, Penn.; at the age of 20, he took up the study of medicine, under Dr. J. G. Koehler, as a preceptor, three years; March 3, 1868, he graduated from the Medical University of Pennsylvania, after which he practiced in the county hospital a period of six years, thereby amply qualifying himself for his present occupation. His marriage with Fannie V. French was celebrated in January, 1873; they have one child—Anne E.; Mrs. Huntzinger is a native of Maine, a descendant of the Puritan stock, and a daughter of Charles and Ann French, natives of Maine, where they now reside.

GEORGE S. HYDE, M. D., physician, Piqua. Dr. Hyde is a native of Virginia; was born in the Shenandoah Valley in 1831, and received a liberal education at the academies of Virginia; he first studied with a view to becoming an engineer, but, after some experience, concluded to turn his attention to medicine; in 1856, he commenced practice in Preston Co., Va.; his diploma, from the Maryland State University, bears the signature of James Buchanan, he being a member of the board, and was signed by him while occupying the "White House;" on the breaking-out of the rebellion, Dr. Hyde went to Maryland, where he remained until the spring of 1865, when he removed to Ohio and located at Lockington, Shelby Co., where he practiced several years, during which he was the chief member of the school board there; in 1870, he came to Piqua, and has been in practice here since, having enjoyed a very satisfactory and growing practice; his residence is a new brick, on Ash street, near the southeast corner of Broadway. He married, in 1853, Miss Mary A. Newland; they have had four children, two of

whom are living—Mrs. Joseph D. Sawyer and R. L., a young but promising dentist of Piqua.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, contractor and County Commissioner, Piqua ; was born in Franklin Co., Penn, May 2, 1804 ; he and four sisters are still living, of a family of six children of James and Mary (Adams) Johnston ; his father came from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and located one mile and a half from Piqua, in 1811, where he farmed till 1821, when he bought a farm on what is now called Upper Piqua, where he lived till he died, in December, 1847, aged 77 years. William Johnston received his early education in the old log schoolhouse, which was the best facility afforded in those days, having about three months' schooling each year, the balance of the time was applied to hard labor in clearing up the farm and making a home ; Mr. Johnston remained with his father till he was 31 years of age, when he was united in marriage, April 28, 1835, with Mary Bercaw, and, May 1, 1840, she was snatched from him by the remorseless messenger Death ; in 1842, April 25, he was again married, to Mary Ann Brown, daughter of Aaron and Hannah (Kirk) Brown, who came to Ohio at quite an early day, coming from Fayette Co., Penn. ; about the time of his first marriage, he entered upon the milling business, about three miles from Piqua, in which he continued till 1850, when he rented his mill, and started West across the plains for California, having under his conductorship eighty-nine men ; they left Kansas City on the 8th of May, 1850, arriving at Sacramento City on the 20th of September, following, where he remained till the 1st day of June, 1853 ; while there he was engaged in the grocery trade, doing a very flourishing business, but suffered much loss, being burnt out by the great fire in November, 1852 ; and, in January, 1853, his goods were destroyed by water from the great freshet ; on the 1st day of June, 1853, he embarked on board a steamer for New York City, where, after a twenty-three days' trip, he arrived safely, and from there came direct to Piqua ; from his return to Piqua up to the present time he has been engaged on the public works of the county as builder and contractor on the railroads, canal and turnpikes, and during some five years on the hydraulic works of Piqua ; he is now County Commissioner, having been elected to that office last October ; he was also superintendent on the canal for some four years, and filled various other offices of trust. Mr. Johnston is now about 76 years of age, and is quite hearty and robust, having never experienced any severe sickness during his life, which he claims to be partly the result of his active out-door exercise, having been all his life in very active business ; he has accumulated a great deal of property, has been very liberal to all public and charitable purposes, and still has a goodly portion of this world's goods, sufficient to enable him to pass the remainder of his life in comfort and plenty. He holds his faith with the Episcopal Church of Piqua, to which his father belonged for many years.

JOHN H. D. JOHNSTON, deceased. Mr. Johnston was a native of Miami Co., a son of Col. John Johnston, and was born on the old homestead at Upper Piqua in 1820 ; he was reared on the farm, and when grown up remained on the old homestead, it being understood that it should descend to him. He married, in 1845, Miss Mary J., daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (McCullough) Dye ; her father was an early resident of Miami Co. ; after his marriage, Mr. Johnston received a deed for the old homestead, and continued to reside there until 1857 ; failing health compelled him to relinquish immediate supervision of the place, and he removed to Piqua, having purchased a residence on Caldwell street, where, after a long struggle with that dread disease consumption, he passed away February, 1863 ; he was a modest, unassuming man, and highly esteemed ; was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a Vestryman in that organization from early manhood to the time of his decease ; his wife and two daughters—Rachel E. and Margaret C., survived him ; Rachel E. married W. J. Vance, but lived only a few years after her marriage ; she left four children—Henry Caldwell, Mary B., Wilson J. and Rachel E. J. The two former are now with their father in Washington, D. C., and the two latter are with their grandmother, Mrs. Johnston, who, with Mar-

garet C., resides at the old residence on Caldwell street, between Green and North streets; Mrs. Johnston is an unassuming but intelligent woman, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and highly esteemed for her stability of character and consistent life.

STEPHEN JOHNSTON, lawyer, Piqua. Mr. Johnston's ancestors were from the North of Ireland; his father, Stephen Johnston, and his uncle, Col. John Johnston, came to Ohio in 1808; the former was Government store-keeper, at Ft. Wayne, in the war of 1812, and on the 28th day of August in that year was killed by the Indians near that place. Mary Caldwell, of Kentucky, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was justly regarded as one of the remarkable women of her day; she was cotemporary with Daniel Boone, Little Turtle and Tecumseh—was well acquainted with them, and of great service to the white population of the community. She was married in 1810, in Miami Co., Ohio, and died in September, 1861, aged 73 years. Stephen, her son, was born at Piqua, Ohio, on the 29th day of September, 1812; learned the saddler's trade, and worked at it fourteen years; in 1841, he was elected Sheriff of Miami Co., and served four years, during which time he began reading law; in 1845, he was elected to the State Legislature, and subsequently engaged in farming and lumbering for five years; in 1850, he was admitted to the bar, and opened a law office in Piqua, where he has been in the practice ever since; April 18, 1861, he entered the army as Captain in the 11th O. V. I., but resigned his commission in September of that year; he was early identified with the railroad interests of this section, and in 1849, drafted on a saddler's bench, the charter of the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad Company, of which he was the attorney for twenty years or more afterward; in 1868, he was elected President of the Piqua Hydraulic Company; under Mr. Johnston's energetic supervision; the enterprise, which had been deemed impracticable on account of its magnitude, was successfully accomplished, and the water works, in connection therewith, are unsurpassed for excellence and economy by any in the State; the enterprise was first presented to the public in an intelligible form, through specifications made by Mr. Johnston, in 1870; his name has been prominently associated with every principal public improvement, and he has been the friend of laudable private enterprises as well; as the agent for an association formed for the purpose of resisting legislation hostile to the canal, he secured the adoption by the Legislature, of a written report which ended the efforts of its enemies for the time being, and will be a formidable barrier to future unfriendly legislation; he is an agreeable and courteous gentleman as well as energetic, determined and persevering; as indicative of the latter qualities, it may be stated that for thirty years he fought the Government single-handed, in relation to a claim by reason of a stipulation made by the Pottawatomie Indians in a treaty intended to secure to the heirs of his father, a certain tract of land as a partial atonement for his death as above stated; finally, in 1863, Mr. Johnston accepted a compromise. In April, 1837, Mr. Johnston married Uretta, daughter of Chester Garnsey, of Piqua, formerly of Rochester, N. Y.; they have had seven children, four of whom are living; his eldest son, Stephen C. Johnston, has been for several years engaged in the development of a gold mine near Charlotte, N. C., and his son, William C. Johnston, is at present a prominent attorney of this county, and Probate Judge of the same; many points of great historic interest cluster around this family in its earlier days, which will be found in the text of this work. Politically, Mr. Johnston is a member of the Greenback party, and in 1877 was a candidate for Governor on that ticket; originally a Whig, he was one of the first to join the Republican party, and in 1864 was Presidential Elector for the Fourth District on the Lincoln ticket; in 1870, in consequence of the passage of the bill to strengthen the public credit, he voted with the Democrats, but in the canvass of 1876 he voted for Peter Cooper, and is still a persistent advocate of currency reform, and the payment of the public debt according to the laws under which it was contracted; he is now connected with the Ohio State University, at Columbus, Ohio, as President of the Board of Trustees, and is an earnest friend of the agricultural interests of the State.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON, retired farmer ; P. O. Piqua ; is a son of Stephen Johnston, a native of Ireland and Scotch descent ; he grew to manhood in his native country, where he formed the acquaintance of Anna Armstrong, who afterward became his wife ; in 1803, he emigrated to the United States, where he followed his trade of wheelwright until 1810, when he returned to his native country and married his previous acquaintance, with whom he corresponded while in America ; she was of Irish birth and of Scotch descent ; they settled in their native country, from which they and five children departed, in 1821, for the Western continent, landing in New Brunswick, where the sixth child was born ; they remained until 1832 ; on July 4, of the same year, they arrived in Piqua, where Stephen purchased land near the city ; five years later, he sold out and all moved to Mercer Co., Ohio, buying land, taking it from its wilds, and remaining until the death of Anna, which occurred in 1856 ; soon after he returned to Shelby Co., with one of his sons, who had previously located there ; his death occurred in that county in 1874, at the ripe old age of 90 years ; our subject was born in Ireland in 1814 and lived with his father until 1836, when he married Mary Peck, born in Shelby Co., Ohio, in 1818 ; soon after their marriage they located in Mercer Co. ; there they remained until 1862, when he removed to Miami Co., locating on Sec. 27, Spring Creek Township ; this was his place of residence until the spring of 1880, when he moved in the Second Ward of the incorporated city of Piqua ; he now owns in Shelby and Miami Cos. nearly 200 acres of land ; the issue of this union is eight children—seven are now living—John P., Henry P., Stephen J., who are farmers ; Thomas L. and William A., jewelers in Columbus, Ohio ; Julia A. and Mary E.

JOHN JONES, farmer ; P. O. Piqua ; born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Sept. 28, 1830 ; is the son of Josiah and Catharine (Oliman) Jones ; his father was born in the State of Delaware, his mother in Pennsylvania, where they lived and died ; they were parents of eight children, of whom three only are now living, viz., John, our subject ; Louisa, now Mrs. Chatham, living in Philadelphia ; and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Keohler, living at Union Deposit, Penn. ; Mr. Jones, the subject of this sketch, lived with his father till about 21 years of age, at which time, Jan. 16, 1851, he was united in marriage with Louisa Wagoner, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Dick) Wagoner, who was born March 5, 1832, in Dauphin Co., Penn. ; born by this union they had born to them ten children, viz., Elizabeth, Oct. 16, 1851, she is now Mrs. Wilkinson, living on the home place ; Henry, born March 20, 1854, now married to Anna Bell McKinney, also living on part of the home farm ; Josiah, born Jan. 17, 1857, married to Anna Elizabeth Booher, and living on the home farm ; Catharine, born Aug. 18, 1859, and died Nov. 17, 1860 ; John, born Nov. 30, 1861 ; Emma, born June 24, 1864, died Dec. 30, 1869 ; Mary, born April 12, 1867 ; Willie, born Feb. 12, 1871 ; Laura, born Jan. 15, 1875 ; and Louisa, born Feb. 19, 1877, dying in 1878 ; Mr. Jones after his marriage lived in Pennsylvania about seven years, when he emigrated to Ohio and located in Miami Co., April 8, 1858, on the farm where he still resides ; he first bought 90 acres of land, since which he has added to it by purchase from time to time, till now he owns 314 acres, of which about 250 acres are in cultivation ; he has made great improvements, has a fine house and a very large brick barn and numerous comforts and conveniences ; this has mostly been accomplished by his own industry and economy ; Mr. Jones and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lockport ; they have a large family of children, all living with and near him, with a good competency for all.

DAVID J. JORDAN (deceased), was born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1804. Was married, in 1824, in Lebanon, Ohio, to Julia A. Cady, and immediately thereafter removed to Piqua, having previously selected this as a place of residence. After a time, he purchased property on Main street, where he lived for awhile, when the house he had occupied was torn down, and in its place two brick stores were erected, which are still standing. One of these he proceeded to occupy as a dry-goods store, doing business first on his own account, and subsequently under

the firm names of Jordan & Kitchen and Jordan & Sons, and in connection therewith, he also, for several years, engaged in the winter seasons in packing pork, to a considerable extent for those times. He was also a large operator in the purchase and sale of real estate, both in town and in the country thereabouts, and at one time was probably the most extensive holder of this kind of property in this section of the country. He was a man of great energy and perseverance, and everything he engaged in was undertaken and carried out earnestly, and with enthusiasm. He was zealous in the promotion of all public improvements in town and country; in fact, active in every enterprise, having a tendency in any way to promote the public good, and for the attainment of which was a liberal contributor of time and money. His extensive acquaintance with the pioneers of Methodism, in this portion of the West, and his early attachments thereto, made his house, for many years, a hospitable retreat and home for the members of this denomination, and many of the far-famed preachers of this church then living, found a frequent and hearty welcome under the shelter of his roof. Mr. Jordan, during his later years, engaged in business operations outside of Piqua, in pork-packing in several towns on the Mississippi River, principally at Keokuk, Iowa, and in the building of railroads in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. Mrs. Jordan, dying in 1859, and the family already having become scattered, he gave up Piqua as a place of residence, finding business attractions elsewhere—in Chicago and Rock Island, Ill.—until finally, believing that Kansas City, Mo., would, at no distant day, be a great business center, he settled there, going into the business of beef and pork packing, and there remained until the time of his death, Dec. 15, 1869. The surviving members of the family are Collins H. Jordan, formerly a merchant in Piqua, but for the last twenty-five years, a resident of Chicago, Ill.; John W. Jordan, also, at one time in the mercantile business in Piqua, during the late war, a Lieutenant Colonel of volunteers, and now representing the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., as traveling agent in the Southern States; Maj. William H. Jordan, a graduate of West Point, an officer in the regular army, and now stationed at Chicago, in the recruiting service; David C. Jordan, a farmer in California; Edwin S. Jordan, doing business in Chicago; Julia A. and Ella M. Jordan, also residing there, and Charles P. Jordan, chief clerk in the employ of the Government, and Postmaster at Rosebud Agency, Dakota Territory. In addition to the above, there were two children, who died in infancy—Reeves McLean Jordan, who died at the age of 17, and Everard C. Jordan, during the war Captain in 11th O. V. I., afterward a Custom House Officer at San Francisco, and later, at St. George's Island, in Alaska; but who finally died in 1872, at Los Angeles, Cal., from the effects of a wound he received during the war, at the battle of South Mountain, in Maryland.

LA ROY S. JORDAN, Postmaster, Piqua. Mr. Jordan, a native of Piqua, is a son of Dr. David and Matilda (Harbaugh) Jordan, who emigrated from Carroll Co., Md., to this county, in 1834, and remained here until their decease. His father died in 1857, his mother in 1874. Dr. Jordan was a practitioner of good standing, and both he and his wife were worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch was the sixth of a family of nine, six of whom attained majority, of whom LaRoy is the third; he was born in 1840, and has always resided at the place of his birth; in his youth, he received only such education as the local schools afforded; when the war broke out, in 1861, he was engaged in an art gallery, but responded to his country's call; he then, being in Illinois visiting, entered the service under Gen. Fremont, and, at the time of Gen. Fremont's recall, the organization was disbanded; LaRoy S. returned to Piqua, where he soon after enlisted in the 110th O. V. I., with which he served until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, after which he returned to Piqua and became connected with a publishing house of Columbus, with which he remained about seven years; in 1872, he became Assistant Postmaster, and served as such until February of the present year, when he received the appointment of Postmaster; he is assisted by his brother Dr. W. B. Jordan, Jacob Cropsy, an ex-soldier and pleasant gentleman, and Miss Mary L. Mumsell, an intelligent and pleasant lady. Mr.

Jordan's social, genial nature, makes him peculiarly fitted for the rather trying position which he is now filling. He married, in 1874, Miss Matilda, daughter of John F. and Sophia Compton, who are now very elderly people, residing on Wayne street, opposite the Green street Methodist Episcopal Church.

GIDEON KEYT, farmer; P. O. Piqua; born in Piqua March 8, 1828; is the son of James D. and Elizabeth (Widney) Keyt. His father was born in New Jersey and his mother in Pennsylvania. He came to this county in 1819, and she at a much earlier date, the time and history of her father's family being fully written in the sketch of Stephen Widney in this work. James and Elizabeth were the parents of nine children, of whom six are living, viz., Sarah B., John W., Rachel W. (deceased), Gideon, James (deceased), William J., Elizabeth (deceased), Mary and Margaret J. James, the father, lived in Piqua till 1830, when he bought the farm upon which Gideon now resides, and moved on to it, where he lived till 1842, thence to Piqua, where he lived till his death, which occurred in 1849. While on the farm, he made many improvements, and erected the buildings now there; the farm consisted of 160 acres, of which he brought 75 acres into cultivation; after his death, his family moved back on to the farm where the son Gideon still resides. Mr. Gideon Keyt was united in marriage in December, 1864, with Elizabeth Ward, daughter of Elijah and Hannah Ward; he was born in Darke Co. Ohio, and she in Pennsylvania; by this union they have five children, viz., James Ward, Gideon E., Hannah Elizabeth, Laura Rachel (deceased) and Margaret Ellen. The Keyt family were among the early settlers, and, of course, experienced and endured the hardships and deprivations of such early life. Gideon and his father were both masons by trade, as well as farmers, and while in Piqua followed that trade, but since the death of the father Mr. Keyt has followed the occupation of farmer exclusively. During the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in the 100-day service, in the 147th O. N. G., in which he served till the expiration of his time, and received his honorable discharge and returned to his home and family. The Keyts, both father and son, have been great workers in establishing schools and schoolhouses; the father worked hard and fought down all opposition, which was very great, to establish District No. 5, but finally accomplished it; and later, his son Gideon had his struggle to establish District No. 9, but which at last he accomplished; their successes in this work have caused many families to rejoice, by giving privileges and conveniences for their children to schools, which before they did not possess. Here in this record, while we have the history of some of the early settlers, by the parents, we also, by the son, have a record of one of the patriots, who, in time of our country's danger, came to its defense.

LEOPOLD KIEFER, tobacconist; was born in Baden, Germany, Oct. 29, 1841; ten years later he with his parents came to America, locating in Philadelphia, were they remained but one year; in 1842, they came to Piqua, where they have since chiefly resided; the mother died in 1876; Leopold is one of thirteen children, of whom Charles has for many years been engaged as steward on a vessel from Hong Kong, China, to San Francisco, Cal.; his home for many years was in Australia; in the late rebellion, Leopold and three brothers entered service, in which two were killed; one in the battle of Chickamauga; one in the battle of Lexington, Ky., and one crippled for life; Leopold being the only surviving one uninjured; he served a period of three years, during which he endured many hardships; soon after his return to Piqua, he went to Vicksburg, where he opened out a grocery; this was conducted with fair success for three years, when the flames consumed it and all was laid in ashes; he was obliged to engage in other business, and soon was employed in rafting logs from the Mississippi Swamp, down the Mississippi River to New Orleans; after being thus employed a short time, he retired from its duties and took up his abode in Cincinnati, Ohio; in the winter of 1869–70, he returned to Piqua, and opened his present business; he has since been favorably known by city consumers and the patronage of surrounding village retailers. Upon Oct. 25, 1877, his nuptials were celebrated with Emma Schmid-

lapp, who was born in Piqua Nov. 17, 1851, and is a daughter of J. A. and Sophia Schmidlapp ; they were among the early settlers of Piqua.

JOSEPH L. KING, grain broker. Among the business men of Piqua who deserve special attention is Mr. King ; he is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Chester Co. in 1841 ; his home for a number of years was Philadelphia, where he became connected with some of the leading grain merchants of the country ; he came to Miami Co. in 1864, where he has since been operating as broker for a Philadelphia house, buying by car lots from dealers along the lines of the railroads of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He married in 1868, Miss Mary, daugher of the late W. T. Humfreville, a well-known and influential citizen in his day ; Mr. King's residence is a handsome property, situated at the corner of Water and Downing streets. He has been actively engaged in the grain business since he was 18 years of age ; his business covering so wide a range of territory, and his transactions being on so large a scale, required constant thought and effort, and as a result of over work, he was stricken with paralysis about seven years since, which has necessitated more moderation in labor, and less travel ; but he is still vigorous in mind and as ambitious and industrious as ever, and, although unable to walk a step without crutches, is doing a large business.

A. T. KINGSLEY, restaurant, Piqua ; is the son of Samuel and Betsy Kingsley, and was born in Washington Co., Maine, where his childhood and earliest youth were spent ; in 1858, he went to California, where he remained until 1864 ; previous to this, however, he had been married in 1857 to Miss Abbie L. Bucknan, who died Oct. 7, 1864. That same season, after his return to Miami, he built a schooner and sailed to the West Indies ; returning to New York the following spring—1865—he was in that city at the time of President Lincoln's assassination. Mr. Kingsley came West that season, and started in Detroit, Mich., in the hotel business ; after remaining six months, however, he went to Canada, and engaged in the oil trade, but eventually returned to Detroit and resumed his hotel life ; he remained in Detroit five years, when he came to Piqua in 1875, where he is at present engaged, and has a fine restaurant on Main street. Politically, Mr. Kingsley is a Republican. In 1875, Mr. Kingsley was married a second time, to Miss Agnes Burley.

MARGARET J. KIRK, Piqua. Mrs. Kirk, a native of Pennsylvania, is a daughter of James Johnston, who came to the vicinity of Piqua about 1812 ; she was born in 1810, and grew to womanhood here in the pioneer days of the Miam Valley. She was married, in 1836, to Mr. William R. Kirk ; he was also a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1808, and came to Piqua when a young man ; was prominently connected with the business interests of Piqua until his decease, which occurred in 1849 ; he left a wife, two daughters and a son ; the widow now resides in the residence at the northwest corner of Wayne and Ash streets, and is very comfortably situated, her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Gabriel, residing on the same street, near by.

HENRY KITCHEN, retired farmer ; P. O. Piqua ; born in Adams Co., Penn., Oct. 16, 1797 ; is the son of Richard and Margaret (Voorhis) Kitchen ; his father was an early English immigrant to New Jersey, where he married, and finally settled in Adams Co., Penn., passing there the remainder of his life. The early education of our subject was obtained in a pioneer log schoolhouse ; at the age of 17, he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and, having learned it, started for Ohio on horseback, arriving in Butler Co. in January, 1818 ; in the spring of 1819 he settled at Piqua ; in 1822, he erected a house. In October, 1823, he was married and moved into it, residing there ever since ; his wife was Sarah, daughter of Mathew Caldwell, who settled in Piqua about 1805 ; by this marriage there were three children, two of whom are now living ; the son, J. M. Kitchen, is a practicing physician in Indianapolis ; the daughter, Mary Jane, is Mrs. Harvey Clarke, of Piqua ; Mrs. Kitchen died in August, 1831. Oct. 27, 1835, Mr. Kitchen married Eliza Snevely, of Harrisburg, Penn., who was born April 13, 1815 ; her father, Jacob Snevely, came to Piqua in 1820, where he died in August, 1842,

aged 62 ; for many years, he was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church ; this second marriage resulted in the birth of four children, three of whom are living ; William, the oldest son, resides on a farm near Piqua ; Anna is the wife of Capt. Henry Leggett, of the United States Army ; Fanny married Henry Starr, of Elyria, Ohio, and Cornelia, deceased, married Angus Campbell, of Piqua. Mr. Kitchen followed his trade for a number of years and then turned his attention to farming, which he followed till about ten years ago, when his age and state of health warned him that he had better rest and live retired the remainder of his life ; he is truly a self-made man ; when he started in life, he had a limited education, as, in that early day, the facilities were very limited ; he paid for the lot upon which his house is built and for the material of which it is made by work at his trade when he was 26 years of age, and was able to place his wife, whom he then married, in a good, comfortable home ; from this good beginning in life, by industry and economy, backed up constantly by a never-faltering energy, Mr. Kitchen, from year to year, has found his wealth constantly and steadily increasing, till now, in his old age, he is able to rest from the severer toils and cares of life, and to enjoy the fruits of his labors ; his long life has been characterized by the strictest integrity, his means freely used for all laudable and charitable purposes, devoted to Christianity, having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1832, and has held the office of Steward for forty-seven years ; Mrs. Kitchen has also been a member since 1833, possessing the attributes of a Christian wife and mother ; thus, hand in hand, have they traveled the journey of life, working for and blessed with a competency of this world's goods, and, at the same time, working for and laying up treasures for that better life.

H. C. LANDES, book-keeper, Piqua ; is a son of Jacob and Martha Landes ; Jacob was a native of Bucks Co., Penn., and Martha of Ohio ; their marriage was celebrated in Piqua soon after the close of the war of 1812 ; they were among the early settlers of this city, where both passed from the stage of life, Martha in 1829, and Jacob in 1852. H. C. was born in Piqua in 1824, where he has since resided ; in his boyhood days he acquired an ordinary education, which has since been improved and chiefly been the means of his livelihood ; in the earlier part of life he commenced teaching, which occupation he pursued for a short period, after which he was variously engaged until 1852, when he was appointed as Postmaster in the office of Piqua ; eight months later he offered his resignation, which was accepted, and he engaged as book-keeper for the firm of Lawton, Barnett & Co., dealers in produce and flour, and commission merchants, of Piqua ; this position he filled for a period of twelve years ; in 1865, the Citizen's Bank of Piqua was organized, in which he was elected Cashier ; this position he duly and honorably filled for a number of years ; in 1878, he entered the woolen-mills of F. Gray & Co., of this city, as book-keeper, where he is now engaged. Mr. Landes has been twice married ; the nuptials with his present wife, Elizabeth Van Horne, were celebrated in 1864 ; they are the parents of two children—Robert B. and Mary ; Mrs. Landes is a daughter of Col. Thomas B. Van Horne, of the war of 1812, in which he was a noble and noted patriot.

B. LEHMANN, physician, Piqua ; was born in Switzerland in 1825, where he grew to manhood ; his early education was obtained in the common schools of his native country ; in 1843, he took up the study of medicine at the Medical University of Berne, where he remained until the fall of 1849, at which time he graduated from the same ; soon after, he commenced the practice of his profession, and was also, for a time, engaged as military surgeon ; in the spring of 1852, he embarked for the United States, landing in New York City, where he resided but a short time ; he made various changes until 1856, at which time he settled in the wilds of Miami ; not seeing fit to make this his permanent location he returned East as far as Vera Cruz, Ind., where he remained until 1865, at which time he located in Piqua ; here he has since been favorably known as a physician. The Doctor has five children—three in America and two in Germany, to whom he paid his respects by a visit in 1878, thereby having crossed the Atlantic three different times.

AARON T. LEVERING, farmer; P. O. Piqua; was born in Pennsylvania Nov. 23, 1829; is son of Fleeson and Elizabeth (Smith) Levering who were natives of Pennsylvania; the grandfather, Thomas, was born in the same State; the parents, Fleeson and Elizabeth, came to Ohio, June, 1835, and located upon the farm where Mr. Levering now lives; they opened out and cleared up most of the farm, there being but little done before their arrival, and lived and died upon this farm. They were parents of nine children, viz., William S., Thomas C., Amanda, dying in infancy, Aaron T., one without name dying in infancy, Dyer N., living in Darke Co., Benjamin Franklin, Robert C. and Howard. Mr. Levering, our subject, has always remained upon the home place; he was united in marriage Aug. 10, 1853, with Caroline E., daughter of William and Mary (Wallace) Hunter, who were both born in Pennsylvania; her parents, William and Mary, came to Ohio in 1811, and located in Washington Township, Miami Co.; here he bought 160 acres of land all in the woods, where he had to commence in pioneer style by cutting out the timber and constructing a log cabin; in the purchase of the land, he had quite a struggle in obtaining it; he was short of means to make a complete payment, and was working to make the balance of money sufficient to pay for it, when a man appeared upon the ground wanting the same piece of land; he had money ready to pay for it and started for the land office on horseback to make the purchase; Mr. Hunter saw that if he procured the land he must act immediately, so he started out and borrowed enough money to complete the purchase, at once proceeded to the land office (which was then at Chillicothe) on foot, traveled night and day, made the distance and purchased before the man on horseback arrived. Thus, through an iron will and constitution he accomplished his object; he continued to live on the same farm through his life, opening out the forests and making improvements, built a good brick house, fine barn and other buildings for comfort and convenience, finally buying and adding to his first purchase, so that he became owner of 320 acres of as good land as is in this portion of the county, all of which he accomplished by pure industry, diligence and economy; in April, 1850, he desired to visit California and see something of the world, especially of the mining regions; he arranged the care of his family and farm, and with James, a younger brother, on above date started for California by the overland route with ox teams; he remained there about two years working in the mines most of the time, after which he returned to his family and farm, where he remained till his death, Dec. 14, 1879, being 74 years of age. Mr. Levering and wife, by their union, have had six children, viz., William F., married to Mary Multz, and living on the old Hunter farm; Edward C., Mary Ellen, now Mrs. Marion McMaken; Julia C., Joseph W. and Ward S.

L. LEONARD, grain buyer, Piqua, of the firms of Orr & Leonard and Orr, Leonard & Daniels. Mr. Leonard, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Perry Co. in 1825; his parents removed to Miami Co. in 1833, and settled in the vicinity of Covington. When about 16 years of age, he was apprenticed to learn the saddler's trade; after learning which, he was employed in various ways; he was appointed Postmaster at Covington, by Zachary Taylor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of his brother Joseph Leonard; in 1850, he engaged in a general merchandise store at Covington, with Jacob Lehman, afterward was a partner with A. Routson, and continued merchandising until 1868, when he changed and engaged in the grain trade there. In 1869, the firm of Orr, Kendall & Co., of which he was a member, was formed, and in the following year he removed his family to Piqua. The history of this firm, and that of Orr & Leonard and Orr, Leonard & Daniels, is the history of Mr. Leonard's business career in Piqua, which has been a very successful one; their business is vast, and their shipments of oil and oil-cake are not confined even to this side of the Atlantic; Mr. Leonard has not only been one of the principal partners in those important enterprises, but has also been identified with the friends of Piqua in all matters of general interest and benefit; he is a quiet, but active and thorough business man, a genial, social gentleman, and a useful, respected citizen. His residence, located at the southwest corner of

Downing street and Park avenue, is a handsome property, elegantly furnished, where his wife presides with womanly grace and dignity. She was Miss Charity Ellen, daughter of William Kendall, of Warren Co. They were married in 1857, and have six children—Milla, now Mrs. J. F. Daniels; Forest and Lee, now students at the university at Wooster; Willie, Grace and Lewis, children at home. He also has one son, John H., a resident of Piqua, by a former marriage with Miss Hannah J., daughter of Robert Hamilton, which occurred in 1852, and her decease in 1855. Mr. Leonard is a Director of the Piqua National Bank, Treasurer of the Piqua Straw Board and Paper Co., also a stockholder and Director of the Spiker Wagon Works Co.; he raised a company of O. N. Guards, in 1864, and was active in support of the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

CONRAD LICKLIDER, farmer; P. O. Piqua; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1821; is the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Giltner) Licklider, who were born in Virginia and Kentucky respectively; about 1812, Daniel came to Ohio, and during the same year visited, with his uncle, some relatives in Kentucky, there making the acquaintance of Elizabeth Giltner, who, in the next year (1813), he made his wife, and located with her in Montgomery Co., where they lived till 1833, when they came to Miami Co., settling about one mile north of the farm now owned by Conrad; they purchased an improved farm (as it was then called), consisting of 70 acres, at $7 per acre, there being just a log cabin with a split-puncheon floor, etc., everything of the most primitive pioneer kind; at the same time, many farms could have been bought for $4 per acre, but Mr. Licklider thought he was getting some extra improvements; he lived on this farm some six years, then sold out and moved into Piqua, where he entered upon the mercantile trade, in which he continued for about thirteen years, when he sold out and again bought a farm of 160 acres, the same upon which Conrad now lives; here he worked and labored, improving the farm, with Conrad, their only child, till Jan. 6, 1867, when he was taken from labors to reward, his wife living only till the 21st of the next January, when she followed him to that "bourn whence no traveler returns." But now we will digress for a moment to remark that right here, where Mr. Licklider and his neighbors toiled so hard to clear out and make roads, rolling and piling up the logs, and burning them to clear them off the land, they buy wood and coal to burn. Mr. Licklider, the subject of this sketch, an only son, as remarked above, remained with his father till his death. He was united in marriage, Feb. 11, 1841, with Christophen Eckerd, daughter of Christopher and Jane (Bowles) Eckerd; Mr. Bowles came from Germany when 12 years of age, and she was born in Pennsylvania; Christophen's father dying when she was only a child, her mother was married again, and they moved to Miami Co. when the daughter was 10 years of age; the fruits of their marriage are three children, viz., Abraham G. (who is married to Rachel Irvin, have four children, and live on the old home place), Daniel F. (married to Callie Drake, and living one and a half miles west, who have had three children, but only two living), and George W. (married to Louisa Cathcart, who live on the old home farm, and have one child). Mr. Licklider has a fine farm, with a good brick house, and also his sons on the old home, both have good brick houses, with good barns and other buildings for comfort and convenience; his health failing, he has retired mostly from hard labor, and rents his farm on shares. Mr. Licklider and wife have been active members of the church for thirty years or more, and are now desirous for the temporal and spiritual welfare of their children, trusting to live in peace and quiet the remainder of their days, looking forward with faith and hope for that better life beyond.

JOHN E. LUCAS, farmer; P. O. Piqua. Mr. Lucas is a native of Virginia; is a son of Basil and Aphariba (Mussetter) Lucas; they came from Virginia to Ohio in 1836, and located in Clinton Co., from which they removed to Greene Co., and came to Miami Co. in 1860, purchased 265 acres of land, known as the Townsley farm, which has since been added, till now the farm contains 316 acres, in an advanced state of cultivation, with good buildings and a nice gravel drive to the house, situated about a half-mile distant from the pike; Mr. Basil Lucas, now in

his 74th year, retired from active labor about twenty years since, and the farm is carried on by John E. and his brother Thornton H.; Mrs. Lucas' decease occurred in Greene Co.; she left four children—James W. (a resident of Michigan), the two brothers above mentioned, and Emma; upon the latter, the care of the house has devolved since the death of her mother.

JAMES McMAKEN, farmer; P. O. Piqua; born in Butler Co., Ohio, in 1824; is the son of John and Lydia (Catterlin) McMaken, he being a native of Kentucky, and she of Virginia; they were parents of ten children, viz., James, John, Ewing (deceased), Wilson, George, Martha, Ann (now living); the grandfather (John) on his father's side, was also born in Kentucky, and the grandfather on the mother's side (Joseph) was born in Virginia; John and Lydia, the parents, came to Miami Co., Ohio, and located in Newberry Township, four miles west of Piqua, in 1832, November 24, and opened out right in the woods, there being only four houses between them and Piqua; here they labored, cleared up the land, built their houses and endured all the hardships of pioneer life, amid the howling of wolves and wild beasts; he lived to shoot the last wolf and the last deer that was killed or seen in that neighborhood; he lived and died on the same farm, dying in the fall of 1872; his wife is still living, about 80 years of age. Mr. McMaken, our subject, lived with his father till about 23 years of age. In 1847, he was united in marriage with Adeline Rike, daughter of John and Catharine Rike, who were natives of Maryland, but came to Ohio at quite an early day; by this union they had eleven children, seven of whom are living, viz., Marion, Bell, James, Addie, Clara, Alice, Walter Scott and Lydia Catharine; after their marriage they lived with his father about one year; then lived on rented farms about five years; bought 80 acres of land about three miles west of Piqua, where they lived one and a half years, then sold and bought 160 acres in Newberry Township, where they lived about eight and a half years; finally, sold, and bought 83 acres in Washington Township, where he now lives; he has continued to labor here, improving and economizing, till now he owns 235 acres of land, besides some property in Piqua; has erected several buildings on his land, and now has everything comfortable and convenient where he lives; this has all been accomplished by close application to business, industry and economy having been his mottoes; starting in life with no means, and now possessed of a competency for the balance of his life.

MRS. MARGARET McWILLIAMS; P. O. Piqua; daughter of Absalom and Amelia (Israel) Martin. Mr. Martin was a Captain under Gen. Wayne, and remembering the attractions of the Miami Valley, sought a home here; they came to Miami Co. about 1839, and resided near Piqua until their decease. The subject of this sketch was born near Martin's Ferry, Ohio, April 8, 1808. Was married there to Samuel McWilliams, Feb. 3, 1823; they removed to Wayne Co. about 1830, and came to this county about 1840. Mr. McWilliams was born near Martin's Ferry Aug. 4, 1805; he was a miller, and followed milling a short time; then boated several years, after which he was for many years engaged in buying, improving, renting and selling residence property in Piqua; his decease occurred here, March 14, 1880; Mrs. McWilliams survives him; her residence is on the corner of High street and Broadway, where a married granddaughter, with two great-grandchildren, reside under the same roof with her.

CONRAD MAY, proprietor hotel; P. O. Piqua; is a native of Germany, born in Hessen in 1830; came to the United States in 1847, and to Miami Co. in 1848; Mr. May came to Troy a poor boy, and by industry and economy has steadily grown to an important citizen; he commenced work near Troy in the fall of 1848, as a field hand husking corn by the day, and in the following spring commenced work on the Knoop farm, where, in 1849, he bound the first sheaf of grain cut by a reaping machine in Miami Co.; he continued to work on this place for seven successive years; in September, 1856, he engaged in the grocery business in Troy, which he continued until 1869, when he sold out and removed to Piqua, where he had an interest in a retail drug store, the firm being May Brothers; in 1873, he purchased his brother's interest and continued the business until November, 1879;

in 1877, he purchased the Leland House property and conducted the hotel until August, 1879, when he sold the furniture, etc., and rented the house, hoping to be released from business, but, the parties having the hotel rented failing, he was compelled to again take charge of the house, and is now "mine host" of the Leland; thus, he has risen from a farm hand to a good position, able to live at his leisure if he desires, and is one of the substantial men of Piqua; the hotel property consists of a lot ninety-one feet front on Main street, and 165 feet on Water street; the Leland House is a three-story brick structure, ninety-one feet front on Main street and 120 feet front on Water; he also has a livery stable fronting on Water street, and owns a handsome residence on Water street, about three squares west from the hotel. He married, April 8, 1858, Francisca Henne, sister of Joseph Henne, of Troy; the fruits of this union have been twelve children, eight of whom survive; the three last born were triplets, and all died in infancy; his oldest son is now a student of medicine at Philadelphia.

H. H. MEINDERS, grocer, Piqua. Piqua, like all cities of its size, is represented with nearly every branch of business. H. H. Meinders is a native of Hanover, Germany, born July 25, 1841, and is a son of George and Harmten Meinders, both natives of the same country, where George died and she now survives; their children were twelve in number, of whom six are now living, our subject being the youngest son; he was raised to European farm life, where he obtained his education; in 1865, he emigrated to America, landing on the 2d of September in Cincinnati, engaging as farm laborer near the city two years; he then came to Piqua; after locating in this place he was variously engaged, among which we mention the employment in Cron & Co.'s furniture factory. His marriage was celebrated with Margaret Ehlers April 25, 1872; she was born in Germany Sept. 8, 1849; by this union they have three children—George, Edwin and Wesley; Mrs. Meinders is a daughter of Jacob and Anna Ehlers.

W. B. MITCHELL, dealer in coal and wood, Piqua. Mr. Mitchell is a native of Miami Co., having been born in Washington Township in 1817; he is a son of William Mitchell, who was a native of North Carolina and pioneer of this County, having removed from Tennessee to Ohio in 1806; he came to Miami Co. in the following year and settled in Washington Township, where he continued to reside until his decease, which occurred in 1857, he being in the 80th year of his age; his wife, who was a McCorckle, and a native of North Carolina, died about two years previous; they had a family of seven children—Moses G., Joseph M., Margaret, Samuel S., Mary, Caroline P. and W. B.; W. B. and a sister who lives at St. Mary's are the only survivors; the McCorckles came to Miami Co. in 1806; there was quite a large family of them, but all are now dead; Martha McCorckle was the wife of Benjamin Level; their license was obtained at Dayton, and this marriage was the first one celebrated within the bounds of Miami Co. after the county was organized; Mr. Mitchell comes of pioneer stock; his grandfather Mitchell was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and served seven years, being at home but once during that time; his wife was a Grant; two of her brothers were killed in an engagement between a company of Kentucky frontiersmen, to which they belonged and a body of Indians who had committed some depredations in Kentucky and were followed to Hamilton, Ohio; during the Indian difficulty of 1812, Mr. Mitchell's father had a block-house on his farm, and was Captain of a company of "Home Guards" who were required to scout at least three days in each week; two of the older boys were soldiers and both narrowly escaped capture by the Indians; Moses G. was a recruiting officer here during the war of the rebellion, and Joseph, though upward of 60, was one of the "Squirrel Hunters" who went to Cincinnati to defend the city in 1863; the subject of this sketch has been a continuous resident of Washington Township, with the exception of about twelve years, during which he was roving; his early life was spent on the farm, and when he had grown to manhood, he continued to farm until about 1856, when he left the farm and came to Piqua and engaged in grain buying; he built the warehouse which is now the property of E. Farrington and Slauson, and operated in grain,

etc., several years; in 1863, he took a notion to try the West, and tried the grocery trade in Wisconsin, milling in Indiana, and farmed in Kansas about six years; he returned to Piqua in 1874 and soon after opened a wood and coal yard on West High street, which he is now conducting. He was married in 1835, to Miss Lucilla, daughter of Alexander McCullough, who was an early resident of Concord Township; his decease occurred in 1857, he being in the 87th year of his age; Mrs. Mitchell is also a native of this county; they have a family of four children—Sarah J., now Mrs. Charles H. Hill, of Kansas; Burton C., now book-keeper in the First National Bank of Richmond, Ind.; Agnes M., a teacher; and Elizabeth C., now Mrs. W. H. Vore, of Champaign Co.

DANIEL K. MOFFETT (deceased), farmer. Among the earliest pioneers of Miami Co. were the Moffett family; they were natives of Virginia, and, while living there, Daniel's grandfather, George, and his older brother, John, were captured by the Indians when boys, from 10 to 14 years of age, and carried off into what was then called the Northwest; their father afterward settled in Kentucky; he here entered into negotiations with the French traders to try and buy back his sons from the Indians; in the meantime, every effort was made through the military and other sources to recover the lost children; at one time, the Indians were encamped at Piqua, with George in their possession, when Gen. Clarke, with a military force, came upon them by surprise and destroyed everything in their encampment, but the Indians effected their escape and carried George with them; at the expiration of about two years from the time of his capture, the French traders succeeded in buying him back, and took him home to his father; John, the older son, was still in their possession, till, at the expiration of about six years, the traders, while at Detroit, succeeded in obtaining John, who was returned to his overjoyed parents; while in possession of the Indians, he was with Tecumseh, and, it appears, was adopted as one of his family, and it is really a wonder that they ever succeeded in buying him away from them; John, when returned to his parents, had become a young man, and was finally one of the pioneers of Miami Co., locating on the land now in the corporation of Piqua, where he lived and died; George also came and located at Piqua, entered the east half of Sec. 11, about two miles west of Piqua, where he lived and died. James D. Moffett, his son, and father of Daniel, our subject, was born in Woodford Co., Ky., Feb. 17, 1798, and, when a small boy, came with his father to Miami Co.; here he grew up to manhood, under the sturdy influences of pioneer life, and, on Nov. 1, 1825, was united in marriage with Elizabeth J. Keyt, who was born in New Jersey July 4, 1799, and was among the early settlers of this county; after a few years of married life, death came and bereft him of his loved companion; Nov. 28, 1837, he was married to Elvira Adams. Daniel K. Moffett, the subject of our sketch, and son of James D. Moffett, was born on the home farm in Washington Township, Aug. 20, 1826; he lived with his father till his death, which occurred when he was about 21 years of age, and, at this time, being the eldest son, he took charge of the family and farm; he was united in marriage in September, 1864, with Mary A. Bennett, daughter of Enoch and Margaret (Withgott) Bennett; by this union they had born to them two children, viz.: Fletcher Scott and Margaret Elizabeth; Mr. Moffett continued on the home place till his death, which occurred March 25, 1879. Although not of advanced age, yet that terrible destroyer, consumption, had marked him for its victim, and death finished the work when he was only about 52 years of age; but his life and character were such as to ever be cherished in the memory of his family, friends and neighbors; he was diligent in business, honest in all his dealings, with commendable public spirit, and uniform sympathy and kindness.

ISAAC S. MORRIS, Editor Miami *Helmet*, Piqua; son of John and Ruth Morris; was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Feb. 7, 1825, and was brought up as a farmer, having such opportunities of education as were offered at that time by the district school. Graduated at Farmers' College in the year 1850. Married to Edith T. Jenkins, daughter of Jacob and Hannah Jenkins, of Clinton Co., Oct. 16

1851 ; was Superintendent of the Public Schools of Eaton, Ohio, from 1853 to 1860 ; editor of the Eaton *Register* from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1874 ; and editor of the Miami *Helmet* since August, 1874. Mr. Morris has three children, two daughters and a son ; the former are graduates of the high school, one, being also a graduate of the Wesleyan Female College of Delaware, is assistant teacher in the Piqua High School.

WILSON MORROW, farmer ; P. O. Piqua ; born in Butler Co., Ohio, Sept. 21, 1817 ; is a son of John and Mary (Robison) Morrow. Our subject is a nephew to the late Gov. Morrow, of Ohio, whose name is prominently known in the State history. Wilson grew to manhood, in his native county, as a farmer's son. In 1842, he married Rebecca Morrow, born in Adams Co., Penn., Feb. 17, 1822. Soon after their marriage, they located in Shelby Co., Ohio, on their farm, consisting of 160 acres of unbroken forest. They spent a quarter of a century on their property, during which time it was taken to a good degree of cultivation and improvement. In 1868, he sold out, and purchased his present lot, of 5 acres in the Third Ward of Piqua, where he is finely situated, with all the conveniences necessary ; the following year he purchased 122 acres in Sec. 22, Washington Township, Miami Co.; this has since been cultivated by renters, but frequently receives his supervision. Mr. and Mrs Morrow have had born to them one child, Mary M. E., June 16, 1864.

ANDREW M. MORROW, farmer ; P. O. Piqua ; born on the farm where he now resides, Nov. 17, 1833 ; is a son of Richard and Frances (Clark) Morrow, natives of Pennsylvania, who were united in marriage July 5, 1814, and, in the fall of the same year, moved first to Highland Co., Ohio ; thence in spring of 1815, to Miami Co., and settled on a quarter-section of land three miles south of Piqua ; the country was then an almost unbroken forest. In the summer of 1817, they erected a double log house with a two-story front, which they occupied on the 20th of December ; upon this homestead they spent the remainder of their lives, with the exception of a five years' residence in Piqua, returning to the farm in 1861. Mr. Morrow was a millwright in his youth, but after his settlement in Ohio, he devoted his life to agriculture. Their married life covered a period of half a century. He died May 28, 1864, 76 years of age ; and she on the 12th of August, of the same year, aged 75 years. They were the parents of seven children—Joseph M., born March 11, 1815, who was killed by the fall of a roof-pole from the house on the farm of Judge Adams, two and one-half miles south of Piqua ; Robert A., born April 11, 1818, died Nov. 19, 1846 ; Hugh C., born Oct. 9, 1820, died Sept. 5, 1874 ; James, born Dec. 20, 1822 ; Milton, born Feb. 14, 1825 ; William, born July 31, 1828 and Andrew M. Mr. Morrow was one of the early pioneers, and endured his share of their hardships ; was prominent and active in that early day in the organization of the schools, churches and public enterprises of that period, being one of the organizers of one of the first churches of Piqua. He was Colonel and Major of the militia, and was generally designated as Maj. Morrow ; was Township Trustee for many years, also County Commissioner for several years. He and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church for the greater period of their lives. Our subject has always resided upon the old home place, and married, April 8, 1858, Eliza E., daughter of Daniel and Margaret Drake ; they had three children—Ella Frances, born May 16, 1860 ; Margaret Caroline, born May 14, 1862, and Harland D., born Sept. 5, 1873. Mrs. Morrow died Oct. 30, 1873. Dec. 27, 1876, Mr. Morrow was married to Olive L., daughter of James and Sarah Ann (Parker) Dennis, he a native of Ohio, and she of New Jersey ; issue, two children—Clifton P., born Oct. 28, 1877, and Eliza D., born Oct. 14, 1879. Mr. Morrow and wife, like their parents before them, are faithful members of the Presbyterian Church. They have a fine farm of 136 acres of land, with good improvements, constituting a very pleasant home and farmer's residence.

FRANCIS L. MORROW, deceased ; a son of John Morrow, an early resident of Washington Township, and related to the Johnstons and Scotts, of Piqua ; was born on the farm in Washington Township Oct. 14, 1818 ; when about 14 years

of age, he entered the store of William Scott, and afterward was given an interest, in lieu of salary. In 1843, he married Miss Mercy, daughter of Samuel and Hannan (West) Winner, who were residents of the vicinity of Piqua; in 1844, he retired from the partnership with Mr. Scott, and established a dry-goods store, which he continued to operate, sometimes with partners, until 1873, when he, with many others, was crushed by the financial pressure of that year; after this, he was occupied in different pursuits until his decease, which occurred Jan. 15, 1877; he was an active, enterprising, useful citizen, often called to fill official positions of trust; his wife and four children—John, Fanny L., Walter J. and Stephen J.—survived him, and are still an undivided household; the residence is a handsome property, richly furnished, situated on Caldwell street, between North and Greene streets; Mrs. Morrow is a native of Warren Co., Ohio, and an intelligent, cultured lady.

JAMES MORRIN, farmer; P. O. Piqua; born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1809; is the son of William and Elizabeth Morrin, he being a native of Ireland, and coming to this country in an early day; they immigrated to this county on the 9th day of April, 1821, and located at Piqua, where he followed farming for about seven years, when he bought the farm now owned by Mr. Howell, on Sec. 35 in Washington Township, where he lived and died, being thrown from a horse and killed in September, 1839. James Morrin, the subject of our sketch, lived with his father till his majority, when he started out in the world for himself; he worked by the month at various places for about eight years, when he bought 80 acres adjoining his father's home place, on Sec. 35. He was united in marriage with Nancy Morrow, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Macklen) Morrow, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio at an early day, locating first near Cincinnati, where they lived several years, then in Montgomery Co., and, after a time, came from there into Miami Co., where they lived and died; by this union they had ten children, and all are now living, viz., William M., who is married, and lives in Pennsylvania; Thomas D., who married, and lives in California; George W., married, and lives in Colorado; James M., married, and lives in Kansas; Agnes S., single, and living at home; John W. and Daniel L., single, and also in Colorado; Barton R., single, and with his brother William in Pennsylvania; Mary F., single, and living at home; and Watson E., single, and also living at home. Mr. Morrin, when he located on his land forty-two years ago, commenced right in the woods, except a very little opening of about 4 acres; he started out in pioneer style, built his log cabin, in which he lived several years, toiling on from year to year, clearing up the land and making such improvements as time and means would permit; finally adding more land, by purchase, to his farm, till now he has 140 acres, a large brick house, good barn, other buildings for convenience and comfort, and all made by his own industry and economy; he has, in connection with all this labor, assisted his neighbors in their log-rollings, and raising their log houses, in all directions around him; but now he can sit in peace and comfort, "under his own vine and fig-tree," which has been well earned; he and his wife have been members of the Church of Christ for forty years.

R. MANARD MURRAY, manufacturer, Piqua; born in Concord, Lake Co., Ohio, Nov. 28, 1841; is the son of Robert Murray, who for many years was engaged in purchasing cattle on a large scale and sending them East for sale. His mother, Sophronia (Parmalee) Murray, came to Ohio from Otisco, Onondaga Co., N. Y., and was descended from old Puritan stock. Her parents emigrated from Connecticut to the State of New York, prior to removing to Ohio. The subject of this sketch received the usual elementary training afforded by the district schools, and, when about 14 years of age, entered an academy at Kirtland, where he remained about one year; he then became a student at a Methodist institution at Willoughby, Ohio, and in 1857, went to Oberlin College, where he spent two years, not taking a regular course, but selected his studies; on leaving Oberlin, he attended the Law College at Cleveland, conducted by Judge Hadyn, graduated, and was admitted to the bar. On the outbreak of the rebellion, he enlisted in the 100-day service; returning to Cleveland, he entered the law office of Ranney, Backus & Noble.

In 1864, he enlisted in the 100-day service, and became a member of the 150th O. N. G., who garrisoned the forts about Washington, and participated in the fight before Washington, with a part of Early's rebel corps, July 10 and 11, 1864. After returning from the service, he engaged in the cattle trade in Iowa, remaining there. however, only one year, then returned to Ohio, and became collector for the First National Bank, at Painesville; in October, 1867, he became book-keeper, and in January, 1871, was elected Cashier. He was a member of the School Board of Painesville three years, and Treasurer of its funds four years. In the spring of 1878, he was elected Mayor, was also at the same time executor of a large estate, and, in addition to these public financial and fiduciary duties, he owned a farm of 100 acres which daily received his supervision. Feb. 1, 1879, he resigned his position in the bank, and arranged his financial affairs with a view to removing to Piqua, for the purpose of engaging in the enterprise known as the Piqua Handle and Manufacturing Co. Having formed a partnership with Mr. O. D. Gray, who had previously been interested in a like enterprise, in Wattsburg, Penn., they commenced business, Nov. 10, 1879, the style of the firm being Gray & Murray. The experience and ability of the firm assure the success of the enterprise; indeed, it has already become one of the substantial and important industries of Piqua. Mr. Murray is a well-informed and public-spirited citizen; he is also an able speaker, and often called on at public and political gatherings; social and agreeable as a gentleman, courteous and affable in all business relations, and a royal entertainer at his home.

WILLIAM W. O'FERRALL, of the firm of John O'Ferrall & Co., proprietors of the Piqua Car and Agricultural Works, Piqua. Mr. O'Ferrall, born in 1836, is a son of Dr. John O'Ferrall, Sr., whose history is noticed in the early history of Piqua; he is a native of Piqua, and has resided here all his life; when a young man, he was engaged for a short time in the boot and shoe trade; in 1851, he became a constituent member of the firm of O'Ferrell, Daniels & Co. proprietors of the Piqua Car and Agricultural Works, and has been identified with all the history of these works since, most of his time being occupied in traveling in the interests of the company. He married, in 1859, Miss Mary E., daughter of C. Foreman; they had one child, who died; their residence is a handsome property near the north end of Main street.

JOHN O'FARRELL, M. D., Piqua. Among the leading men of Piqua, Dr. O'Farrell is prominent; he is the son and successor of Dr. John O'Farrell, Sr., one of the first physicians of Piqua, having located here in 1819; the subject of our sketch was born in 1824, graduated from the Louisville Medical College in 1843, and began practice in Piqua the same year; in 1848, he went to California, whence he was summoned to return by the decease of his father, which occurred in 1850; from 1851 to 1862, he was engaged regularly in practice here; then entered the army, in which he served about two years, being Major of the 11th O. V. C., since which time he has been engaged in practice most of the time; his attention being diverted by the building of the woolen-mill in 1869, and of the Lock Flouring Mill in 1872, in each of which enterprises the Doctor was a leading partner; also rebuilt the Car and Agricultural Works in the fall of 1872, the former buildings having been burned that summer. Dr. O'Farrell has been identified with and a prime mover in securing several important industries in Piqua, and has been not only a leading physician, but also intimately identified with the manufacturing interest and measures of public benefit. He was married in 1843, to Miss Sarah, daughter of John McCorkle; her decease occurred in 1846; they had one child, who died in his youth; in 1853, he was united in marriage with Miss Jane Kirk; her death occurred in 1869; they had four children, two of whom survive—Dr. Robert O'Farrell, of Denver, Colo., and John, now 12 years of age; His marriage with Mrs. Addie L. Thompson was celebrated in 1874; she is a daughter of James Edwards; she had one child by her former marriage—Nelly M. Thompson; from this latter union have been born two children—Kate and

Mary. His residence and professional office is located at the corner of Main and North streets, and is an elegant property and pleasant home.

ANDREW PATTERSON, retired, Piqua; is a son of William P. and Jane (Hamilton) Patterson, both natives of Pennsylvania; their marriage occurred about 1796; he died in 1831, and she in 1838. Their children were nine in number, of whom three are now living, Andrew being the eldest; he was born in Fayette Co., Penn., June, 1806, where he grew to manhood; in his boyhood days he obtained his education in the subscription schools, as the free-school system was not then known in Fayette Co.; his earlier life was that of a farmer's son; in 1834, he came West, locating in Spring Creek Township, Miami Co., and Oct. 27, 1835, he married Rebecca Craig. In October, three years later, she died, leaving one son, William C. Andrew afterward married Mrs. Elizabeth (Stewart) Sayers; in 1841, he located in Piqua, and not seeing fit to remain there he returned to Spring Creek Township, where he continued farming until the spring of 1854. Having had (shortly before) bestowed upon him by the citizens of Miami Co., the Treasurer's office, this necessitated him to locate in Troy. This office he duly and honorably filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the county; in addition to this, he has held the most prominent offices of his township; in 1865, he returned to Piqua, opening out a hardware establishment, which he conducted until 1872, then retired from its duties, and now resides in his quiet home unmolested with business thoughts. The children, by his last companion, now living, are John S., engaged in the Piqua National Bank, and Andrew H., engaged in the Railroad office of the D. M., at the crossing of the C., C. & I. C.

JOHN PATTERSON, farmer; P.O. Piqua; born in Shelby Co., Ohio, in 1819; is the son of John and Elizabeth (Anderson) Patterson, who were both born in Ireland; he came to this country in 1810, and she in 1815; they were parents of eight children, viz., John, William, Martha, now deceased; Jane, also deceased; Robert, living in California; Alexander, living in Shelby Co.; James, also living in Shelby Co., on the old farm, and Elizabeth, who is now dead; John, the father, died in 1849; and Elizabeth, the mother, died in 1874. Mr. Patterson lived with his parents till his marriage, which occurred in 1846, when he was united to Mary Ann Hunter, daughter of Joseph and Jane Hunter; by this union they had two children —William A. and Mary E., both living at home. After Mr. Patterson's marriage, he lived on a rented farm for three years, when he bought the farm where he now resides, having lived on it thirty-one years, during which time he has cleared up a great part of his farm and built all the buildings on the place, having a good brick house, fine barn, and other comfortable and convenient structures; he has been, like most of his countrymen, a great worker, and his industry and economy have wrought out for him a good home and a sufficient competency. Since his first purchase of land, he has added more to his possessions, till now he owns a fine body of land comprising 247 acres.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, farmer; P. O. Piqua; born in Shelby Co., Ohio, Feb. 11, 1821; is the son of John and Elizabeth (Anderson) Patterson, both born in Ireland; he emigrated to this country in 1816, and she came, in 1814, to Pennsylvania; they left Pennsylvania and came to Shelby Co. in 1817; they were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living, viz., John, William, Robert, Alexander, James. The parents lived and died in Shelby. Mr. Patterson lived at home with his father till 1853, when he went to California, remained about three years, working in the mines, when, in 1857, he returned to Ohio, bought a farm in Washington Township and located. On Oct. 15, 1857, he was married to Margaret Crozier, daughter of John and Jane (Patterson) Crozier; by this union they had six children, five of whom are living, viz., John, Emma, Anna, Cora and Lee. Mr. Patterson remained eight years on his farm, when he bought the farm where he now lives and moved to it with his family, where he still resides; Mr. Patterson is a large land-holder, being owner of 360 acres, comprising two farms. Mrs. Patterson departed this life March 21, 1875.

WILLIAM M. PURSELL, manufacturer, Piqua. Mr. Pursell is a native of Indiana, born in Dearborn Co. in 1840; his parents removed to Cincinnati when he was a boy, and he received the benefit of the city school privileges until about 15 years of age, when he became engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he continued about twelve years, then came to Piqua and became connected with the manufacturing establishment with which he is now connected, but then operated by a different firm; he has continued with this establishment since, and is now the junior member of the firm of John O'Ferrall & Co., proprietors of the Piqua Car and Agricultural Works, and has charge of the details of the business. Mr. Pursell is an honored member of the Masonic Order, and is the High Priest of Piqua Chapter, also Regent of the Royal Arcanum; he is one of those genial, good fellows who are selected to bear the honors and burdens of non-paying official positions, and is withal a useful, respected citizen. He entered the U. S. Army in 1862; was a Lieutenant on Gen. Mitchell's staff, but rheumatism compelled him to resign. His residence is a handsome property on Wayne street, between Green and North streets. He married, in 1864, Miss Fannie E., youngest child of Dr. John O'Ferrall, Sr., who was one of the pioneer physicians of Piqua, and an esteemed citizen; they have one child, Miss Clara.

FRANCIS RAIN, farmer; P. O. Piqua; born in Philadelphia in 1802; is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Case) Rain, both of whom were born in Philadelphia, their ancestors coming from England with William Penn; they were parents of six children, all now deceased except two. Mr. Rain, our subject, was thrown upon the world by the death of his father when he was only 6 years of age; there were then five little children, and, their parents being without means, the children were placed out and scattered here and there, just as places could be found for them; Francis was bound out by his mother to Isaac Hawkins, till 17 years of age; when his time expired, Mr. Rain sought and obtained a situation to learn the blacksmithing trade, at which he served four years, when he arrived at his majority, and hired out at $9 per month; he continued work at his trade till 1838, when he emigrated to Ohio, locating at Wapakoneta, but, not finding business to suit him there, came to Piqua and went to work at his trade, at which he continued for six years; then he bought out the shop and tools of his employer, and carried on the business till 1856, when he came and located on the farm where he now lives, having bought the farm about five years previous. Mr. Rain was united in marriage, in 1823, with Sarah Roney, daughter of Silas and Mary Roney, who were both natives of Pennsylvania; by this union they had thirteen children, viz., Lewis, Elizabeth, Silas, William (deceased), Thomas (deceased), Deacon C., Mary, Sarah Ann, John H., James Phinley (deceased), Clara Jane, Harriet Eliza and Frances I. Mr. Rain, when locating upon his farm, opened out right in the woods, and had to clear up and erect his buildings and make all improvements, during which he had to endure the hardships and deprivations incident to pioneer life; he now owns two good farms, consisting of 152 acres, most of which he has brought into good cultivation; he has good buildings on both farms, and everything for comfort and convenience; this was all accomplished through his own industry and economy, being thrown upon the cold, unfeeling world when a mere child, having to work his way through without any means and a very limited education; but now he has a competency, and can live in comfort the remainder of his days.

WILLIAM RAYNER, farmer; P. O. Piqua; born in Sheffield, Eng., in 1817; is son of John and Elizabeth Rayner, who were born in England, but emigrated to this country in 1830, and located in Piqua; he (the father) was a minister in the M. E. Church before coming to this country, remained such during his life, and as a minister was very well known in Piqua and the surrounding neighborhood; he departed this life in 1871, being about 76 years of age, and his wife died in 1872. Mr Rayner, our subject, came to this county and located in Piqua about half a century ago, where he lived and followed his trade—that of a carpenter—till about twenty-eight years since, when he moved on to a farm, and has since followed farming; in 1864,

he located upon the farm where he now resides ; he has 60 acres of good land, 50 of which are in cultivation, with a good house, barn, and other buildings, comprising a very pleasant home, situated about two miles from Piqua. Mr. Rayner was united in marriage in 1843, with Rachel Scudder Valentine, daughter of Richard Valentine ; by this union they had two children, viz., James B. and Anna E. ; he lost his wife by death, in 1849. In 1850, married Catherine J. Barret, daughter of William and Maria Barret, both being born in Connecticut ; by this union they had seven children, of whom five are living, viz., Maria (deceased), Mary, Emma (deceased), Luella D., Edwin B. and John A. Mr. Rayner has, since his marriage, located on and opened out three different farms right in the woods, doing most of the carpenter work in building on each of the three farms ; he has been a constant worker, and by his industry and economy has made sufficient to live in comfort the rest of his life. He was formerly a Whig, politically, and then Free-Soil, and since, a stanch Republican, combined with Prohibition. Mr. Rayner is an active member of the M. E. Church, his membership dating back for nearly half a century ; has been class-leader for many years, and local preacher for about thirty years.

JOSEPH SAWYER, of the firm of Sawyer & Martin, paper manufacturers, a native of Piqua, is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Campbell) Sawyer, and grandson of John and Mary Campbell ; John was born in Ireland and Mary was a native of Scotland ; they came to Piqua about 1810, and bought a large tract of land, comprising more than half of the principal portion of the present city of Piqua ; Elizabeth was born here in 1818, near where she lived, raised a family and died, when 59 years of age ; she was one of the leading women of her day, an earnest Christian, a wise and affectionate mother and an estimable worker in all the departments of church and charitable work ; Joseph Sawyer, Sr., was a native of Warren Co., and came to Piqua in 1831, and married Elizabeth Campbell in 1840, and died here in 1859 ; he was a wool-carder by trade, but, was possessed of more than ordinary education, having been a school teacher in his younger days ; after coming to Piqua, he became a land speculator, and bought and sold many tracts of land in the Miami Valley, and was quite successful, and became quite well off ; he was identified with the interests of Piqua, being a member of the Council a number of years and was President of the Council when he died. The subject of this sketch was one of twin boys, born Oct. 8, 1851 ; he received a liberal education and was a member of the senior class of the city High School, in 1869 ; he spent three years at the carriage and blacksmith trades, and in 1874, on account of ill health, went to California, and after a stay of about six months returned very much improved ; he subsequently established a collection agency in Piqua, which he prosecuted until Jan. 1, 1880, when he closed up all accounts, with a view of engaging in some business enterprise ; the death of H. E. Loomis, who had just got the manufacture of paper bags under way, presented an opportunity which he secured, and in March, the firm of Sawyer & Martin was formed, and at this time arrangements are being perfected for the manufacture of flour sacks and grocer's bags, in which they will employ from twenty to thirty hands ; the firm are also general dealers in paper, twines, etc. ; this firm is composed of young men, but they are not without experience, and their business promises to become an established industry in Piqua. Mr. Sawyer was married Oct. 12, 1876, to Miss Rose L., daughter of Dr. G. S. Hyde, whose biography also appears in this work.

JAMES E. SHELLENBERGER, M. D., Piqua ; was born in Covington, Miami Co., in 1846 ; his education was acquired in the schools of that place. In August, 1862, he enlisted as drummer boy in Co. B., 94th O. V. I., under Capt. John Drury, of Troy ; he was mustered out of service in June, 1865, and returned home ; soon after, he took up the study of medicine under Dr. John Sensman, of Tippecanoe City ; this study he industriously pursued until the winter of 1867 and 1868, when he attended the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in March, 1869 ; he has since practiced six years in Covington, two years in Tippecanoe City, and since 1877, has been favorably known as a physician in

Piqua; he is a promising young man. His marriage with Emma Chaffee was celebrated Nov. 24, 1875; she is a daughter of S. L. Chaffee, of Tippecanoe City.

JOSEPH SCHLOSSER & CO., tobacconists, Piqua. Joseph Schlosser was born in Prussia, in 1849, where he enjoyed the schools of his native country until 1868, when he, with his parents, embarked for America; they first settled in Cincinnati, and two years later they located in Piqua. In September, 1874, Joseph married Caroline Stelzer, who was born in Piqua in 1853; three children are the fruits of this union, viz., Joseph, Jr., Clara E., and George J. Mr. Schlosser is head of the firm known as Joseph Schlosser & Co., tobacconists; they have been liberally patronized by country retailers, and fill large orders in their own city.

MAX SCHROEDER, florist and gardener, Piqua. Another of the enterprises of Piqua that deserves more than a passing notice is the floral and vegetable garden of Max Schroeder; it is located in the northeast part of the city, where he takes particular pride in raising and producing fine flowers, in which his experience here and at other places has enabled him to make it a success; his garden affords a place of pleasure for many of the citizens of Piqua in leisure hours; Max was born close to Berlin, Germany, Aug. 6, 1855, where he grew to the age of 15 years, when he, with his parents, immigrated to America, locating in Cincinnati; about 1874, he went to St. Louis, engaged in his present business, and remained until the opening of his garden in Piqua. May 25, 1880, he married Helen Holtzermann, a native of Piqua, a daughter of J. D. Holtzermann, whose biography appears in this work.

CHARLES SCHROEDER, hardware merchant, Piqua. Mr. Schroeder is one of the young and promising business men of Piqua; he is a a native of Prussia, born near Berlin in 1856; came to the United States in 1870, and to Piqua in 1875, where he was employed as salesman in the hardware store then operated by Shannon & Davis, later by Shannon & Wall, and still later by Wall, of whom Mr. Schroeder purchased it Jan. 1, 1880, and, having added largely to the stock, is now carrying a full line of heavy and shelf hardware at the old stand, 118 Main street; Mr. Schroeder speaks both German and English, and is a wide-awake business man; his success thus far promises increased prosperity in the future; should he continue, as he expects to, his experience as a salesman and thorough business habits, will enable him to advance the reputation of this old, well-known establishment. He was married, Jan. 1, 1880, to Miss Amelia, daughter of W. F. Croner.

WILLIAM SCOTT, merchant and banker, Piqua; was born in Jessamine Co., Ky., Sept. 25, 1801; a brother and himself are all that survive of the family of seven children of Hugh Scott and Mary Moffatt; his father came from North Carolina to Kentucky in 1784, and, in 1808, became a pioneer of Piqua, Ohio, where, for many years, he filled the office of Justice of the Peace, his jurisdiction embracing a circuit of thirty to forty miles, extending from Ft. Wayne to Dayton; he died in 1850, aged about 80 years. William Scott received his early education in the old pioneer log schoolhouse, where, in those early days, the facilities were very limited. Feb. 14, 1823, he embarked in business as a merchant, with a capital of $120, without friends or credit, and in competition with a firm with a capital of $10,000, in a small town of about 200 inhabitants; by economy, industry and close application, he was soon able to extend his business, including within his scope all that pertained to a complete frontier trading-store; at this time, there were no railroads here, or even pikes, and his goods were hauled in wagons from Cincinnati, the wagons being first loaded, at his store, with produce of various kinds taken in exchange from the surrounding country, for goods, and hauled over the muddy roads to Cincinnati, there sold or exchanged for such merchandise as he needed for his trade, the wagons reloaded and started for home, where they would arrive after a tedious journey of several days; for twelve years he bought and sold all the pork raised in the county, making large shipments to the best markets; in 1829, he found it advisable to buy the property upon which he is now located, and built a business house, into which he moved his stock; here he continued his

occupation, which, through his industry, good management and honorable dealing, had won him many friends and a great increase of trade, which, together with the growth and improvements of the town, demanded that he should build larger and more commodious rooms for the convenience of his growing and extensive business; in 1855, he built the large brick block known as "Scott's Block," which is three stories high, and where he has very pleasant and commodious rooms, into which he moved his stock, and has since dealt chiefly in dry goods; in 1847, he was made President of the Piqua Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and remained such till the State Bank was merged into the Piqua National Bank in the spring of 1865, of which he was elected President, and has so continued to the present time; in 1872, Mr. Scott built a large extension to the building put up in 1855, being two stories high, all brick, with five business rooms on the ground floor, so that the whole "Scott's Block" now consists of six business rooms on the first floor; in addition to his regular business, Mr. Scott has also dealt largely in real estate. Here we have recorded an uninterrupted mercantile career of fifty-seven years, extending over a period of time during which several financial panics occurred, sweeping away the property of scores of old and prominent business men, and yet Mr. Scott never experienced a failure in business; and, during a third of a century in which he has been a Bank President, his name has never been on any of its discounted paper, either as indorser or principal; it is questionable whether such a record can be found in the history of any business man in the country; he was formerly connected, as Director and Treasurer, with the Piqua & Columbus Section of the Pan Handle Railroad, and was also a stockholder in the Dayton & Michigan road; he was formerly a member of the Whig party, but, latterly, a Republican of stanchest cast; public-spirited and enterprising, he has been a very liberal supporter of local enterprises of merit, and has always contributed freely to the public improvements of the place; he has ever been a warm friend to educational progress; was for about twelve years a member of the Piqua Board of Education, and, while serving in that capacity, took a very prominent part in securing the erection of the union school building of that city, furnishing the money for that purpose, and thus most effectually assisting in the success of the enterprise; he holds his religious connection with the Episcopal Church of Piqua, having been a leading member of that denomination for many years; he has been specially distinguished for his inflexible integrity and promptness in all his dealings, coupled with great caution and more than ordinary shrewdness in business; the quiet and unostentatious manner in which he has contributed to worthy objects of charity has also been very marked. On Oct. 4, 1826, he was united in marriage with Jane, daughter of John and Catherine Morrow, who came from Baltimore, Md., and settled in the neighborhood of Piqua at an early day; this union resulted in the birth of seven children, two of whom died in infancy; the oldest surviving son, John Morrow Scott, is a partner with his father in the dry-goods house of John M. Scott & Co.; he married Helen Talmadge in 1858; James Scott is a hardware dealer in Piqua, and is unmarried; Mary L., the oldest daughter, is the wife of Collins H. Jordan, formerly of Piqua, now a resident of Chicago; Jane, the second daughter, married James Johnston, of Piqua, in 1857; she died in 1864; the other daughter, Sarah Matilda, still resides at home. Mrs. Scott died Feb. 21, 1876, respected and beloved by all who knew her. We here have chronicled, upon the pages of this history, a life remarkable for all those sterling qualities which insure success, and which will stand forth as a bright and shining example, to be seen and read by future generations for all time to come.

Since writing the above, Mr. William Scott has passed away; having been stricken with paralysis, he died June 1, 1880, after an illness of but two days. John M. Scott has been chosen to fill the positions of President and Director of the Bank, made vacant by his father's death.

ROBERT SHANNON, retired, Piqua; born in Northumberland Co., Penn., April 18, 1805; is the son of David and Jane (Sample) Shannon, who were born in Pennsylvania and were parents of eight children; all grew up to manhood, but

three only are now living, viz., Samuel, Elizabeth Scott and Robert, who is the subject of our sketch. He was united in marriage, in 1829, with Mary Defrees, daughter of Joseph Defrees; they had seven children, of whom three are now living, viz., Elizabeth D., John D. and Mary; Elizabeth D. is married to George W. Young, and resides in Piqua; John D. is married to Bessie McDonald, and also resides in Piqua, and Mary is married to Robert Lamb, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, where they reside; Jane S., who is now deceased, was married to D. L. C. Ball, of Piqua. Mr. Shannon, in 1827, left his native State for Ohio, starting on foot, and walked till he reached Pittsburgh, where he took "deck passage" on a steamer for Cincinnati, and from there he walked through to Piqua, being at this time 22 years of age; he located here and went to work at his trade (the cabinet trade), which he followed about seven years, when he entered into the mercantile trade, which he followed many years, some of the time in Piqua and a part of the time in Covington; during his business connections in Covington, his residence was still in Piqua, his brother-in-law having charge of the business at Covington; for seven years, Mr. Shannon held the office of Constable and also Marshal of Piqua; after the war, Mr. Shannon engaged in the hardware trade for about three years, when he retired from active business, as his failing health warned him that he needed quiet and rest; he owns a nice residence, retired from the more active business portion of the city, where he prefers to live in quiet enjoyment the rest of his life.

ENOS SHELLABARGER, farmer; P. O. Piqua; born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1845; is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ward) Shellabarger, he being born in Pennsylvania and she in Ohio; Samuel, the father, came from Pennsylvania, and located at New Carlisle, Clark Co., Ohio, where he followed the tanning business for about six years; thence to Covington, Miami Co., where he engaged in the mercantile trade for about six years; thence to Montgomery Co., where he bought a farm, which he cultivated, residing there up to the present time; they are parents of twelve children, six of whom are now living; those deceased are John, James, Ira, Thomas, Joseph and Amanda; the living—Margaret, William Newton, Mary, Enos, Harriet and Mahlon. Enos, the subject of our sketch, remained with his parents until after his majority, when, on the 13th of June, 1867, he was united in marriage with Rebecca Weybright, daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Kinsey) Weybright, who were both born in Ohio; by this union they have had eight children, viz., Elizabeth, Ada (now deceased), Elmer G., Ira W. (deceased), Alice, Gertrude, Hattie Bell, Maggie May, Almira and Leroy; Mr. Shellabarger, after his marriage, moved from Montgomery Co. to Miami Co., and located upon the farm on which he now resides; he has 109 acres of good land, mostly in cultivation; has made many improvements, remodeled his barn, and now has very good buildings, comfortable and convenient, making him a nice and pleasant home; he is a member of the German Baptist Church.

RICHARD W. SHIPLEY, butcher, Piqua; born in Maryland Dec. 7, 1811; is a son of Vachel and Mary (Leeke) Shipley, who were born in Maryland; they had twelve children, of whom three are now living—Columbus I. (living on Agricultural farm, near Washington, Md.), Rebecca (married to John Thompson, living thirty-five miles from Baltimore), and Mr. Shipley, our subject, who lived with his father till 18 years of age, when he went to learn the butcher trade with Isaiah Mercer, at Ellicott's Mills, Md.; there he remained two years. Aug. 1, 1833, he was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of William and Ellen (Botomly) Westerman, by whom he has had twelve children, six of whom are now living—Francis M. (born June 2, 1835), Richard W., Vachel R., Mary E., Joshua W. and Lucy M., all married and settled in life, and all living in and near Piqua, except Francis and Lucy, the former living in Xenia, and the latter in Jamestown, Ohio; Mr. Shipley, after his marriage, or in 1834, came to Ohio, and located in Springfield, where he followed his trade till 1842, when he moved to Piqua, and there opened out in his trade, where he has remained ever since in the same business, thus making the almost or quite unprecedented record of one who has followed the butcher business continuously for half a century. Mr. Shipley is

an active member of the M. E. Church, dating his membership back to 1828, thus showing a Christian life of over half a century; has been class-leader and steward for thirty-two years, and was trustee for several years; Mr. Shipley is a strong advocate of temperance; has raised all his children to manhood, and to this time has never known one of them to go into a saloon and take a drink of liquor in their lives. In this sketch of Mr. Shipley we have manifested a continuity of mind, fixedness of purpose and an integrity of character rarely witnessed, and perhaps more rarely among those of his trade and line of business.

JOHN SHRODES, retired, Piqua; was born in Jefferson Co., Va., in 1817, where he procured his education in the common schools; in 1833, he emigrated to Fairfield Co., Ohio, where he engaged in farming until 1850, at which time he came to Greene Co. His marriage was celebrated in Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1834, with Barbara Dessells, whose death occurred in her native county (Fairfield); the issue of this union were two children—John W. and Emanuel, deceased. On March 15, 1877, he married, for his second wife, Hannah I., widow of the late Col. Foster, of Piqua; he was born in Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, Feb. 10, 1821; his early education was acquired in the common schools; the prime part of his manhood days was devoted to the blacksmith's trade, from which he retired, after several toilsome years, and began the study of law; this he pursued, perusing the pages of the best authors; through industry and intellect, he rose to the eminence of a leading attorney. About 1845, he came to Miami Co., locating in Piqua; after becoming a citizen of the same, he held the most prominent offices of this county; in the fall of 1861, he entered the United States service as Lieutenant Colonel, where he soon rose to Colonel, which position ill health necessitated him to resign, at the end of eighteen months, and return home; his illness, contracted while in service, gradually wore him down to the last days of his life, which ended, Feb. 28, 1873, the earthly career of a loyal and noble man. Mrs. Shrodes was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Aug. 11, 1823, and is a daughter of Samuel and Hannah I. (Clevenger) Chamberlin, both natives of New Jersey, and died in Lebanon—she in 1851, and he in 1863.

CHARLES W. SIMON, proprietor of Border City Hotel, Piqua, which is one of the needed enterprises of every town and city; in this business he has been favorably known since 1875. Our subject, born in Piqua in April, 1847, is a son of J. C. and Barbara A. Simons; there he grew to manhood, and, during his minority, he enjoyed the schools of Piqua to a medium degree; at the age of 19 years, he opened a restaurant in the Pan Handle depot, in which he met with fair success, and followed until the opening of his present business. In November, 1871, he married Mary L. Kohler, who was born and raised in this city, being five years the junior of C. W.; they have one daughter—Caroline D., born Dec. 25, 1879.

RICHARD SLAUSON, grain merchant and capitalist, Piqua. Among the business men of Piqua, who deserve more than a passing notice, is Mr. Slauson; he is a native of Connecticut, born in 1825; his parents removed to New York State when he was a lad; his father was a farmer, but he was schooled to business from the age of 14 years; he married, in 1846, Miss Maria H. Rexford, and, in 1847, they came to Piqua, where he engaged in the dry-goods trade until 1851, when, on account of his health, he retired from that business, and operated in different ways until 1857, when he became a member of the firm of Farrington & Slauson, grain dealers; the firm is now also interested in the oil-mill of Wood, Farrington & Co.; their business is perhaps the most extensive of any firm in Piqua; Mr. Slauson has been one of the important business men of Piqua for more than thirty years, and is a respected, useful Christian citizen; his residence, on the southwest corner of High and Downing streets, is surrounded by a spacious yard, and is one of the handsomest residence properties in the city. Mrs. Slauson died in 1818, leaving one child—a son.

HENRY SMITHMAN, farmer; P. O. Piqua; is a son of Henry, Sr., and Charlotte Smithman, both natives of Germany, where both passed away, he, in 1826, and she about 1843. Our subject was born in Germany in 1816, and raised

to village life; there he procured a good German education; in 1834, he emigrated to the United States, first locating in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the iron furnace four years; at the expiration of this period, he commenced farming, buying and selling land; this he continued until 1865, when he came to Miami Co., locating in Spring Creek Township; a few changes have since been made, and he now owns 36 acres in Miami Co., of which the part on which he resides lies in Fourth Ward of Piqua. Nov. 5, 1840 (in Pennsylvania), he married Agnes Wagner, of Germany, born, March 7, 1819; eleven children have been born to them, of whom seven are now living, viz.: William, John, Edward, Mary, Lydia, Agnes and Henry.

J. H. H. SPIKER, livery, Piqua; was born in Alleghany Co., Md., August, 1830, where he grew to the age of 18 years, of which a part was town life; having access to good schools, he acquired a fair education; in 1848, he went to Virginia, where he was variously engaged for seven years; in 1855, he came to Piqua, where he opened a carriage factory, buying and selling horses; four years later, he sold a part of his interest, and opened the stable he now is operating; in 1860, sold the last interest in the carriage works, which are now known as the "Spiker Wagon Works;" his attention has since been devoted to every part of a first-class livery-stable, and he continues to buy and sell horses; his ability for his present occupation has awarded him fair success. In July, 1850, in Virginia, he married Eliza McCarthy, a native of the same State (Virginia); her death occurred about 1873; the fruits of this union are Ella, Elizabeth, Callie, Annetta and John; Mr. Spiker married for his second wife Elizabeth Painter, of Miami Co., a native of New York.

W. S. and S. K. STATLER, farmers; P. O. Piqua; are the sons of George and Elizabeth (Knoop) Statler; their father was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., in 1798, and came to Miami Co., Ohio, with his parents about 1804; their mother was born in Miami Co. in 1806, and was married in 1829; they had four children, all now living, viz.: James W., who is married, and settled in Van Buren, Ark.; Will Sabin, who is single and lives on the home farm; Harriet also lives at home with her brother Sabin and is unmarried; and Samuel K., married to Clara E. Kinsman, and lives also on the home farm, and are parents of one child, viz., Lizzie K.; George and Elizabeth, the parents, were among the very early settlers of the county; opening out right in the wilderness; living in the old log cabin for years, and by dint of hard labor, industry and economy, clearing up the farm, and making improvements as time and means would permit; before their death they were in the possession of three good farms of 160 acres each, with good buildings and everything needed for comfort and convenience; she died in 1871, and he in 1873, having fulfilled their mission well and leaving a goodly portion of this world's goods for their children to enjoy, without the hardships and deprivations which their parents had to endure. Elizabeth's brother, Jacob Knoop, was the first white child born in the county, Nov. 30, 1798; Samuel K., is the Land Appraiser for Washington Township, having been elected to fill that office last October; William S., and Harriet his sister, are members of the Presbyterian Church, in Piqua, his membership dating back about five years, and hers about eighteen years.

D. C. STATLER, farmer and stone merchant; P. O. Piqua; is the son of Christopher and Frances Statler, and grandson of Christopher Statler, who was one of the early pioneers of Miami Co., settling here in about 1801, and died in 1824. Christopher, the father, was born in Pennsylvania probably about 1787, and emigrated with his father to Ohio when he was quite young; the grandfather was a native of Switzerland. The father, Christopher, was united in marriage with Frances Winans, May 27, 1810; she was born in 1791; they had thirteen children, of whom four are now living; in this early day there were but few settlers scattered here and there through the county; Piqua at that time was all in the "bush," there being then only two houses in the town with shingle roofs; one, a store kept by Armstrong Brandon, the other a tavern kept by a man by the name of Ewing; the Indians were very numerous at that time, but were generally friendly, still they

gave the people much anxiety, and caused them to keep heavy locks and bolts upon their doors; during the war of 1812, some of the Indians joined with the British, and committed several murders; a man by the name of Dilbone and his wife were killed by them, living about four miles east of Statler's farm; and another man by the name of Gerard, about four miles south; Mother Statler remembers distinctly all these events; they endured all the hardships and deprivations of such pioneer life; there were then no churches, but occasionally the Methodist circutit preachers would come around and hold services in some of the settlers' houses; they carded and spun their own wool, made their own clothes, etc.; were happy and contented, much more so than those of the present day, surrounded with all the comforts and even luxuries that heart need desire; thus, as time and improvements advance, the ways and modes of living, and desires of the people are constantly changing; what is now so fine and superb to us, may 100 years hence be far excelled by the people of future age; Mother Statler joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in New Jersey, in 1808, having been a faithful and firm adherent to the faith for seventy-two years, thus showing a duration of active Christian life almost or quite unprecedented in the annals of the church; most certainly in the last great day, she will have a crown of rejoicing. D. C. Statler, the subject of our sketch, was united in marriage with Jerusha Smith in 1849; daughter of Oliver and Ruth Smith, of Dayton, Ohio; they had seven children, of whom five are now living; Mr. Statler resides on the old home farm, with whom his aged mother, now 89 years old, lives; they have all the comforts and conveniencies of life, on the same place where the mother endured so many hardships in early life, but now she can pass the remainder of her days in quiet, peace and happiness, in the care of her loved and devoted children.

JAMES STARRETT, retired, Piqua; Mr. Starrett, one of the old residents of Piqua, was born in Clark Co., in 1813; came, when a boy, with his parents to Shelby Co., where his father died in 1829; in 1831, he came to Piqua to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he afterward worked in different places; while in New York he went on a whaling expedition, which occupied about two years, and during which he witnessed some exciting scenes and was conscious of some narrow escapes; in 1839, he engaged in the dry-goods trade in Piqua, but, being unfortunate in the choice of a partner, soon sold out; in 1845, he engaged in the drug trade, Judge Mitchell being his partner; he continued in the business about fifteen years, then became a partner with Wm. W. Wood in the grocery trade, and also conducted a cooper establishment; in 1863, he sold out here and removed to Indianapolis, where he was a member of the firm of Sawyer & Co., wholesale grocers, until 1866, when he returned to Piqua, and has resided here since, living a quiet, retired life. Mr. Starrett has been identified with the history of Piqua for a half-century, and is now one of its substantial citizens; his residence, situated on the southwest corner of Caldwell and Ash streets, is a substantial, commodious building, which, by its surroundings and furnishings, indicates culture and comfort. He married, in 1840, Elizabeth J., daughter of John K. McFarland, who was a pioneer of Lost Creek Township, and owned carding and fulling mills, also a saw-mill on Lost Creek; afterward, became a resident of Troy, and was a leading and influential man in his day; Mrs. Starrett is a native of Miami Co., one of a large family reared in the early days of our county history, and remembers well when her father's carding machine took the place of the old-fashioned hand cards, and now views with pleasure the comforts of modern improvements.

JOSEPH C. TEMPLETON, retired, Piqua; born in Newberry Township, Miami Co., Dec. 25, 1811; is a son of Lemuel and Elizabeth Templeton, both natives of Franklin Co., Penn., where they married; in the same year that Joseph was born they emigrated to Ohio, locating in the unbroken forest of Newberry Township, where they took their farm to a good state of improvement and cultivation; Lemuel died Oct. 6, 1836, and Elizabeth July 9, 1842; their children were eight in number—Sarah, deceased; Joseph C., Mary A., Eliza J., Maria, James, deceased; Beulah and Malinda. Our subject was raised to farm life and obtained

his education in the common schools of Miami Co.; he remained at home assisting his father until 1839, when he started in life for himself; twelve years later, he purchased his present farm of 172 acres, in Newberry Township, which he cultivated until 1865, when he removed from the farm to his present dwelling on Chestnut street, Piqua; there he is comfortably situated, where he and his younger sister are enjoying a quiet and undisturbed home.

A. J. TEMPLETON, farmer; P. O. Piqua; born in Newberry Township, Miami Co., Ohio, in 1833; is the son of David and Eliza (Davis) Templeton, who were both born in Pennsylvania; came to this county and located in Newberry Township, in 1814, about the close of the war of 1812, where they lived and died, he dying in 1858, and she in 1857. The grandparents on the father's side, came from Ireland, and on the mother's side from Scotland. Mr. Templeton remained with his parents till their death, when the home place was sold, and he bought the farm upon which he now resides, which was in the spring of 1862. He was married in the fall of 1856 to Nancy J. Darner, daughter of Jacob Darner, who was a native of Maryland; by this union they had four children, viz., William L., Charles D., Sallie (deceased) and Harry Edgar. William, the eldest, is now in Covington, this county, studying the profession of medicine, the others are living at home. Mr. Templeton has a good farm of 80 acres, which he has greatly improved since he purchased it, and has erected all the buildings except the house, now having a very pleasant and comfortable home; he has given great attention to the education of his children, the oldest, as stated above, taking the profession of a physician. He is a member of the Christian Church.

AUGUSTUS THOMA, jeweler, Piqua. Mr. Thoma, a native of Germany, was born in Baden in 1819; came to the United States in 1832; learned his trade in New York, and worked there several years. In 1838, his health not being very good, he took a trip West for recreation, and was so well pleased with the prospects of this Western country, that he concluded to make it his home, and has been a resident of Piqua ever since. He worked as "jour" for Reimund Wilman a short time, then bought him out, and, following the Franklin maxim, "The shop keep *him* who *keeps* a shop," he has attended closely to his trade and business in connection, and has been successful, and is now one of the substantial and respected citizens of Piqua, connected with some of the important industrial enterprises lately inaugurated here. His store is located at 197 Main street, where he keeps a fine stock of jewelry and silver-ware, and, being a practical workman of long experience, he does a large business in repairs, and also manufactures jewelers' tools. His residence is a part of the store-building, and has been his place of residence since 1845. He married, in 1840, Wilhelmina Sauerman, a native of Hanover, Germany, and, at the time of her marriage, a resident of Piqua; both she and her husband were orphans from early youth; they have two sons and one daughter living—A. F., who is traveling and selling jewelers' tools and materials; Albin, who is also engaged in the business with his father and brother, and Caroline, a young lady at home.

JAMES P. TURK, farmer; P. O. Piqua; born in the State of New York, in 1810, is the son of James and Rachel Turk, both of whom were born in New Jersey; the great-grandfather came from Holland; the mother's ancestry were among the Huguenots who were driven out from Rochelle, France, on account of their religious belief; the parents lived and died in the State of New York; they were the parents of seven children, viz., James P., Mary, William, now deceased, Ann, Elizabeth, Ellen and Oscar. Mr. Turk, the subject of our sketch, was united in marriage with Hester Merritt, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Merritt; by this union they have had eleven children viz., Mary, Joseph, deceased, William, Nathaniel, deceased, James, Margaret, Charles, deceased, and four others dying in infancy; Hester, the mother, died Aug. 2, 1879, aged 71 years. Mr. Turk moved from New York State to Ft. Wayne, Ind., November, 1842, where he lived till September, 1849, when he came to this county and located on the farm where he now resides; he has a farm consisting of 166 acres, mostly in cultivation. His son James works the

farm, and Mr. Turk gives the most of his attention to dealing in stock. He is, and always has been, a great advocate in the cause of education, and has taken a great interest in the schools by his own support and advocacy of good teachers and good schools.

F. W. WALTON, physician, Piqua; was born Nov. 3, 1813, in Connecticut, and when but a child was left motherless; thereafter, he was under the jurisdiction of his uncle, in Madison Co., N. Y., where he acquired his primary education; early in life, he had access to his uncle's medical library, but his preceptor was the well-known Dr. S. H. Potter, of Syracuse, N. Y., now in Hamilton, Ohio. In 1855, Dr. Walton graduated from the Syracuse Medical College, of New York, and the same year passed an examination, and holds a diploma from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati; two years later, he located in Piqua, where he has been favorably known since; he is among the older physicians of the city. His nuptials with Clarinda Hall were celebrated in Lenox, Madison Co., N. Y., Dec. 11, 1834; they trod the path of life for nearly twoscore years, when she passed away; the issue of their union was two sons, Samuel W. and Frederick L., who both became druggists, which they followed during life; in 1874, the Doctor married for his second wife Ada Peterson, born in Staunton Township, Miami Co., Ohio; she is a daughter of Ralph Peterson, in honor of whom the station (Peterson) on the D. & M. R. R. took its name.

A. WENDEL, jeweler, Piqua. Among the business men of Piqua who deserve mention, is Mr. Wendel; he is a native of Rhenish-Prussia, born in 1821; came to the United States in 1850; spent a little more than a year in Dayton, whence he came to Piqua and commenced business as a traveling jeweler; in 1856, he established himself in business here; has conducted it ever since, and built up a reputation and business which have placed him among the leading business men of Piqua; he has been a property-holder here since 1853, and is now one of the substantial citizens; his residence is located on Sycamore street. He married, in 1851, Miss Fanny Friedlich, sister of A. Friedlich, whose biography appears in this work; they have had seven children, six of whom are living—Jacob (who is now assisting in the store), Samuel, Helen (now Mrs. A. Simon, of Greenville), Bertha (now Mrs. Sol. Rosenfeld, of Portland, Oregon), Rosa and Sadie. Mr. Wendel has always taken an active interest in the public welfare, and his children are all graduates of the high school; Bertha was elected teacher after her graduation, and taught about three years with great acceptance. Mr. Wendel was one of the constitutional members of the Ansheemeth congregation, and has acted as Rabbi since its organization.

I. J. WHITLOCK, Piqua. Mr. Whitlock is a native of Ohio, born in Butler Co. in 1828; his youth was spent on a farm until 18 years of age; he then commenced working at the carpenter's trade, which he has followed ever since; he came to Piqua in 1853, and was employed at carpentering exclusively until 1860, when he purchased of Willis Buckles the sash, door and blind factory at the corner of Broadway and Boone streets, which he rebuilt and enlarged in 1869, and is now, in addition to his regular factory work, engaged in contracting and building, and also deals in builders' material; Mr. Whitlock is both an architect and draughtsman, executes his own plans, and, understanding the details of his work, is enabled to secure a high degree of efficiency, being, indeed, the leading contractor and builder of the city. He married, in 1853, Miss Mary McGuire, also of Butler Co.; she having died in 1854; in 1856 he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Zachariah Flomerfelt, of Shelby Co., formerly a resident of the vicinity of Piqua. Mr. Whitlock's residence is at the corner of Boone street and Broadway, opposite his factory. He has a family of four children—Wilbur F., Mary E., John E. and Harry E.

STEPHEN WIDNEY, retired farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Piqua; born in Franklin Co., Penn., April 9, 1806; is the son of John and Mary (Johnston) Widney, who, in 1810, sold their farm and a mill property and removed to Ohio, then known as the "backwoods;" they settled in Miami Co., three miles northwest of

where the city of Piqua now stands, but which then consisted of two log cabins; he bought a quarter-section of land, with 3 acres cleared and a log cabin on it, and entered three quarter-sections adjoining, one for each of his three sons; his uncle, John Johnston, then Government Agent for five or six of the Indian tribes, brought his family at the same time and settled within one mile of them; at that time, there were no settlers outside of their location, and, with the exception of three or four families, from two to four miles on the south of them, the Indians, for the first year, were their only neighbors, but they were not troublesome, with the exception of stealing two of their horses, one of which they never recovered, and, occasionally, their fat hogs, when running in the woods, although that was often done by others, on the Indians' credit; the first year, they raised potatoes sufficient for their own use; the next year, nearly all their own provisions; and the third year, they had grain to sell to new settlers. They had nine children—three sons and six daughters; their first cabin was about 20x24 feet, and, besides their own family occupying the beds, they often had eight or ten Indians to sleep on their blankets on the floor. During the war of 1812 to 1815, some of the settlers went into "block-houses;" the country was patrolled by rangers, and, although the Government kept and fed from 2,000 to 3,000 Indians, in the immediate neighborhood, to keep them from joining the English in Canada (which many of them did), yet no serious depredations were committed in this vicinity, though some were in other parts of the county. In 1815, the first schoolhouse was built, a round log cabin about twenty-four feet square; the first teacher was a young Kentuckian, returning from the war, who fought his last battle with Harrison where Tecumseh was killed; he taught one quarter, and wore out about one black-haw switch every day, often taking a whole bench-row at a time, in order, as he said, to make them mind their books; in 1818, a number of the settlers joined together and built a brick schoolhouse, twenty-five feet square, with a good fireplace in each end, a jointed floor, benches and desks of slabs; a teacher was employed at $500 per year, paid by subscription, and taught most of the time for about seven years; and here Mr. Widney, the subject of our sketch, with a number of other boys, graduated as "Bachelors of General Knowledge," which consisted in being pretty well grounded in the three R's—honest reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic—and a smattering of English grammar; this house was for years used as a church, on Sabbath Days, and here, on alternate Sabbaths, the Methodist circuit riders dispensed the Gospel with no uncertain sound; most of them were "sons of thunder," and Mr. Widney, when a boy, has heard old Abbot Goddard, on a still evening, from the schoolhouse to his father's, a distance of three-fourths of a mile through the woods; not many went to sleep under the Gospel ministry in those days. In 1818, Mr. Widney's father was elected, by the Legislature, one of the Associate Judges for the Court of Common Pleas, for the county, and served in that capacity for seven years; the Court was held in a log building which would not now be thought good enough for a stable; and many persons attending Court, for want of other accommodations, had to stop at a private house; yet the scales of justice were held with as even a balance as now, and not half the "red tape" to untie to come at a decision. After the peace with England in 1815, the county began to settle up rapidly, and, soon, to wear the aspect of civilization; everything was low-priced but dry goods and groceries; wheat, 25 cents per bushel; corn, 10 cents; oats, 6 cents; but the people raised flax, dressed and manufactured it themselves, carded, spun and wove their own wool, made it up at home, and were generally prosperous and happy. In 1827, Mr. Widney cast his first vote for John Quincy Adams, and since voted with the Whig, and latterly with the Republican party, when he thought such vote would best subserve the public interest, but has always been an independent voter; in 1836, Mr. Widney's father, after a life of honest enterprise, came to the close of his 71st year; then death came, in a quiet hour, and found him at peace with his God and surrounded by friends; his mother lived on for nine years, and then her vigorous frame and active spirit felt the weariness of age, and she, too, laid herself down to rest by the side of him with whom, for nearly fifty years,

she had traveled life's dusty road; they sleep in Upper Piqua Cemetery, with many of their old pioneer associates, who, with them, helped to redeem the Upper Miami Valley from a savage wilderness, and make it the luxurious home of future generations; may their sleep be sweet, and honored alike be the humble mound or statelier stone that marks their graves.

"When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mold,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod."

On Feb. 12, 1839, Mr. Widney was married to Eleanor Hunter, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Eaton) Hunter, who came from Franklin Co., Penn., in 1812, and settled within one mile of his father's; by her he had one son—John W., now living on a farm two miles north of Piqua; Aug. 12, 1842, his first wife died; Jan. 1, 1845, he married Eliza J. Williams, daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Armstrong) Williams, of Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati; by her he had four children, three now living—Samuel W., Eliza J. and Mary J. Mr. Widney has always been engaged in agriculture, principally in stock farming, grazing of cattle and feeding hogs, and has succeeded in most of his enterprises; in 1865, having acquired what he considered a competence, he sold most of his landed property and bought a suburban residence adjoining Piqua, with seven acres of ground attached; here, with a farm one mile from town which he retained to himself, and which he superintends, he finds ample exercise for his age and capabilities; having been always accustomed to an active out-door life, he feels that, while health and strength permit, he can enjoy no other; with one of the largest private libraries in the county, he finds that rainy days are not necessarily gloomy, and that, while youth has its hilarious mirth, age may have its calm enjoyments.

THOMAS J. WILEY, tanner and currier, Piqua. He was born in Piqua, 1835, and is the son of Thomas and Hannah Wiley, who were early residents of Piqua; Thomas J., has always resided here; he began working at the tanner's trade when a young man, and has since followed the business; in 1868, his step-father, Joshua Worley, who established the tannery in the south part of the town, being deceased, Mr. Wiley took it in charge and has been the principal manager since; the firm, T. J. Wiley & Co., are now carrying on the tannery and are also dealers in leather and shoe findings of all kinds; their store, over which Mr. Wiley presides, is located on High street, fronting Market space; Mr. Wiley is one of the present old residents; he is a leading member of the Green street Methodist Episcopal Church, and a useful, respected citizen. He married, in 1864, Miss Tillie, daughter of Josiah Finfrock, who was also an early resident of Piqua.

ISAAC H. WILT, grocer, Piqua. He is the son of Isaac, Sr., and Elizabeth Wilt, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, where she died in 1868; Isaac now survives in his native State. Their children were nine in number, Isaac H., being the second youngest; he was born in Adams Co., Penn., in 1846, and was raised to the life of a farmer's son; his education was obtained in the common schools of his native State; at the age of 20 he engaged in a grist-mill, which he followed three years in Pennsylvania; at this time he came West, engaging in a mill at Dayton, Ohio, where he was under the employ of a good milling firm a period of seven years; owing to his ill health, which had been brought on by exposure in the mill, he was necessitated to flee from its duties; this being in 1877; he came to Piqua and opened out his present business on south Main street, he carries a full line of groceries and notions, and has built up a healthy trade. In 1872, his marriage was celebrated with Flora A. Melhorn, who was born in Adams Co., Penn., in 1844; two daughters are the fruits of their union, Maggie M., and Imogene E.

CHARLES T. WILTHEISS, tobacconist, Piqua. Mr. Wiltheiss, a native of Germany, born in 1844, came to the United States in 1855, and to Piqua in the following year; he has been engaged in the manufacture of cigars from a boy, and commenced business for himself in 1861; he is now senior member of the firm of

Wiltheiss & Chryst, manufacturers of cigars and dealers in tobacco; in addition to their city retail trade, they do a jobbing business, keeping a team on the road constantly; Mr. Waltheiss takes a great interest in archæology, and his collection of antiquarian specimens is extensive, and includes some very ancient and rare samples; his contributions to the archæological department of the Smithsonian Institution are valuable. He married, in 1866, Miss Rosa, daughter of Daniel Schnell; they have four children.

K. L. WOOD, dealer in and breeder of French and Clyde horses, Piqua. K. L. Wood takes special pride in breeding and raising fine horses, which are second to none in the county; a portion of his stock was exhibited at the World's Fair in England (being their native country), where they were awarded the highest honors. He was born in Union Co., Ohio, in 1824, and raised on the farm, where his education was advanced to a limited degree; he being brought up on the farm, gave him access to the handling of stock from childhood, in which his utmost delight was placed; he remained in his native county until coming to Piqua in 1870, during which time he bred and raised stock; his investment in horses is perhaps more than any other in Miami Co.; he is now located in Third Ward of Piqua, one of the finest locations to be found; it affords a grand view of the town, and is but little disturbed by the unpleasantness of dust and noise. Mr. Wood is Guardian of the H. E. Loomis Paper Manufacturing Co., one of the leading enterprises of that place. In October, 1848, he married Hannah Coe, a native of Union Co., Ohio; three years later she passed away; two children were born to them, now both deceased. He married, for his second wife, Mary M. Smith, of Union Co., also; their companionship continued for a period of fourteen years, when death seized her and she was consigned to the silent tomb, April 16, 1872; by this union five children were born to them, of whom two are now living—Lewis H., and Rosa. Oct. 10, 1876, he married Lizzie Spencer; one child, Mattie, was born to them, now deceased. Mrs. Wood is a native of Belfast, Ireland, but has been a resident of Miami Co., since 1863.

MRS. MARY J. WRIGHT is a member of the McCorkle farmily, whose settlement in Miami Co. dates back to Indian days. Her grandfather, Joseph McCorkle, came from Tennessee at a very early day, John, the father of Mary, being at that time a boy of 15 years. John married a Miss Margaret Walker, formerly of Baltimore, Md.; they had seven children, of whom Mrs. Wright was the eldest. Mr. John McCorkle died about 1830, his wife surviving him many years, dying about 1860. Mrs. Wright was first married to Rev. David McDonald, and they had five children—Bessie, Sarah (deceased), John, Margaret and Robert. Mr. Wright, her second husband, was from Urbana, and belonged to an old family of Champaign Co.; he too, is now dead, and Mrs. Wright makes her home in Piqua.

YAGER & CRONER, proprietors of the omnibus, baggage, mail and express line of Piqua. This is perhaps the most important enterprise of this city, a convenience and interest to many persons in various ways; they, as a firm, have been known since February, 1875, at which time Croner purchased the interest previously owned by C. Humes. W. F. Croner was born in Germany, in November, 1828, and is a son of Christopher and Caroline Croner, who, four years later, emigrated from Germany and located in Piqua, where he continued his original trade of baker; his death occurred about 1838, and Caroline's in 1865. Four children were born to them, of whom our subject is the second; he has resided in this city and watched its progress for the past forty-eight years, and is said now to be the oldest German resident living in Piqua; here he was raised, and obtained his education in the city schools; when young, he learned the harness trade, which he necessarily had to quit to regain his health; he then engaged in driving stage from Piqua to Dayton, Ohio; this was continued until 1850, when he changed occupations, engaging in a dray line in Piqua until the present partnership was formed. Upon June 19, 1851, he married Hannah Almarea, born in Germany in July, 1830; she came to America with her parents when 6 years old; the chil-

dren of Mr. and Mrs. Croner are Minnie, Caroline, Charles E., Amelia, Lewis G. (deceased), Henrietta, William H., Anna M., Clara A., John O. and Alma J.

JOSEPH G. YOUNG, deceased; among the prominent men whose homes have been in Piqua, none perhaps have been more thoroughly identified with the local interests than was Mr. Young; he was a native of Warren Co., a son of Col. Robert Young, who removed to Piqua at an early date, and was a leading and influential citizen during the early days of its history. The subject of this sketch was a schoolboy with Col. Schenck and Ben Wade, but, unlike them, turned his attention entirely to business, and his house was a home to all celebrities when visiting Piqua; in fact, his house was the place of entertainment for worthy strangers of all classes, and the citizens of Piqua knew no more welcome place for social enjoyment. Mr. Young's first business venture of public importance was the establishment of a bank here, which he accomplished in 1847, Wm. Scott being President and Mr. Young, Cashier; that bank, though changed in name, has maintained an existence from the date of its opening to the present time, now being known as the Piqua National Bank; Mr. Young was also a leader in establishing the Piqua Gas Works, of which company he remained a member until his decease, in 1875, which occurred at the works, and was a very sudden and unexpected misfortune; his energy and enterprise as a business man, and his genial sociability, made his loss generally felt. Mrs. Young is a daughter of John W. and Delilah (Cullun) Langdon; her parents were pioneers of Cincinnati, and reared a large family, of which Mrs. Young is the only surviving member; she was born in Cincinnati; married Mr. Young when but 16 years of age, and, previous to his decease, enjoyed life remarkably well; she has her home at the family residence, corner of Main and Green streets, but much of her time is spent visiting friends in the different cities.

JOHN ZOLLINGER, grocer, Piqua. Mr. Zollinger, a native of Ohio, was born in Perry Co. in 1811; his youth was spent on a farm. He married, in 1836, Miss Susan Whitmore, who was also a native and resident of the same vicinity in Perry Co. Mr. Zollinger continued farming about one year after his marriage, then removed to Licking Co., with a view of conducting a tannery; not finding that business agreeable to him, he sold his interest and engaged in the grocery trade; he came to Piqua in 1848, and the grocery house of John Zollinger has been a leading and reliable house ever since; he has had in the meantime several partners; Samuel Zollinger, his oldest son, is now a partner, the style of the firm being J. Zollinger & Son; they are located at the southeast corner of Main and Green streets, where they carry a full stock, and are doing a successful business; Mr. Zollinger has now been identified with the business of Piqua thirty-two years, and is one of the most substantial and respected of its citizens; his residence is a fine property, located at the northwest corner of Ash and Broadway streets; he has a family of four children—two sons and two daughters; Samuel, a partner, and William, an assistant, in the store; Mary, now Mrs. Dr. Noup, of Dallas, Darke Co., and Matilda.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

L. W. AGENBROOD, farmer; P. O. West Charleston; born in Bethel Township, Miami Co., Ohio, Feb. 16, 1842; is a son of Daniel and Rachel (Williams) Agenbrood; she is a native of Ohio, and he of Frederick Co., Md.; he was born Sept. 9, 1801, and was brought to this State in the same year by his parents; they stopped for one year at Cincinnati, and came to Dayton, where they remained about the same length of time, when they bought 170 acres of land in Bethel Township, Miami Co., on which they located; he followed farming and for many years kept a country hotel; his son, Daniel, bought 83½ acres in Sec. 15, of the above-named township, where he resided for a number of years, but now lives in Monroe

Township, of this county; L. W. worked on the farm till the time of his majority, when he commenced the fruit-tree business; he also engaged in teaching a portion of each year; in 1870, he quit the tree business and followed teaching altogether, till 1877, when he bought the old farm of his father in Bethel Township, where he lives, teaching during the winter; his education was obtained principally in the common school. His marriage with Hannah Puterbaugh was celebrated March 5, 1871; she was born May 6, 1848; the fruits of this union are two children—Albert A., born Aug. 23, 1873, and Guy E., June 27, 1878.

N. H. ALBAUGH, nurseryman; P. O. Tadmor, Montgomery Co.; senior member of the firm of N. H. Albaugh & Son, proprietors of the Hill Home Nurseries; born in Union Township, Miami Co., May 22, 1834; is a son of Samuel and Anna (Rodkey) Albaugh, who came here in 1828, and entered 80 acres of land in the above named township; this he cleared and improved, building a log cabin, in which our subject was born and partially raised; he received a good education, mainly by the aid of his father; in the fall of 1851, he commenced teaching, which continued to be his occupation till 1854, with the exception of one summer, when he edited a daily paper in Dayton, entitled the Dayton *Daily City Item*; he bought his present home of 30 acres in Sec. 31, and continued to teach during the winter for several years; in 1858, he engaged in the nursery business, which has gradually increased till he has between 80 and 100 acres planted, and fills orders to the amount of about $100,000 annually at retail; in 1870, he established a branch nursery at Carmi, Ill., and one at Burlington, Kan., this spring; since June, 1875, the firm has been styled N. H. Albaugh & Son; their office is connected by telephone with Dayton; he now owns 160 acres of land in this township, and 200 acres in other States; Mr. Albaugh is a live man, awake to the interests of every branch of industry, and that his sterling worth is appreciated by the people, is shown by what follows; he has been a member of the Board of Education for seventeen years, and President of the board more than half the time; has been School Examiner for ten years, and Justice of the Peace for nine years; he is also President of the American Association of Florists, Nurserymen, etc.; was in the 100-day service, Orderly Sergeant in Co. B, 147th O. V. I. In 1854, May 11, he married Lucinda Beeson, who was born in Montgomery Co., May 21, 1835; by this union they have had three children—Clifford L., born June 16, 1855; Ida May, Feb. 27, 1857; Jesse E., June 1, 1861, who was thrown from a load of trees and instantly killed March 18, 1879. Clifford L., was united in marriage with O. C. Williamson Jan. 1, 1880.

MARQUIS L. ALLEN, farmer and tile-manufacturer; P. O. Tadmor, Montgomery Co.; born in Bethel Township, Miami Co., May 29, 1829; is a son of Stephen and Anna (Lindsley) Allen; they were natives of New Jersey, but settled here in 1815, on 160 acres in the above-named township, for which they traded 50 acres near Cincinnati. Our subject now owns 51 acres of the old farm, which is well improved; in 1869, he built a tile-factory, which gives employment for from three to five hands from early spring till late in the fall; his sales amount to something over $3,000 per annum; he is an energetic man, running his farm in connection with the tile works; his mind is engaged in his own individual affairs, and aspires to no office, but he has been Constable and Township Trustee. Jan. 22, 1862, he married Eliza J. McFadden, of Montgomery Co., Ohio, born Dec. 5, 1834; the fruits of this marriage are three children—Edward E., born Feb. 12, 1863; Orville L., Oct. 9, 1866; Herbert C., Oct. 10, 1872.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, farmer; P. O. New Carlisle, Clark Co.; was born in Bethel Township, Miami Co., Ohio, Sept. 12, 1839; his father, James Armstrong, was a native of Virginia, but came to Ohio at a very early day, traveling in wagons; he stopped for awhile on Mad River and worked on a farm; in those days, when men had but a small patch of cleared land, they were unable to provide provender for their horses and cattle, and, early in the spring, they would cut elm and linn saplings for the cattle to browse; while working at this place, he tended 28 acres of corn, without any grain to feed, after the breaking was done; by some means, he managed to get 80 acres of land in Lost Creek Township, which was subse-

quently disposed of, and he purchased 360 acres in Elizabeth Township, northeast of Miami City, and, in about three years, 151 acres more, southwest of Miami City; some time afterward, he bought his father-in-law's farm; he was a brickmason by trade, and, shortly after coming to this county, built a brick house for Philip Saylor, whose daughter, Hannah, he married; at the time of his death, he owned 1,300 acres of land. Philip Saylor was one of the very early settlers; before the war of 1812, he had erected a two-story hewed-log house, in which he kept a tavern; it also served as a retreat for the women and children of the neighborhood in times of trouble; in this house our subject was born; his occupation has always been tilling the soil, and he now owns 174 acres of good land, on which he has erected good buildings and is doing a thriving business. Feb. 7, 1856, he married Frances Edmonds, a native of Maryland, born July 20, 1838; the fruits of this marriage are eight children—Jennie, William Martin, Noah B., Ida May, Aurie E., Esom E., Albertus C. and Horace L. (deceased).

JOSEPH ARNOLD, farmer and minister; P. O. Dayton; born in Virginia Oct. 27, 1818; is a son of Daniel and Catharine Arnold, who came to Ohio in 1830, and settled in Montgomery Co., purchasing 160 acres of land, on which they completed the improvements and spent the remainder of their days. She died in 1852, in the 59th year of her age, and he in 1864, at the age of 73. The subject of this sketch has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in 1840 located in Sec. 18, of Wayne Township, Montgomery Co., where he now resides; in 1842, he bought the farm and improved it. He has a very desirable farm, under good cultivation, and one of the best houses in the township. In 1840, May 19, he married Elizabeth Frantz, of Clark Co., born Jan. 30, 1821; they have never been blessed with children of their own, but have cared for three orphans, two of whom are still with them. Since 1856, Mr. Arnold has been a minister in the German Baptist Church, officiating in Montgomery and Miami Cos. He has recently been ordained Elder, and has charge of the Grove District in Miami Co. He is an earnest worker in the cause of religion and is universally respected.

DANIEL BABB, farmer; P.O. Tippecanoe City; was born in Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, near Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1799. In 1820, he removed to Virginia, where he remained ten years, and then emigrated to Ohio. He stopped near Greenville, intending to go on to Indiana, to some of his relatives; but, becoming discouraged with the appearance of the country, having met some parties from Miami Co., who had been in Indiana, and who advised him to turn back and locate in Miami Co., he did so, stopping a short time in Troy; he then went to Piqua, where he found a man who took him and his family in till he could find a place to live; he finally rented a place north of Piqua, and stayed about one year; then came to Bethel Township and rented the mill on Honey Creek, known as Staley's mill; this, and the farm of 143 acres on which it stood, he bought four years later; he run the mill for about twenty-five years, and did a flourishing trade for those times. Owing to ill health in his family he quit the milling business, and his mill has not been in operation for several years. He now owns about 310 acres of land, upon which he has made considerable improvement, and which he still oversees, but, being past 80 years, is not able to do much work himself. In 1823, Nov. 16, he married Leah Littler, a native of Virginia, born March 29, 1804. They have eight children—Almira, Eliza C. and Caroline M., the three eldest, deceased; Mary Ann, now the Widow Reed, living in Troy; Joshua L., living in New Jersey; Minerva, living with her father (is the only child yet unmarried), and Emma A., now Mrs. William Dimmit. Mrs. Babb departed this life Aug. 1, 1872.

WILLIAM H. BARE, farmer; P. O. New Carlisle, Clark Co., Ohio; was born in York Co., Penn., June 20, 1831, and removed with his parents to Cumberland Co., where they remained about nine years; they emigrated to Ohio about 1851, and stayed awhile in Clark Co., Ohio; his father then bought 80 acres of land in Bethel Township, Miami Co., where he spent the remainder of his days, departing this life June 9, 1878, in the 70th year of his age. The subject of this sketch has always followed agricultural pursuits, and now owns 50 acres in Sec. 6, adjoining

the home place; in connection with his farming, he trades in notes, and loans money; forty-two years elapsed before there was a marriage or a death in his father's family, when, on the 15th of June, 1873, William H. Bare was united in marriage with Almira Thompson, who was born in Miami Co., Ohio, Dec. 16, 1836; she is a daughter of Mark and Rebecca Thompson, natives of New Jersey, who came to this State in 1831.

JOHN BLACK, saw-mill; P. O. Brandt; born in Bethel Township, Miami Co., March 31, 1832; is a son of Adam and Elizabeth Black; he worked on the farm till 21 years old, when he came to Brandt, and, with A. Uptegraft, built a saw-mill, which he ran for about seven years; he then traded his interest in the mill for land in Shelby Co., but rented the mill and continued the business; for three or four winters he carried on coopering also; from the time he commenced in Brandt, in 1853, to the present time, with the exception of about one year, he has worked on a mill, owning different mills, and the same mill at different times; the firm at present is Black & Hower; besides their custom-work, they handle about 100,000 feet of lumber annually; in the spring of 1860, he purchased eight acres of land south of town, and located on it in the fall of the same year; he has made considerable improvement on his lot, and, at intervals, made additions to it, till he has, in one body, 42 acres; besides his half-interest in the mill, he has also five lots in Brandt. He has been a member of the Board of Education for twelve consecutive years, Assessor one year, and, at the last spring election, was elected to his fifth term as Township Treasurer. On the 24th of May, 1855, he married Susan Swanger; she was born in Pennsylvania May 12, 1836, and brought to this State while young; her father died soon after their arrival here, and she was adopted in the family of Lewis Gearhart, where she grew to womanhood; John and Susan Black are the parents of two children—Luvina, born April 5, 1856, and Charles R., born Jan. 5, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Black and daughter are worthy members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN W. BLACK, teacher, Brandt; is a son of Adam and Julia Ann Black, and a grandson of Adam and Elizabeth Black; she was a native of Virginia, but came with her parents to this county very early, her father having served in the Revolutionary war. Adam Black, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of North Carolina, and came to Bethel Township, at a very early date; he, in partnership with his father and brother, bought 160 acres of land of Thomas Cora, who had entered it some time previous; this they afterward divided, the father taking 60 acres, and the sons each 50 acres. They were carpenters, and did some work at millwrighting in connection with the improvement of their homes. Adam Black, the father of our subject, now owns the 50 acres formerly owned by his father. He was born on this place Jan. 23, 1828, and, with the exception of about three years, has made it his home. In 1849, Sept. 20, he was united in marriage with Julia Ann McEffee, who was born in Maryland July 4, 1831, and emigrated to Ohio in about 1839. Adam and Julia Ann Black are the parents of seven children—John Wesley, born Jan. 7, 1850; Albert, born Jan. 14, 1853; Emma E., born July 18, 1854; Amanda, born July 28, 1856; Adam, born Dec. 31, 1857; Clara, born March 24, 1860; and William, born July 18, 1869. John W. has been a teacher for several years, and also has an interest in a drug store in Brandt.

B. F. BLESSINGER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, etc., Brandt; is a son of George W. and Mary (Keting) Blessinger; they were natives of Berks Co., Penn., but came here in an early day; at the present time they are residents of Adams Co., Ind. B. F. was born in Brandt, Miami Co., Jan. 8, 1849; he worked on farms through the summer, and attended school during the winter seasons, and received a good education; he carried on farming for several years, and in 1875 engaged in the grocery business in Dayton, handling staple and fancy groceries; in 1878, he located in Brandt, and established a general store; in connection with this, he runs a branch grocery store at Grange Hall, String Town, which was established in 1880; he is doing a thriving business at both places, and carries on farming at the same time. On the 13th of October, 1869, he was united in marriage with

Zerada Bodiker, who was born in Bethel Township, Miami Co., Ohio, Oct. 7, 1852; she is the daughter of William and Catharine Bodiker, old residents of Bethel Township. Mr. and Mrs. Blessinger are the parents of two children—Charles W., born Jan. 24, 1871; Blanche Viola, Dec. 6, 1872.

JOHN BROWN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. New Carlisle; was born in Frederick Co., Md., June 25, 1819; his father, Thomas Brown, was also born in the same county and State in 1795; he married Susan McAfee, a native of Pennsylvania; in 1838, they came to Bethel Township, where his death occurred Dec. 27, 1854; his wife having survived him a number of years, died May 16, 1867, in her 78th year. Our subject came to Ohio with his parents in 1838, and followed the occupation of coopering and farming until 1855, at which date he purchased 300 acres of his present place, to which he has since added until he now owns some 425 acres, nearly all of which he has accumulated by his own hard labor and industry; he has now one of the best farms in Miami Co., with improvements and buildings second to none; has a fine brick residence, surrounded by a pretty lawn dotted here and there with trees and shrubbery, with neat and even walks leading to and fro, and a beautiful fountain, tossing high its spray; the arrangement and order of all displaying much taste and labor. The writer, when directed to the farm, was told that he would know it by its village-like appearance, so numerous and nice were the buildings. He now has 350 acres under cultivation, and gives employment to a number of men, one of whom has been in his employ twenty-three, and another twenty-two years. Mr. Brown, for many years, has dealt largely in stock, shipping extensively to Cincinnati, Boston and Eastern markets; also, at the same time was engaged in burning lime, which he yet continues, Dayton being his market; he is also the senior member of the firm of John Brown & Sons, manufacturers of Iron Monitor Wind Engines, etc., etc. In fact, we can say of Mr. Brown, his life has been a busy and successful one, and we trust that he may be spared many years to enjoy the fruits of his labors. He was united in marriage with Catharine Blickinstaff March 28, 1843; she was born in Frederick Co., Md., March 4, 1821, and came to Monroe Township with her father, Christian Blickinstaff, in 1836; her mother's maiden name was Catharine Hawver. Mr. Blickinstaff died Dec. 1, 1869, in the 86th year of his age, and Mrs. Blickinstaff died April 5, 1859, in her 75th year. The children of John and Catharine Brown were four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter survive —L. Tobias (who married Sarah M., daughter of Jacob Shroyer), Hattie L., John O. (married Mary Alice, daughter of John McConnaughey), the two older sons being partners with their brother in the manufacture and sale of Iron Monitor Wind Engines.

HIRAM BROWN, nurseryman; P. O. Brandt; is a son of David and Sarah (Giesseman) Brown; he was a native of Maryland, but came to Ohio at an early day, with his parents, who settled in Bethel Township, north of Brandt. Here he remained till the time of his marriage with Sarah Giesseman, when he moved on his father-in-law's farm, and remained a number of years; in 1855, they moved to Brandt, where they have since resided; Hiram was born June 9, 1846; he received a good common-school education, and also attended the Academy at New Carlisle two winters; for about twelve years he has been engaged in teaching, and for ten years has also followed the nursery business; he was elected Township Clerk in the spring of 1870, and has held the office ever since; was also elected in the spring of 1880, for his fourth term as a Justice of the Peace; has been Assistant Superintendent of the schools of the township for two years, and Superintendent four years; in 1875, he was the Democratic candidate for County Treasurer. In 1869, June 10, he married Hattie S. Gantz, who was born in Bethel Township, Miami Co., Sept. 22, 1848; by this union they have had four children, three of whom are living—Maud V., Velma I. and Glendora.

JOHN M. C. DEAN, carriage and wagon maker, Brandt; was born in West Virginia Aug. 10, 1828, and came to Ohio about 1839; he located in Clark Co., near Carlisle, and worked on farms at different places till, in 1848, he commenced

learning his trade; he worked as apprentice and journeyman until, in 1850, he moved to Elizabeth Township, Miami Co., near McKendrie Chapel, and commenced business for himself; two and a half years afterward he bought property in Brandt and started a shop, this has been his home ever since; although left an orphan at the age of 9, he managed to support himself, and at the same time, get a common-school education; he has served as Magistrate in Bethel Township nearly fifteen years; was Postmaster from Lincoln's first administration to February, 1879, when he resigned; served one term as Township Clerk and several terms as Trustee. In 1849, Dec. 31, he married Louisa Giesseman, a native of this township, born Sept. 30, 1832; the fruits of this union were two children—Gordon T., born Aug. 26, 1850, and Winfield S., June 16, 1854, and died Feb. 5, 1856.

WILLIAM DINSMORE, farmer; P. O. Brandt; born Sept. 25, 1842; is a son of J. J. Dinsmore, of whom mention is made in the sketch of R. G. Dinsmore; his occupation has always been that of a farmer; in 1871, he and his brother, J. A., bought 162 acres of land in Sec. 13, where he has since resided; he also served in the late war. On the 1st of June, 1871, he married Sallie A. Brenner, of Montgomery Co., born Sept. 6, 1850, a daughter of Jacob S. and Sarah Ann Brenner; the fruits of this marriage are two children—Clara Bell, born Aug. 7, 1872; and Allen M., Dec. 31, 1874.

ROBERT G. DINSMORE, farmer; P. O. Tadmor, Montgomery Co., Ohio; born in Bethel Township Dec. 20, 1837; is a son of J. J. and Maria (McConnaughy) Dinsmore; he was born in Fleming Co., Ky., Dec. 1, 1805; at a very early day he was brought to the territory now comprising Greene Co., not more than ten miles from his present residence; in 1817, he removed to Montgomery Co., and, in 1819, to Brown Township, Miami Co.; his home has been in the county ever since that time, at present residing in Bethel Township; his father was the first Justice of the Peace and one of the first Trustees of Brown Township after its organization. Our subject was bred a farmer, and has followed that business all his life, except four years which were spent in the service of his country in the war of secession. He entered as a private Oct. 29, 1861; his first appointment was for Fourth Sergeant, afterward Second and then First Sergeant; he served about one year as First Lieutenant; after being mustered out, he received a complimentary commission as Captain; he was taken prisoner at Clarksville, Tenn., but was paroled immediately and sent home, where he remained a short time; besides his honorable discharge, he bears the scar of a wound in the arm, that testifies to his participation in the service. In 1870, he bought 80 acres of land in Sec. 19, where he now resides. Oct. 31, 1877, he married Belle E. Murray, born March 1, 1848, who is a daughter of George A. Murray, of Shelby Co., at present, but formerly one of the prominent men of this county, having served as County Treasurer two terms; he was an Anti-slavery man, as well as his father before him, and, in fact, the same spirit is handed down to his daughter; the fruits of this union are two children—George Murray, born Sept. 20, 1878 (deceased), and Lida Faith, born Dec. 20, 1879.

JACOB R. DUNHAM, retired farmer; P. O. New Carlisle, Clark Co., Ohio; is a son of Ross and Sallie Dunham, natives of New Jersey, who emigrated to Indiana about 1817, where they remained till, in 1821, they came to Miami Co.; here they spent the remainder of their days, living in different places in the county; they were among the very early settlers, and commenced right in the woods, when they were obliged to "blaze" trees in order to find a neighbor's house; in those days they had no lucifer matches, and, if the fire was allowed to die out, they would borrow a brand from a neighbor; Ross Dunham died in 1865, the night after the assassination of President Lincoln, at the age of 78; his wife survived till 1870, and reached the age of 86 years. The subject of this sketch was born in New Jersey Feb. 18, 1815, and, being brought up on the farm, was accustomed to all the hardships of pioneer life; he used to think it recreation to pick brush at night by the light of a large brush-heap fire; he never enjoyed the privilege of attending school until old enough to pay his own tuition, and then only for a short time; at the age of 20, he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed fifteen years, and

then went to Shelby Co., where he engaged in farming till 1865; he then moved to Brandt, Miami Co., but held his farm in Shelby Co. till the next year; in 1866, he purchased his present farm of 129 acres in Sec. 11, Bethel Township; this is now in a good state of cultivation, and has fine improvements. Aug. 1, 1839, he married Anna Black, a native of this township, born April 13, 1820; she is a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Black, of whom mention is made in the biography of John W. Black; by this union they had two children—John B., born June 3, 1840, and Mary E., born April 15, 1843 (now Mrs. Amos P. Aley, and lives in the same house with her parents); John B. would soon have completed a collegiate course at Delaware, Ohio, had he not volunteered to serve his country in the war of secession; he first enlisted for three years, but, being one of Fremont's body guard, he was discharged at the time of Fremont's removal from office; he then served a three-months term, and finally went as a substitute with the 100-day men, but never returned; his death occurred at Ft. Whipple, Va., near Washington, Aug. 7, 1864; he was a member of Co. E, 145th O. N. G. Mr. and Mrs. Dunham have been consistent members of the M. E. Church for about forty-five years.

JOHN S. FERGUS, farmer; P. O. West Charleston; born in Bethel Township, Miami Co., Dec. 4, 1819; is a son of James and Rachel (Mars) Fergus; they were natives of Rockbridge Co., Va., but came to this township in 1807 and bought 160 acres of land, of which 12 acres was partially cleared. The remainder of the farm he had improved, but followed tanning himself. He was commander of the militia in the war of 1812 but was never called to active service, and was one of the County Commissioners in the days when they were the tax collectors. He helped to "lay out" the county, and was its representative for three terms. A short time previous to his death he moved to West Charleston. He was taken ill at his daughter's in Tippecanoe, and was never able to be taken home. His death occurred Dec. 27, 1855, at the age of 71 years 10 months and 12 days. Our subject was raised a farmer and followed that business till he arrived at the age of 29 years. He then bought property in Tippecanoe, and engaged in the grain trade for two years, at which time he bought the farm on which he now resides. He has recently sold 54 acres to his son, but still owns 90 acres in Sec. 26, which is well improved and in a good state of cultivation. In 1844, Nov. 21, he married Susan Black, a native of Clark Co., born Sept. 5, 1823. The fruits of this marriage are three children—James Corwin, born Nov. 28, 1845; Samuel R., Oct. 27, 1848; John Franklin, March 8, 1863.

SAMUEL R. FERGUS, farmer; P. O. West Charleston; born Oct. 27, 1848; is a son of John S. Fergus, whose biography will appear in this volume. Our subject was bred a farmer, but has also been a teacher for about seven years. He has recently purchased of his father 54 acres in Sec. 26, where he now resides, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits, but will probably teach a portion of the time. In 1873, Dec. 30, he was united in marriage with Priscilla Freeman, a daughter of R. M. Freeman; she was born Dec. 7, 1850. They have two children—Guy C., born Jan. 7, 1875, Clyde, Aug. 29, 1878.

JOHN FILBRUN, retired farmer; P. O. Brandt; born in Rockingham Co., Va., Jan. 19, 1826; is a son of Peter and Elizabeth Filbrun; they came to Ohio in 1829, and stopped for awhile in Montgomery Co., and then moved to Clark Co.; in a few years, however, they returned to Montgomery Co. and remained there until their children all married and left them; they then came to Bethel Township, Miami Co., and built a house on their son's farm, where the remainder of life was spent. The subject of this biography had located here in 1848, five years previous to his parents' coming; his first purchase was 120 acres of land, which was partly improved; the buildings and most of the other improvements have given place to those of the best quality; he has a peach orchard of 800 trees four years old, that promise more than an ordinary crop this year, and also an apple orchard of four acres, with a good variety of fruit; this farm, like many others of this vicinity, has on it a fine spring; upon the whole, it is a very desirable farm; besides all the improvements made, he has, at intervals, purchased land until he owned the

south half of Sec. 9; but has recently sold 5 acres to his son David leaving him 315 acres in one body, and in a high state of cultivation. In 1845, Oct. 23, he married Lydia Heck, who was born Nov. 10, 1827; by this union they had nine children, four of whom preceded her to their eternal home; after many years of affliction, and having been an intense sufferer for several months prior to her death, she departed this life April 28, 1880, a consistent member of the German Baptist Church, with which she had been identified for about thirty-six years.

P. B. FISHER, blacksmith; Tadmor, Montgomery Co.; born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Aug. 30, 1840; is a son of Alexander and Mary (Brown) Fisher; he was also a native of Clermont Co.; at an early age he learned the blacksmith trade and followed it all his life; in 1858, he located in Bethel Township, Miami Co., where his widow and son still reside; she was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., April 9, 1809, and came to Ohio with her parents, who located in Preble Co., Ohio, near Eaton, where she lived at the time of her marriage; they were the parents of seven children, three of whom are still living—David B., living in Eaton; Preston B. and Elizabeth J., now Mrs. Warner, residing at North Manchester, Ind.; Alexander Fisher departed this life April 19, 1875. The subject of this sketch learned blacksmithing with his father; he spent nearly three years in the war of secession and lost his right foot and leg to the knee, having been wounded between the ankle and knee, in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864; this of course put an end to his service, and he was honorably discharged; although crippled, he still swings the hammer, by which means and the help of his pension, he supports his feeble mother and himself; he owns a lot of two acres in Sec. 25, of Bethel Township, and thus far has lived a life of celibacy.

ROBERT M. FREEMAN, farmer; P. O. Tadmor, Montgomery Co.; born Aug. 29, 1803; is a son of John Freeman, who came to Miami Co. in the spring of 1806, and settled in Monroe Township; he and his father, Samuel Freeman, entered a very large tract of land, a part of which they improved. From the proceeds of the part they sold they erected a mill, the second one built in the county; this mill had but one buhr, and of course all kinds of grain were ground on it. Several years elapsed before they did any bolting, and when they commenced using a bolt, the party whose grist was grinding was obliged to turn the bolt. They suffered three losses by fire, one resulting in the destruction of their grist-mill, and two of their saw-mill on the same race. By perseverance and industry, however, they overcame their misfortunes, and finally built a four-story mill, with three run of buhrs, and did a flourishing trade. Our subject was the oldest of thirteen children, and was brought up on the farm and in the saw-mill; at the age of 25, he commenced business for himself; in the spring of 1834, he settled on the farm given his wife by her father, David Puterbaugh; this farm he has cleared up and improved. His marriage with Mary Puterbaugh was celebrated March 27, 1827; the fruits of this union were ten children—David, Isaac, George, John, Daniel, Hannah (deceased), Elizabeth, Minerva, Henrietta and Priscilla. Mrs. Freeman died May 10, 1869; and in 1872, Nov. 28, he married Mrs. Ann Winans, a native of England, and a daughter of Henry J. Hyatt, a very early settler of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are now living a very quiet, happy life on the old farm.

ISAAC FREEMAN, nurseryman; P. O. New Carlisle, Clark Co.; born in Bethel Township, Miami Co., Ohio, May 4, 1832; is a son of R. M. Freeman, whose biography will appear in this work. He worked on the farm till he arrived at the age of 22, and then attended a select school at New Carlisle two years; in the spring of 1856, he went to California, and there spent about thirteen months in the northern part on Willow Creek, one of the tributaries of Feather River. From Dec. 1 to the middle of March, the snow was twenty-two feet deep on the level, and for twenty days they were shut off from everything, and then only by means of a tunnel, did they succeed in getting up to view the "beautiful snow," and walk twelve feet above the top of their cabin. The remainder of his stay in California was spent further south, partly in the mines on the Stanislaus River, about 250 miles south, and the remainder of the time in a farming region still further south;

he returned in 1858, and lived in Dayton till the next year, when he purchased 7 acres of land in Bethel Township, and in 1861, established a nursery. This was commenced on a small scale, but he learned the business as it progressed, and now the sales from his own growing amount to $3,000 annually. He owns 536 acres of land in this State and in Kansas. On May 5, 1859, he married Sophia S. Stafford, who was born in Bethel Township, Miami Co., Aug. 1, 1837 ; she is a daughter of James S. Stafford, an old settler here, and one of the prominent men of the township, having been Squire sixteen years in succession ; in 1864, he moved to Carlisle, and departed this life Sept. 8, 1878, aged 75 years 7 months and 23 days. Isaac and Sophia S. Freeman are the parents of four children—Dayton L., born March 2, 1860 ; Charlie M., born March 7, 1862 ; Walter, born Sept. 17, 1870 ; and Grace, born June 17, 1873.

GEORGE GESSAMAN, farmer ; P. O. Tadmor, Montgomery Co., Ohio ; born in Bethel Township, Miami Co., March 19, 1819 ; is a son of George Gessaman, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in the fall of 1805, and entered 160 acres of land in the above-named township. He made his home with his brother-in-law, Simon Shaffer, of whom he afterward purchased 22 acres. While living with Mr. S. he did considerable toward converting the forest into a home. About 1809 or 1810, he married Elizabeth Black, a native of North Carolina, who also came here at an early day. They were the parents of three children—Catharine, Susan, and George, who now owns the home farm in Sec. 25 ; since he owned the farm he has made improvements, in the way of clearing, and erecting the present buildings. In 1839, Nov. 7, he was united in marriage with Melinda Flook, born in Maryland Sept. 22, 1820 ; by this union they have had thirteen children, of whom eight are living, viz.: Margaret (now Mrs. Wolf), Louvina (now Mrs. Curts, in Iowa), Martha (now Mrs. Heffner, near Dayton), Charlotte (now Mrs. Swallow, near Frederickstown, Montgomery Co.), Lewis C., William L., Sylvester G. and Ulysses Grant.

SAMUEL HAWVER, farmer ; P. O. Tippecanoe City ; is a son of Jacob Hawver, who was born in Frederick Co., Md., Sept. 27, 1825 ; his occupation there was working in timber ; in 1856, he emigrated to Ohio and rented a house in Bethel Township, and worked at day labor for about eighteen months, and then bought a farm of 80 acres in Sec. 16, in the above-named township ; he has since erected new buildings on his farm, and, in addition, has bought 80 acres adjoining, on the north, but has given it to his only child. His marriage with Catharine Bakley was celebrated Nov. 10, 1848 ; she is also a native of Frederick Co., Md., born April 23, 1828. Samuel Hawver was born in Maryland Aug. 25, 1849 ; he has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is an enterprising farmer ; since he owned the farm, he has erected an excellent barn and made considerable improvements in other ways, so that he now has a very desirable home. On May 11, 1871, he married Lizzie Uptegraft, who was born in Bethel Township, Miami Co., Dec. 1, 1851, a daughter of Augustus and Elizabeth Uptegraft ; the fruits of this marriage are two children—Daisy E., born May 17, 1874, and Millie C., Sept. 13, 1876 ; Daisy E. died Nov. 21, 1877. Mr. Hawver and his parents are members of the German Baptist Church.

EDWARD HEFFNER, retired farmer ; P. O. Brandt ; was born in Maryland April 4, 1820, and came to Bethel Township, Miami Co., in 1827, with his parents Michael and Elizabeth Heffner. They purchased 20 acres of woodland adjoining Brandt, and erected thereon a hewed-log house, but moved into it without a floor ; he cleared up his land, and for a number of years worked at the carpenter trade ; being broken down by hard work, he engaged in the mercantile business about 1836 ; he was the first merchant of the place and also kept a kind of inn ; in 1842, he sold his land and bought a small tract south of town ; having purchased a lot in Brandt, and erected a brick house, he moved his store and consolidated it with that of Andrew Gump, which he bought, and continued in the business to the time of his death. He departed this life Nov. 22, 1868, in his 70th year. His widow is still living and is quite active for a lady of 69 years. They were the

parents of seventeen children ; of these sixteen grew to the age of maturity. The subject of this sketch, the oldest of the children, has been a farmer for the greater part of his life, and now owns 126½ acres in Sec. 15, in Bethel Township, Miami Co., Ohio, besides his property in Brandt, where he resides. He has held the office of Township Trustee and Assessor. In September of 1846, he married Lydia Keifer, by whom he had three children—John F. (who accidentally shot himself Oct. 8, 1872), William M. and George K. Mrs. Heffner died May 18, 1853, at the age of 25 years, leaving her husband with the care of three small children. On the 20th of March, 1867, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Catharine Helmer. One child, Jacob E., is the fruit of this marriage.

L. W. JACOBS, farmer ; P. O. Tippecanoe City ; is a son of Cyrus and Mary Jacobs, and a grandson of Mark Jacobs, who was one of the very early settlers of Miami Co., and entered 160 acres of land in Bethel Township. This farm has ever been owned by the Jacobs family, and is now left by will to Mary Jacobs, the widow of Cyrus Jacobs. He was a native of this State, born Sept. 11, 1804, and departed this life April 3, 1877. She is a native of Virginia, born in June of 1809, but the exact day is not known. The subject of this sketch was born in Bethel Township, Miami Co., July 12, 1838, and brought up on the farm. He served four years in the war of the rebellion, first enlisted for two years, and then for three years. He now resides on one of his mother's farms and carries on farming, although he is not able to do much of the work himself, as his health was impaired in the army. In 1870, Dec. 22, he married Clarissa E. Uptegraft, a native of this township, born May 10, 1847. She is a daughter of Augustus and Elizabeth (Black) Uptegraft. He was born in Greene Co. April 28, 1819, and she in Bethel Township, Miami Co. Her death occurred March 12, 1880. L. W. and Clarissa E. Jacobs are the parents of two children—Charlie R., born Nov. 6, 1872, and William Augustus, Oct. 20, 1874.

CYRUS JACOBS, farmer ; P. O. Tippecanoe City ; was born June 8, 1852, in Bethel Township, Miami Co., on the old farm where he resides ; he is a son of Cyrus and Mary Jacobs, spoken of in the biography of L. W. Jacobs ; his occupation has always been in tilling the soil, and he is an enterprising young farmer. On the 3d of June, 1879, he married Elizabeth Wigand, who was born in Elizabeth Township, Miami Co., May 27, 1853 ; she is the daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth Wigand, who came from Germany in 1835, and located in Dayton ; they moved to Elizabeth Township in about 1842, where he died in 1876, at the age of 72 years ; his widow is still living and resides on the old farm.

J. C. McCONNAUGHEY, farmer ; P. O. Brandt ; is a son of David and Anna (Grimes) McConnaughey ; she is a native of Virginia, born Jan. 1, 1787, and he of Pennsylvania, born Nov. 13, 1779 ; in 1803 or 1804, he came to Dayton, Ohio, and engaged to work in a distillery for Col. Newcome, who entered 160 acres of land in Bethel Township, Miami Co., for him, he paying for it by his work ; in the spring of 1812, he settled on his land and began converting the dense forest into a home ; this was no small task, for the country was heavily timbered ; before he could raise anything on his own land, the first summer, he farmed a small piece of corn on his mother-in-law's place, about four miles distant ; to his further embarrassment, in the following year he was drafted, but was in the service only a short time till he got his brother as a substitute, while he returned to battle with the oaks and elms; besides clearing up his farm, he purchased another quarter-section, and did considerable toward its improvement ; they were the parents of twelve children, of whom eleven grew to the age of maturity. David McConnaughey departed this life Feb. 14, 1847, and his wife April 11, 1863, on the old farm, where their son, J. C., now resides ; this is also the farm on which he was born, July 3, 1823 ; his occupation has always been tilling the soil ; he is an enterprising farmer and one of the prominent men of the township ; has been a member of the Board of Education for nearly twenty years, Township Trustee several terms, and is Land Appraiser at the present time. His marriage with Elizabeth Keplinger was solemnized April 1, 1852 ; she was a resident of Montgomery Co., born Sept. 11, 1833 ;

by this union they have had thirteen children, eleven of whom are living—Harriet Roselia, Mary Alice, Phila Irene, John Walter, David Franklin, Berton K., Christian K., Lillia E., Anna B., Edward L. and Viola M.

DAVID McCONNAUGHEY, farmer and manufacturer; P. O. Tippecanoe; born in Bethel Township, Miami Co., April 23, 1827; is a son of David and Anna McConnaughey, of whom mention is made in the biography of J. C. McConnaughey. He left home at the age of 17, to learn the tanner and currier trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years; for seven years he followed tanning and dealing in leather; in 1855, he located on a farm in this township, and followed farming till 1865, when he went to Xenia, and again engaged in the leather trade till 1876, when he moved back to this county, and has since been engaged in farming; in August of 1878, he again began the leather trade, and manufactured collars and fly-nets in Dayton, Ohio, but resides on the farm and oversees it. In 1852, October 13, he married Rachel TenEick, a native of this county, born May 30, 1831; she is a daughter of Henry TenEick, one of the early settlers of Miami Co. David and Rachel McConnaughey are the parents of four children—Ella T., William A., Anna and Lida.

J. C. MITCHELL, farmer; P. O. Tippecanoe City; born in Elizabeth Township, Miami Co., Aug. 19, 1826; is a son of George and Catharine (Gearhart) Mitchell; he was born in Virginia, in 1798, and came to Ohio with his parents in 1811. They settled in the above-named township, which was his place of residence to within a few years of his death, when he moved to Bethel Township; he departed this life in November of 1874, having been the father of seven children; three of these preceded him to their eternal home, and one has followed since; J. C. (the oldest of the living ones), Linny A., now Mrs. Gesseman, living in Kansas, and James, living in Cincinnati, are the survivors. The subject of this sketch was bred a farmer, and still follows that business; he has 50 acres of land in this township, besides some land in the West; he has served as Justice of the Peace six years, and Revenue Inspector seven years; was Captain of Co. B, 147th O. V. I., for about three years. On Sept. 18, 1851, he married Margaret Stafford, a native of this township, born March 15, 1827; she is a daughter of James S. Stafford, who was also a native of this place. J. C. and Margaret Mitchell are the parents of nine children—Marvin M. (deceased), Stanley O. (a dry goods merchant of Lima, Ohio), Roger J., Homer W. B., Reuben W., Elmer E., Mary C., Horace C., Bellama S. and Linny Blanche.

W. T. MORRIS, farmer; P. O. Tippecanoe City; born in Bethel Township, Miami Co., July 19, 1827; is the oldest child of Ezra and Elizabeth (McKinney) Morris; she was born Jan. 5, 1805, and was the oldest child of Samuel and Sarah McKinney, who were old settlers of Clark Co.; he was widely known as a teacher of vocal music, and is still remembered as such; he would frequently take his daughter Elizabeth with him on horseback through the wilderness, as far as twenty miles, to give instruction in music. Ezra Morris was also the oldest child of his father's family, born in Bethel Township, Miami Co., Aug. 29, 1804; a son of David H. Morris, a native of New Jersey and pioneer of the Western country; he was one of the very first white men that traversed the Miami Valley, which he did as a soldier under Gen. Harmar, and as a hunter; in his youth, he was a soldier of the Revolution; previous to 1800 he settled amid the forests of this vicinity and assisted in establishing the sections of this, and probably other townships; by this means he was enabled to see the country, and made choice of half of Sec. 23, which he entered and improved; in 1825, he donated to the Methodist Episcopal Church 1 acre of land on the southeast corner of said half-section, and did the principal part toward building the first house of worship; it was a log house and known as Pisgah Chapel; ever after his house was the home of the itinerant clergy, among whom were William Raper, Daniel D. Davison and James B. Finley. He married Eve Ann Sailor, with whom he lived happily for more than forty years. On the 3d of April, 1843, he departed this life, in the 74th year of his age, in full assurance of a blissful immortality, leaving a large family to inherit his name and remember his many virtues. Ezra Morris was the father of eight children, of whom only two

are now living. His death occurred June 12, 1856. Our subject, in his youth, received very little education, but he is a lover of books, and by his own efforts has obtained a good knowledge of business. He has been Assessor two years, Township Clerk eight or ten years, and has positively refused other offices since. In 1858, he married Elizabeth Wiggin; she died Jan. 2, 1859, aged 21 years 4 months and 11 days. His marriage with Maria E. Garst was celebrated May 7, 1867; she was born in Clark Co. May 25, 1840. The fruits of this union are four children—Mary M., Charles E., Nellie F. and Frank, deceased.

JOHN ROSS, farmer; P. O. West Charleston. He was born in Bethel Township July 22, 1814, and is a son of John and Sarah Ross; they were natives of Pennsylvania, but removed to Kentucky, and from there came to Ohio and settled in Warren Co., where the town of Franklin now stands; his father, Robert Ross, laid out the town; in 1811, John Ross came to Bethel Township, Miami Co., and purchased 320 acres in two separate tracts, and located on the one where his son now resides; although they were not the earliest settlers, they were the first to make any improvements worthy of mention; he was one of the parties called out to pursue the Indians, at the time of the Dilbone and Gerard massacre; their cabin served as a retreat for the women and children of the neighborhood, while the men were gone; this farm continued to be their home to the end of their lives; he died in 1849, at the age of 72, and she in 1872, at the age of 90; it is also the birthplace of our subject; this was one of the most heavily timbered countries to be found anywhere, and also thickly set with underbrush, which made it all the more difficult to clear; however, by the hard knocks and unceasing energy of the pioneers, it has been stripped of its forests and made a desirable locality; of this work, Mr. Ross has done a good share; he owns 140 acres of the quarter-section inhabited by his father, which he has under good cultivation, and also well improved; besides this, he has 160 acres in another section of this township, and is doing a thriving business as a farmer; he has a harvest of about 100 acres of wheat, also some rye and barley, besides the spring crop. In the early part of March, 1845, he married Eliza DeLong, also a native of this township, and the daughter of George and Elizabeth DeLong, who came here in an early day from Virginia; the fruits of this marriage are twelve children, viz., Ann M., Harrison C., Robert, John L., Benjamin Franklin, Sarah E., Mary Alethia, George W., Eliza, Thomas Jefferson, Fannie and Charles; Harrison C. entered the service of his country Aug. 10, 1863, and died in July, 1864; he was a member of Co. K, 1st O. V. H. A.

CHARLES SENSEMAN, retired farmer; P. O. West Charleston; is a son of William and Catharine (Eschleman) Senseman, natives of Lancaster Co., Penn.; he was born in 1790, and she in 1788; they resided in different counties of that State until 1838, when they moved to Ohio, and rented a log cabin, in which they lived the first summer; he had also rented a farm in Greene Co., which his son and son-in-law farmed; in the fall, he moved to Greene Co., also, and bought the farm he had rented, but remained only a few months, when he returned to Miami Co., and bought the farm of 234 acres, on which he had first settled. Of their family of eight or nine children, four are still living—Henrietta, now Mrs. Michael Bashore, near Covington, Miami Co.; Charles; Catharine, now Mrs. William Snyder, near Logansport, Ind.; and William, in West Charleston. Catharine Senseman departed this life April 22, 1864, and her husband May 12, in the short space of twenty days. The subject of this sketch was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., July 16, 1817; he commenced life for himself in about a year after his father came to this State; he moved into the old cabin on his father's farm, and, as he says, commenced at the bottom; he rented the farm for eighteen or nineteen years, and then bought of his father 162½ acres; on this he has made great improvement, and, at different times, made purchases, till he has in one tract 180 acres, besides three other farms in this county, making in all 573 acres. In 1839, Dec. 30, he married Eve Wolf, who was born in Greene Co., Ohio, Nov. 28, 1821. The fruits of this marriage were eleven children, of whom nine are living—John, Mary Ann, William, Cornelius, Milton, Catharine, Charles H., Justina and Joseph.

HENRY SHROYER, deceased; was born in Bethel Township, Miami Co., Ohio, Aug. 18, 1840; his occupation was farming, and he was one of the enterprising farmers of this community, owning 225 acres of land. In 1861, he was united in marriage with Ann Eliza Kable, who was born in Osborn, Greene Co., Sept. 28, 1842. The fruits of this union are eight children—Anna Mary, born March 24, 1862; James K., born Oct. 10, 1863; Edgar C., born Nov. 6, 1866; Susan A., born Aug. 27, 1868; Sidney J., born May 26, 1870; Stanley W., born May 17, 1873; Gracie L., born May 21, 1875; and Carrie M., born June 26, 1877. Henry Shroyer departed this life March 18, 1878; his widow has since had the entire care of her children and the farm, which, by the aid of her eldest son, is managed very successfully.

JACOB SHROYER, retired farmer; P. O. Brandt; was born in Frederick Co., Md., Nov. 10, 1807; he emigrated to Ohio, with his parents, in the fall of 1819, and stopped at Dayton, where they passed the winter; in the following spring, they moved to Bethel Township, Miami Co., and purchased 160 acres of land in Sec. 10, where he spent the remainder of his life, owning at the time of his death 457 acres of land. The subject of this sketch and one sister are the survivors of the family of five children; he has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and, in connection, has also dealt considerably in stock; he owns about 641 acres of land in this and Clark Cos., and has held office for about forty years; has been Township Treasurer for twenty-one years; in the spring of 1880, was elected to serve his tenth successive term as Township Trustee. Six children were the fruits of his first marriage—Thomas, Matilda, Catharine E., Henry (deceased), Anna Maria (deceased) and Harriet; Maria Shroyer, his wife, departed this life Sept. 23, 1842. He afterward married Susan Stockstill, with whom he had six children—John W., Oscar, Sarah, Rebecca, Rachel C. and Jacob (the last two deceased). Mrs. Susan Shroyer died Feb. 22, 1860, at the age of 46 years and 2 months. On Jan. 24, 1861, he married Mrs. Priscilla Mendenhall, formerly Miss Mann, with whom he is living a very quiet and happy life.

JOHN SNELL, farmer; P. O. Brandt; is a son of Jacob and Barbara Snell, who came to Ohio by means of wagons, in a company of thirty persons in 1830; they stopped in Montgomery Co. for about two years, and then came to Bethel Township, Miami Co., and bought 120 acres of land, on which they made some additional improvements in the way of clearing, repairing the house and erecting a new barn; here they spent the remainder of their lives; he died in 1855 at the age of 59 years, and she in 1860 aged 60 years. The subject of this sketch was born in Rockingham Co., Va., July 19, 1827; his cradle, while on the way to this country, was the feed-box fastened to the hind part of the wagon; in this he slept while crossing the Ohio at Wheeling. Being the oldest son, he had the principal part of the work to do on the farm, as his father worked at the carpenter's trade; in 1853, he settled on 82 acres of land in the above-named township, lying in Secs. 3 and 9; here he has since resided, and, having erected new, substantial farm buildings, he has a very desirable farm, in a high state of cultivation. His marriage with Maria L. Rupp was celebrated Nov. 7, 1850; she was born in Lancaster, Penn., Feb. 15, 1830, and is a daughter of Samuel Rupp, who came to this State in 1837, and is still living in Clark Co. Mr. and Mrs. Snell are the parents of three children—Minerva R., Jacob F. and Mary E. Mr. Snell and family, except one daughter, are members of the German Baptist Church.

S. L. STOCKSTILL, farmer; P. O. New Carlisle, Clark Co.; born in Bethel Township, Miami Co., Ohio, Aug. 27, 1817; is the son of Thomas and Catharine Stockstill. He was one of the very early settlers of this county; his native State was Maryland, but when quite young he removed to Tennessee with his father, who was a speculator in slaves. Thomas, being conscientiously opposed to the slave traffic, left Tennessee at the age of 16, and came to Ohio. At this time, there were only five or six huts in Cincinnati, and a very few between that and Dayton, which then consisted of one cabin, in which a man by the name of Acres kept a store, and carried on quite a traffic with the Indians. Northeast of Dayton for a distance of

twelve miles, there was not a house, and no road but an Indian trail. He stopped with old man Hain, an acquaintance of his from North Carolina, located in what is now Bethel Township, Clark Co.; his wealth then consisted in a horse, saddle, saddle-bags, a few chisels, two gimlets and a broad-ax; he never served an apprenticeship at any trade, but was handy with tools and did a considerable amount of work in wood, and at shoemaking; he made the first coffins used in this part of the country. In those days, it would have been thought sinful to make any charge for services of that kind, so that he has made many coffins without charge; his chief business was farming, and after his arrival in this State he took a lease for twelve years of Leonard Hain, whose daughter Catharine he married about 1801; in 1806, he left his lease and bought 80 acres in Bethel Township, Miami Co., and once more commenced in the woods. In addition to clearing up his farm, he bought 120 acres more. He was a strict Methodist, and aided almost any church of that faith within his reach. Eight of his children grew to maturity—Elias, Rachel, Sarah, Susan, John N., Stephen L., Irvin J. and Catharine. Our subject has always followed farming; in connection with his farm work, he has made several useful inventions, as he felt a need for the several articles invented. His first was a grain drill, the distributing principle of which is now used in the Superior Drill, built at Springfield, and others. His other patents were for a clover harvester, for heading clover in the field; a riding attachment for breaking-plows, and a meat cutter. His livelihood has been gained principally by the sale of these patents. On the 18th of February, 1847, he married Mary J. Lucas, a native of Clark Co., born June 4, 1826; by this union they have had nine children—James A., Catharine O., Chalmers T., Nannie C., Insco H. (deceased), Maggie M., Summerfield S., Minnie J. and Etta B.

SAMUEL SULLIVAN, farmer; P. O. Tadmor, Montgomery Co., Ohio; born in Clark Co., Ohio, Feb. 11, 1814; was a son of James and Jane (McAlister) Sullivan. He was one of the lineal descendants of the Sullivans who settled Sullivan's Island, N. C., whence it derives its name. It was on account of his antipathy to slavery that he left the land of his nativity and emigrated to Clark Co., Ohio. Their mode of traveling was quite in contrast with that of the present day. They came through on pack horses, the mother taking two children with her on one horse, and the father one child and their provisions on another, for a distance of 600 miles. He took a lease in the above-named county, and settled on the banks of Mud Creek; at the expiration of his lease, he bought 160 acres, which he improved, but by some mishap lost all. Being, perhaps, past the prime of life, he never made an effort to retrieve his situation, and left his children to accumulate what they could for themselves. He was a minister of the Christian Church for a number of years. Our subject was accustomed to the hardships of frontier life, but received an ordinary education, such as he could obtain in those days by attending school a few months in the winter season; when, in his 17th year, he left home to fight his way through life, working for the first summer at $6.50 per month, and then took a job of clearing, by which he saved 27 cents per day; he soon found that he had not sufficient muscular power to make a living by hard labor, and therefore decided to educate himself; having gone as far as the single rule of three in arithmetic, and modes and tenses of verbs in grammar, the requisite of a teacher in those days, he engaged to teach a term of three months; he entered into an article of agreement to commence at 8 o'clock in the morning, teach every alternate Saturday and received $21 for the term and boarded himself; he followed teaching for six years, gradually increasing his wages until he received $20 per month. Mr Sullivan has held an office of some kind for a number of years; was Justice of the Peace for twelve years, and is Representative of Miami Co. at the present time; he is not an office seeker, but being a man of real worth, his office is a gift from the people. In 1832, Nov. 4, he married Maria Crook, a sister of Gen. George Crook, the great Indian fighter. The fruits of this union are eleven children—Thomas, James, Theodore, Martha, John, Oliver, George, Florence (deceased), Alice and Lizzie. The eldest son is a graduate of West Point. Although com-

mencing life with nothing, he has educated his family and accumulated property valued at about $100,000.

DANIEL WEAVER, farmer; P. O. West Charleston; is a son of Peter Weaver, who came from Virginia to this State in an early day; Dayton then contained only two houses, and Friend Town, afterward called West Charleston, consisted of one house; he was one of the founders of the present town, and, in this vicinity he entered a very large tract of land; at one time he owned 600 acres, but, at the death of his wife, divided it among his children, reserving for himself a good portion of the town lots and 40 acres adjoining. He afterward married Jane Ross, with whom he had three children—Robert, Susan and Daniel. Mr. Weaver was born July 5, 1823, in West Charleston, where he remained until 17 years old; at that time he commenced the wagon-maker's trade with his brother, serving an apprenticeship of five years; he worked at wagon-making off and on for nine years, and also followed grafting; having started in life with nothing but good health, energy and an honest purpose to succeed in all his undertakings, he made use of every honorable effort to gain a livelihood; in this he has been successful; for he now owns 80 acres of land in Sec. 8 of Bethel Township, on which he has made some additional improvements, and has a desirable home. In 1846, May 20, he married Rhoda P. Mott, a daughter of Maj. Mott, of Connecticut, one of the Revolutionary soldiers; she was born in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio, Aug. 11, 1826; the fruits of this marriage are ten children—Peter S., Mary L., Sarah J., Phebe A. (deceased), Eunice A. (deceased), Lydia M., Daniel Lincoln, Emma Semantha, John U. S. G. and Rhoda Margaretta.

JOHN R. WOODWARD (deceased), born in Bethel Township, Miami Co., Dec. 5, 1835; was a son of William and Ann (Lee) Woodward; she was a native of Virginia, born July 2, 1804, and came to this county in 1808, with her parents, Benjamin and Sarah Lee, who were among the first settlers of Elizabeth Township, of this county. William Woodward was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 9, 1780, and came to Ohio at a very early day; he entered a farm in Sec. 29, Bethel Township, Miami Co., where he spent the remainder of his life; his death occurred Jan 14, 1848; his wife, now the Widow Reyburn, still makes her home on the old place; they were the parents of three children—W. W., of Sandusky City, is the only one living. John R., the youngest, was raised on the farm and owned 163 acres of land long known as the Woodward farm; at the time it was entered by William Woodward, there was a small village on it at the mouth of Honey Creek, called Livingston, where there was a boat landing, and where farmers brought their produce to ship to Cincinnati; his farm was well improved and in a high state of cultivation; in connection with the oversight and management of it for about ten years, he was engaged in the oil business, as an oil producer, in Armstrong and Venango Cos., Penn.; he served as Captain and then Lieutenant Colonel in the war of the rebellion; was a member of the 147th O. V. I. His marriage with Ella Bell was celebrated Oct. 14, 1856; she is a native of Springfield, Clark Co., born July 31, 1840, the daughter of Stephen and Wealthy (Boardman) Bell; she is a native of New York, born Aug. 10, 1794, and he of New Jersey, Aug. 18, 1774; his death occurred Nov. 14, 1852; his wife survived till Aug. 2, 1858. John R. Woodward departed this life Nov. 20, 1876; the father of two children—Willie B. and Ada L., who, on the 14th of October, 1879, was united in marriage with Harry Ritter, born in Pennsylvania March 29, 1849.

DANIEL YOUNG, retired farmer; P. O. Tippecanoe City; was born in Washington Co., Md., in 1801. His parents emigrated to this State in about 1807, and settled near Dayton, where his mother died thirteen years later; his father then returned to Maryland and there passed the remainder of his days, departing this life in 1855. Daniel, having been brought up on the farm, continued at that business, working by the month at different places for about two years in Indiana. In 1826, June 2, he married Elizabeth Shroyer, also a native of Maryland, but the exact date of her birth is not known; she was a resident of Miami Co. at the time of her marriage. In the course of about a year they moved to Montgomery Co.;

they lived on rented farms till 1834, when they returned to Miami Co., and he worked for about two years at what he could get to do; a part of the time by the month, on a farm, at $7 per month; in 1836, he bought 80 acres of land in the woods, in Sec. 15, Bethel Township, and went to work to convert the dense forest into a home; by excessive hard labor, however, he has succeeded in getting a very comfortable place to live. He has been a cripple for nearly thirty years, which was caused by the bursting of a ligament, allowing the joint-water of the knee to escape; notwithstanding his lameness, and the many hardships he has undergone, he is a very lively man for his age. And his wife, also, who is only six or seven years younger than himself, is as active as many a woman at 50. They are the parents of six children—David D., Louisa, Susanna, Mary C., Benjamin F. and Sarah, deceased.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

D. F. ANGLEBARGER, blacksmith, Tippecanoe City; one of the well-established business men of Tippecanoe City; was born in Frederick Co., Md., June 17, 1840; he is of Irish-German descent; his father, D. S. Anglebarger, and mother, Elizabeth Ramesburg, were both natives of Maryland, and passed their entire lives there; D. S. followed the pursuits of undertaking and farming; he had a family of four sons and two daughters by his first marriage; our subject was the youngest son; at the age of 13, he immigrated to Ohio, and located in Clark Co., where he engaged as a laborer at various pursuits till he went to New Carlisle and began the smithing business; here he remained seven years; then enlisted in Co. C, 110th O. V. I., and was employed as a blacksmith; he was in the fight of Winchester, under Gen. Millroy, and was subsequently discharged on account of physical disability; returning, he located at Troy, Ohio, and, in 1864, came to Tippecanoe City, where he worked for three years at "jour" work, and then set up shop for himself; he is now located on Second, between Main and Dow streets; his long experience as a smith, and careful attention to business, have won for him the reputation of a first-class workman. He is a Republican in politics, and an ardent supporter of the party; he is also a member of the A., F. & A. M. He was married Sept. 15, 1859, to Nancy Ross, a native of Clark Co., Ohio; of the six children born to this union, two have deceased.

WILLIAM ASHWORTH, nurseryman, Tippecanoe City; born in Middleton, Lancashire, Eng., in 1836; is a son of George and Betsy (Wult) Ashworth; he followed the occupation of baker in his native country, and immigrated to America, with his family, in 1839, landing in Philadelphia, Penn., from where he came direct to the present site of Tippecanoe; here he learned the shoemaker trade, which he followed till his death, July 23, 1849; his wife died April 3, 1876; he had three sons, all yet living—two in Tippecanoe, and one in Leadville, Colo.; our subject is the oldest son, and was only 3 years old when he came with his parents to his present place; he was educated in the common school, and, at the age of 11, entered an apprenticeship at the shoemaker trade, serving two years and a half; at the age of 16, went to Dayton, Ohio, and served about three years at the harness trade; he then turned his attention to gardening and the nursery business, which he has since continued at Tippecanoe; with his brother, he cultivates one of the most extensive nurseries in this county; he raises all kinds of fruit-trees, ornamental shrubbery, vines and plants of all kinds (see card in directory); his long experience in, and careful attention to, the business, makes their firm one of the most reliable in the country, and they have gained the reputation of first-class nurserymen. In 1862, he left the nursery for the "tented field," enlisting in Co. D, 94th O. V. I., and served till the close of the war (over three years), participating in the following battles: Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Mission Ridge and

numerous skirmishes; joined his regiment, on Sherman's march, at the sea-coast, having been detained on account of sickness; returned home and resumed his former occupation. He is a Republican in politics, his father being an "Old Line Whig," and is a member of the "Miami Valley Nurserymen's Association." He married Sarah Wilson, of this county, in 1857; two children, both now dead, have been the issue of this union.

ALBERT C. BESOM, merchant and dealer in agricultural implements, Ginghamsburg; is a person of note in the village of Ginghamsburg; his pleasant address and correct business habits have made his name familiar to all as a person of known honesty. The firm of Besom & Evans are the only ones doing business at Ginghamsburg. He was born in Concord Township, June 30, 1850; his parents, Christian and Rebecca Besom, were parents of five children—Montgomery, John C., Albert C., Amanda and Catharine; Christian commenced business at Ginghamsburg in 1855, continued it for two years, when Albert took charge of it, and has conducted it successfully since. His marriage to Miss Harriet Cotterman occurred in 1869. They have three children—Warren H., Clarence H. and Norah B. Mrs. Besom's parents, Henry and Sarah Cotterman, emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1831, and were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are living—Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary A., Harriet, Sadie, John, Adam and Franklin. Mr. Besom is a Republican, and a prominent member of Vandalia, No. 657, I. O. O. F.; he is also a member of the Christian Church, and, as he was never known to utter an oath or take a dram in a saloon, we feel a just pride in placing such facts upon record; he is also Postmaster of the village, and fills that position with credit.

J. W. BOWMAN, merchant; Tippecanoe City; born in Frederickstown, Union Township, in 1845; is the son of James and Mary Bowman; he passed his boyhood and youth in his native place, doing work on the farm and in the store, and attending common school; he took a business course in the Toledo Commercial College, graduating in 1864; came to Tippecanoe in 1863 and managed a grocery under J. Bowman & Son, and in 1866, went into the dry goods business, under the firm style of Bowman, Wells and Co.; after several changes made in the firm, Mr. Bowman purchased the store in 1873, since when he has been operating it on his own responsibility; his large and increasing trade, with full stock of well-assorted goods, attests his skill and success in this business; he is located in the "Morrison Block," where, in a large and spacious room, he displays the fullest stock of goods in the place, which he sells at lowest prices. He married, Nov. 27, 1866, Maggie M. Penny, of Monroe Township. Two sons, Frank P. and Howard E., have been the issue of this union.

W. F. CALDWELL, Editor *Herald*, Tippecanoe City; born in Tippecanoe Jan. 8, 1857; is the son of C. L. and Mary (Stewart) Caldwell, the latter a native of this county, and the former of Delaware Co., Ohio. C. L. was a marble cutter by occupation, and came to this county when a young man. He was married in Troy, Ohio, and had seven children; from Troy he moved to Tippecanoe, and subsequently to Kansas, where his death occurred in 1873. Our subject, the oldest of the family, was reared and schooled in his native place, obtaining a good education; at the age of 18 he left school, and entered the drug business at Deshler, Ohio, which he soon abandoned and learned the printing business, under Col. Horton, of Tippecanoe, which he has since followed; he became one of the proprietors of the Tippecanoe City *Herald*, March 1880. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, the "Faithful Temperance League," and is a Republican in politics. Mr. Caldwell is an enterprising and promising young man of Tippecanoe.

R. R. CARPENTER, physician, Tippecanoe City; was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1818; his father, Noah C., a native of Massachusetts, was an early settler in Chenango Co., and was a fuller by occupation; his death occurred in 1869, at the age of 89. He was married to Judith Waite, of Connecticut, who was a descendant of the first settlers of Chenango Co., dying in 1850, and her mother in 1847, at the advanced age of 98. Noah Carpenter had nine children, eight of whom

still survive. R. R. is the fifth child, and passed his early life in his native place, attending school till the age of 12, when he was placed in a drug store; remained at this till the age of 20, thus acquiring a good knowledge of *materia medica*, which has served him well in his professional life; in the meantime he devoted all his leisure time to reading medicine, and when he left the drug store he entered the Bellevue Medical College of New York, and graduated in 1843; one year after, he began his career as a physician in Danville, Penn.; in 1849, he left Danville and went to New York City, where he continued his practice till 1856, when he came to Tippecanoe, where he has since been in the practice; he gives special attention to chronic diseases, and is a well-established and reliable physician; personally, he is pleasant, affable and sociable in his intercourse with his fellow-men. He has been married twice; first, in 1854 to Fidelia Warford, of Pennsylvania, who died in 1866. His second marriage was in the fall of 1866, to Julia King, of this county, who died in April, 1877. One daughter, by the first union, constitutes his family. The Doctor is a member of the A., F. & A. M. of Tippecanoe.

CHARLES B. CHAFFEE, Tippecanoe City. He was born in Colesville, Monroe Township, this county April 26, 1852, and is the son of S. L. and Barbara (Cecil) Chaffee; S. L. is one of the foremost business men of Tippecanoe, born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1818, and was brought up to the manufacturing business; he emigrated to Ohio in 1833, and in 1838 to Miami Co. Our subject came to Tippecanoe City with his parents when about 5 years old; he received his primary education in the common school of this place, and, at the age of 14, entered Antioch College, at yellow Springs, where he remained one year, and then spent the two subsequent years in Oberlin College; but failing health required him to abandon the schoolroom; in the fall of 1870, he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and engaged in the general liquor trade till January, 1872, when he returned to Tippecanoe, and embarked in the distillery business till 1874, and then went to Toledo, where he remained in the same occupation till 1878; since then, he has chiefly given his attention to farming interests, operating a farm of 2,500 acres in White Co., Ind., 1,200 acres of which are under cultivation; he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Congregational Church of Toledo. He married Alma A. Freet, of Wyandot Co., Ohio, near Tymochtee, in November, 1873; a son and daughter have been the issue of this union.

LEVI CLARK, farmer; P. O. Tippecanoe City. He is one of the few remaining early native-born citizens of Monroe Township; he is the son of John Clark, prominently mentioned in the township history; he was born Nov. 22, 1818, about one and a half miles northwest of Tippecanoe; he is the oldest of a family of ten, four of whom are dead; the scenes of his boyhood and youth were in this vicinity, where his whole life has been passed; his education was obtained under the difficulties of pioneer times; reared on a farm, he has always made farming his principal occupation; he served an apprenticeship at the tanner's trade, but never followed the business; he located on the present site of the township, with his parents, in December, 1839, and consequently has had a residence here coeval with the town; under the gold excitement, Mr. Clark made a trip to California in 1852, covering the distance from the Missouri River in the remarkably short time of sixty-two traveling days; he located in Georgetown, Eldorado Co., and engaged in mining with fair success, returning by the Panama route and New Orleans, consuming fourteen months on the entire trip; he has a particular fondness for hunting, and makes his annual trips to the hunting grounds of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, etc., being regarded an expert and successful hunter. Formerly an "old-line Whig," casting his first vote for Gen. Harrison in 1840, his political views naturally fell in with the Republican party, with which he has always been identified. He was married, Feb. 13, 1840, to Clarinda Ramsey, of this county, who was born in Elizabeth Township in 1821, and is the daughter of Allen and Hannah Ramsey, early pioneers; of their family of six sons and five daughters, three sons and three daughters are dead, some dying in infancy.

COFFMAN & SPENCER, grocers, Tippecanoe City; one of the leading firms of Tippecanoe. Edward Coffman, member of above firm, was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Sept. 10, 1844, and is the son of Jesse and Eliza (McCord) Coffman, both natives of Pennsylvania; Jesse was a cooper by trade, and emigrated to Ohio in 1833, locating first in Little York, Montgomery Co., and subsequently in West Milton, for a short time, and finally in Dayton, where his death occurred in 1859; he had four sons and five daughters, two of whom have died, one son in the late civil war. Our subject is the sixth child of the family, and was reared and schooled in the city of Dayton; at the latter place he was engaged as a clerk in a hotel, and one year ago came to Tippecanoe City and has since been doing a large trade in the grocery business; he is located in Room 2, Chaffee's Block, where he keeps the largest stock of groceries in the city, and, judging from the appearance of the goods in his large and spacious room, he fully understands his business. Their motto is, excellence in quality, integrity in transactions, low prices and quick sales. Mr. C. is connected with another grocery in Dayton, Ohio, under the same firm style. He married Miss Louisa Spencer, of Dayton, Ohio, in 1871, and has one child, a daughter, 7 years old. Mr. C. finds expression for his political views in the Republican party.

B. F. CUSHWA, confectioner and baker, Tippecanoe City; was born in this county, in 1851, and is the son of G. W. Cushwa, a native of Maryland, and a miller by trade; he emigrated to Ohio in 1840, and located in this county. He was married to Sarah J. Nicholls, and had five children, of whom our subject is the oldest; he was reared principally in the mill, and educated in the common school, and so well did he improve his educational opportunities, that he was early prepared to enter the profession of teaching; this he continued about four years, and was telegraph operator two years, and then embarked in the bakery and confectionery business, which he has since continued with success; he is located on the south side of Main street, between 1st and 2d, where he keeps on hand a full stock of confectioneries, fresh bread, cigars and tobacco. He has, also, a neatly arranged ice-cream parlor, where he serves fresh ice-cream at all times during the season (see card). He is one of the enterprising young business men of Tippecanoe, and reliable; his motto is, excellence in quality and integrity in all his transactions.

JOHN DUNCAN, retired farmer; P. O. Tippecanoe City. John Duncan is a son of Amos Duncan, who came to this township in 1807; he was a native of North Carolina, and, on his way to the West, stopped in Greene Co., and there married Miss Elizabeth Beal, probably in 1806; they had three children—Isaac, Elizabeth and Amos; his wife died a few years after coming to this county, and he married his second wife, Miss Rachel Coate, in 1812 or 1813; they are the parents of five children—John, Samuel, Nelson, Moses and Sarah—all living, except the two last named; Mrs. Duncan died in 1855, and her husband in 1873. John Duncan, the subject of this sketch, married Miss Nancy A. Jones Dec. 6, 1835; eleven children was the result of this marriage, of whom Jonathan, Estley, Aaron, Lucinda A., Nathan and Catharine are living; all are married; Mr. Duncan lives at his ease, and a tenant looks after his farm. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Duncan is also a member of Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 174, A., F. & A. M. His farm contains 117 acres, well improved, which was in his boyhood covered with a dense forest. For fifteen years he has been a Director in the public schools, and is a man of influence in his neighborhood.

JOHN EIDEMILLER, farmer; P. O. Tippecanoe City; is known from the center to circumference of this county; his parents emigrated from Darmstadt, Germany, in 1832; John was born in 1825; they reared seven children—John, George, Martin, Henry, Mary, Elizabeth and Maria J.; all are married, and live in this neighborhood; the old folks, Peter and Annie E. Eidemiller, made a visit to Germany in 1857, but, during their long absence, their old friends had died or moved away; their stay was brief; they felt like strangers in a strange land; America was dear to their hearts, and they were glad to return; they were almost

shipwrecked, a violent storm coming up, that lasted two days and nights; Mr. Eidemiller was a large contractor and builder of pikes, and in his business made much money; he died in 1877 at the age of 76, and his wife in 1879, aged 78 years. John was married to Miss Seraphine Lavy in 1851; they were the parents of Martin E., Sarah J., John L., William H. and Peter F. (who died in infancy); Mrs. Eidemiller died in December, 1861; in July, 1862, Mr. Eidemiller led to the marriage altar Miss Augusta Miller, of Vandalia, Ohio; they have seven children —George P., Warren, Laura E., Dorsey G., Wade, Lilly and Webster; Martin E., John L. and Sarah J. are married and live in this county. Mr. Eidemiller is one of our most prosperous farmers, owning 240 acres of fine land. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and also of Kentucky Home Grange; he is a conservative Republican, and believes in the greatest good for the greatest number. The amount of stock reared is large, and the income derived from the farm a handsome one; he built five miles of the Piqua and Troy pike, six and one-half of the Troy and Stillwater, two and one-half of the Dayton and Hyattsville pike, and now superintends them for a distance of eight miles from his home.

ROBERT M. EVANS, merchant and dealer in agricultural implements, Ginghamsburg. The grandparents of Esquire Evans, on both sides, were among the first settlers in this county, and his wife's parents also came at an early day. Joseph, Evans, Esquire Evans' grandfather, came here in 1801, and his mother's father in 1804. The inhabitants of the county were mostly Indians and wild beasts. Robert Evans was married to Miss Mary Jenkins in 1824, and they were the parents of Aaron, Louisa, Jesse, Kahren, Robert M. and Elizabeth; the four latter are still living, and are all married. Esquire Robert Evans was wedded to Miss Minerva J. Keller, in 1867; they have five children living, one dying in infancy; their names are, respectively, Lilly, Arletta, Korah, Zenitia and Laura. Mrs. Evans' parents had eight children—Minerva, Sarah, Margaret A., Ellen, Alice, William E., Alvin E. and Joseph W.; Mrs. Keller died in 1876. Esquire Evans was one of the brave men that enlisted in 1864, under the banner of his country, in Co. G. 147th O. V. I.; for four years and three months he was a member of a military company, the Home Guards. In 1876, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and was re-elected in 1880. He is a partner in the firm of Besom & Evans, dealers in dry goods, groceries, agricultural implements etc., etc., doing business at Ginghamsburg. He was for two terms Master of Fidelity Grange, is a conservative Republican, and an honest man. Both himself and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and are good and useful members of society.

G. L. FAVORITE, merchant, Tippecanoe City; one of the well-established business men of Tippecanoe; was born in Monroe Township, in 1841, and has lived here since, with the exception of three years, when he was in Toledo. His parents were Abraham Favorite and Eva Long, the former born in Virginia, from whence he emigrated to this county just previous to the war of 1812, in which struggle he served as a teamster, teaming from Greenville to Ft. Wayne. He was a farmer by occupation, and passed the remainder of his life in this township, dying in 1848. He was married twice, and had five children by first marriage, two of whom still survive. His second marriage was in the spring of 1828, with Eve, daughter of George and Margaret (Green) Long, by whom he had six children, five still living. Eve was born in Augusta Co., Va., Feb. 28, 1798, and died two years ago, over 80 years old; she was brought up under the benign influences of Christian parents, and, at the age of 15, became a professor of religious faith, and continued strong in the faith until her death. In 18—, she emigrated with her parents to Greene Co., Ohio, and, a few years subsequently, moved to Miami Co. Our subject, the tenth child of the family, lived on a farm till 18 years of age, and attended a common school, receiving the usual farmer boy's education. At the age of 18 he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and followed this fourteen years; then farmed three years, when he embarked in the hardware and farm implement trade, in Tippecanoe. He is located on North Main street, between First and Second, where he keeps on hand a full line of stock and furnishes all kinds of agricultural

implements, making self-binders a specialty. He is a careful and reliable business man, and interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Town Council, and is Assistant Chief of the Fire Department, with which he has been connected since its organization. He married, in 1869, Maria O'Connell, of this county, and, in 1875, Millie Gates, of this place. He had one daughter by the first, and one son by the second marriage.

DAVID FETTERS, carpenter, Tippecanoe City; born in 1848, in Union Township, this county; is the son of David and Elizabeth (Hill) Fetters, the former of Pennsylvania, born in 1804, and the latter of Virginian descent. David, Sr., a wagon-maker by occupation, immigrated to Ohio when about 21 years old, and located in Darke Co.; from there he came to this county, and then returned to Darke Co., where he now resides. He had six sons and three daughters, two sons and one daughter of whom are dead; one son, Josiah, was killed in the late war at the Atlanta campaign. Our subject is the fifth child of the family; his early life was that of a farmer boy, and, at the age of 18, he learned the carpenter trade, which he has since followed. He has resided in Tippecanoe City since March, 1868. He enjoys the reputation of a first-class workman, and many of the fine residences of Tippecanoe and vicinity stand as monuments of his workmanship. He exercises his right of franchise with the Republican party, but is no politician. He is a member of I. O. O. F. of Tippecanoe. He married Mary E., daughter of Peter Fair, originally of Maryland. They have a family of five children.

A. J. FULLER, hardware merchant, Tippecanoe City; born in Clark Co., Ohio, in 1844; comes of English ancestry. His father, James, was born in Montgomery Co., Va., and emigrated to Clark Co. in 1813 or 1814, where he purchased a farm and passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1872, at the advanced age of 82. He was married twice, first to Didama Thompson, by whom he had five children, and secondly, in 1844, to Sarah Sheets, of Bedford Co., Penn. She was born in 1801, and is the daughter of Andrew Sheets, a gunsmith by trade. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1776, and he, Andrew, was old enough to perform guard duty in the same war. He moved with his family in 1806, to Wilson Co., Tenn., where he remained six years a neighbor to Andrew Jackson. In September, 1812, he pioneered his way to Miami Valley, and located in Elizabeth Township, this county, where he passed the remainder of his active life, dying in 1843, in Clark Co. Our subject was the only child by the second marriage; he made farming and stock-raising his occupation till about five years ago, when he located in New Carlisle, and engaged in general merchandising for two years; he then located in Tippecanoe, and embarked in the hardware business; he is located on South Main, between First and Second streets, where he keeps on hand a full stock of hardware, pumps, paints, etc., which he sells at lowest prices. He casts his vote with the Democratic party, but is no politician. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment. He married Mary E. Stafford, of Clark Co., in 1868. Five children have been the issue of this union.

S. & H. A. GALLOWAY, druggists, Tippecanoe City; one of the well-established firms of Tippecanoe. All the advantages of a thorough acquaintance with drugs and medicines are possessed by these gentlemen. Samuel Galloway, the senior member of the firm, was born in Greene Co., Oct. 18, 1833, and is the son of Andrew and Mary (Collins) Galloway; Andrew was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., Nov. 7, 1796, and was the son of James G., a noted pioneer of Kentucky and Ohio. The ancestral line extends back to Scotland, whence seven brothers came, previous to the war of 1776, and located in Pennsylvania; here James was born, and from there moved to Bourbon Co., Ky., in an early time, and in March, 1798, pioneered his way to Greene Co., Ohio, locating on the west bank of the Little Miami, five miles above the present site of Xenia; he was in the struggle for American Independence, and participated in many of the frontier wars with the Indians; he was wounded several times, carrying bullets in his body to his grave; he was an intimate friend of Kenten and Boone, and Tecumseh was a frequent visitor at his house in Greene Co.; he became the first Treasurer of Greene Co., and

his son, James, was the first Surveyor. A brother of our subject has held the surveyorship of the county for twenty-four years. The family has been extensively identified with the public offices and interests of Greene Co. since its organization; Andrew was a farmer by occupation, and one of the prominent citizens of Greene; his death occurred March 26, 1864; his wife, Mary, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., July 3, 1798, and settled in Greene Co. in the spring of 1816; her death occurred Feb. 25, 1872. Our subject continued on the farm till 22 years old, receiving his primary education in the common school, and a more advanced course in the National Normal, of Lebanon, Ohio; at the age of 22, he entered the profession of teaching, and continued it till Oct. 9, 1861, when he enlisted in the United States service, in which he remained over five years. We give below a recommendation by William B. Gaw, Col. 16th U. S. C. I., which gives his military career: April 15, 1866.—"The bearer here, Capt. Samuel Galloway, 16th U. S. C. I., I take great pleasure in commending to the favorable notice of his friends. Capt. Galloway entered service the 9th of October, 1861, as a private in the 74th O. V. I., and was promoted successively to Corporal, Sergeant, and on the 14th of March, 1864, was examined for a position in the colored troops and passed a first-class Captain, when he was immediately assigned to the command of a company in 16th U. S. C. I. This officer has conducted himself, during his military career, in such a manner as to win the esteem and confidence, as well as the approbation, of his brother officers; he has exhibited rare qualifications for commanding troops, and his integrity, valor, sobriety, urbane manner and ability in all the ordinary forms of business, have never been questioned; he was examined for position of Major a short time before muster-out of regiment, and came fully up to the standard required.—William B. Gaw, Col. 16th U. S. C. I." Mr. G. engaged in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, etc., besides numerous skirmishes; was taken prisoner at the battle of Stone River, and during the thirty days in which he was held prisoner passed one week in Libby; his regiment of colored troops were mustered out April, 1866, and he was detained on court-martial duty till his "muster-out," which occurred Nov. 6, 1866; he then went to Chicago, and engaged in the drug business, on W. Lake street, under the firm of Sherwood & Co., till June, 1867, when he purchased an interest in his present store, then conducted under the firm style of S. & W. C. Galloway; Feb. 1, 1876, the present firm name was adopted. Mr. G. was in the the Government employ from 1869 to 1874, as United States Storekeeper of the Distilleries of Tippecanoe City. He is a Republican in politics, and has held his share of town and township offices; he now holds the office of Township and City Clerk, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum of Tippecanoe. He married, May 24, 1866, Mary A. Morris, of Shabbona Grove, Ill.; of the six children born of this union, two have died. H. A. Galloway, junior member of the firm, was born in 1842, in Greene Co., and is a brother of S. Galloway. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. D, 74th O. V. I., and in the following January was discharged, on account of physical disability; has since been engaged in farming and in the drug business. The above firm is reliable, and thoroughly educated in the knowledge of drugs, and their careful attention to their business has won for them the esteem and confidence of the community.

I. KIRK GILBERT, physician, Tippecanoe City, was born in Newberry District, in the town of Newberry, S. C., in 1819; he is the son of Dempsey and Milla (Lestar) Gilbert; his early ancestors were found in the colonists of Virginia; they found their way to South Carolina previous to the war of 1776, and many of them participated in that struggle. Dempsey G. immigrated to this State with his family in 1834; he was engaged in the cotton culture in his native State, and being overtaken by pecuniary reverses, he was induced to emigrate; he located permanently in this, Monroe Township, where his death occurred in 1859. Of a family of three sons, our subject is the oldest; his boyhood was passed on a plantation in South Carolina; he was 14 years old when he came to this State. His early education was limited, as being the oldest of the family the management of the farm early devolved upon him; he began reading medicine early in life, and

in 1843, placed himself under the tutorship of Dr. Keifer, of Troy; he attended lectures in the Ohio Medical College during the sessions of 1846–47, 1850–51, 1851–52, graduating in the latter year. Since 1847, he has practiced in this locality, except three years, which he spent in Germantown, Dayton, etc.; in 1872, he took Cincinnati Hospital Clinics. Dr. G. is a thoroughly read and careful physician. He was married in the spring of 1852 to Mary McPherson, of New York State, a sister of Dr. McPherson, one of the first physicians of this locality.

S. D. HARTMAN, physician, Tippecanoe City; born in Tippecanoe, Aug. 14, 1846; is the son of Dr. A. B. Hartman, of Lancaster Co., Penn., who was married twice and had two children by the first, and six by the second marriage, which was with Delilah Campbell, of this county. Our subject is the oldest child of the second marriage; he was reared and schooled in his native place, and at the age of 16, learned milling, subsequently becoming a telegraph operator, being an assistant in this place, where he acquired the art, and then operated in the Troy office for twenty months; he left the office in September, 1869, entered the medical college of Ann Arbor, Mich., and took a course of lectures; in the spring he returned to his native place, read and practiced with his father till September, 1871, when he returned to Ann Arbor, and graduated in the following spring. He has since been practicing in Tippecanoe City, where his energy and careful attention to his profession have won him the confidence and esteem of the public, building up a large and lucrative practice. He was in the United States service in the late civil war, from March to September, 1865, as a member of 196th O. V. I. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the following societies: Miami County Medical Association, Western Ohio Medical Association, Ohio Medical Association, A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and Royal Arcanum, and also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in June, 1875, to Miss Laura Byrkett, of this county, and they have two daughters.

H. E. HAWVER, grocer, Tippecanoe City; one of the well-established grocers of Tippecanoe; was born in Frederick Co., Md., in 1838; his parents were of American birth and German descent; his father, Jacob, being a farmer by occupation; he had six sons and two daughters, all of whom still survive; Jacob died in 1863, the first and only member of the family who has died, his wife still surviving at the advanced age of 80 years. Our subject is the youngest of the family; he lived at home until he reached majority, assisting in the duties of the farm, and attending school, his scholarship ending at 15; in the fall of 1860 he came to Tippecanoe, where he has since resided; he was first occupied as a laborer at various pursuits, till 1869, when he engaged in the machine shop and at coopering with his brother till 1871, when he embarked in the grocery business; he is located on Main, between First and Second streets, where he keeps on hand a full line of groceries of the best qualities; he is a careful and reliable business man, and commands the esteem, and confidence of the public. His political views are expressed in the Republican party, of which he has always been an ardent supporter. He married Mary C. Young, of Miami Co., Bethel Township, in the fall of 1861; two sons and one daughter have been the issue of this union.

GEORGE W. HAWVER, cooper, Tippecanoe City; was born in Frederick Co., Md., in 1821; is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Hawver (see H. E. Hawver's sketch); he is the oldest of the family; was brought up on the farm and early inured to farm labor; his early education was obtained under the imperfect subscription system; he remained with his father till 1849, when he emigrated to Ohio, locating in Bethel Township, this county; was engaged as a laborer at various pursuits till 1854, when he engaged in the stock business for the subsequent six years, under the firm style of John Broan & Co.; he then engaged in the coopering business, which he has since followed. He has the confidence of the public, and is one of the enterprising citizens of Tippecanoe. A self-made man, beginning with nothing but a will and mind determined to succeed, he has established a permanent home, and acquired a competency; he is one of the stock-holders in the

"wheel works" of Tippecanoe. He is a Republican in politics, and finds his religious creed in the M. E. Church. He was married in 1859, to Angeline Mann, of Miami Co., and a descendent of early pioneers.

JOHN K. HERR, miller and grain-dealer, Tippecanoe City; was born in Washington Co., Md., in 1824, and is the son of Rudolph and Mollie Herr; Rudolph was a farmer by occupation; his death occurred in 1860. He had a family of twelve children, of whom our subject is the eleventh; he was raised and schooled in his native State, and emigrated to Ohio in 1841, making the trip here in a two-horse wagon; worked one year near Xenia, and then went to Warren Co., where he remained about five years; subsequently milled in Dayton, Ohio, and Knightstown, Ind., and in 1852 came to Tippecanoe and engaged in the milling business with his brother, first renting and afterward purchasing his present mill property, which he has since operated with eminent success; he also deals largely in grain; is a careful and reliable business man, and a much-respected citizen, taking an active part in matters pertaining to the welfare of the community.

ELI W. HONEYMAN, farmer; P. O. Troy; is a prominent farmer; his parents, John and Mary Honeyman, of Virginia, were pioneers, who emigrated to Miami County early in its settlement. John was a soldier in the war of 1812; we regret that so little can be learned of them. Eli was born in Miami Co., May 14, 1834; Sept. 29, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Annie, daughter of John and Mary Miller. They were also pioneers, and should have a place in this history; their children were ten in number, four only survive—Albert, whose sketch appears in connection with other noted men of Monroe Township, Thomas J., Rhoda Z. and Annie, the wife of Eli Honeyman. They have been the parents of seven children, of whom Oliver M., Willis R., Mattie and Ory, survive; Oliver was born March 7, 1863; Willis, Dec. 11, 1865; Mattie, May 27, 1872; Ory, Jan. 4, 1874. They are all attending school and learning rapidly. Mr. Honeyman has always been prosperous in business, and owns a nice farm of 119 acres; he has been connected with the public schools in capacity of Director. He is a conservative Republican and a good neighbor.

J. H. HORTON, editor; P. O. Tippecanoe City; was born in Westchester Co., N. Y., Sept. 5, 1834, and comes of English ancestors; he came to this county with his father, Joseph C., in 1839, and located in Piqua; his father was a smith by trade, and still lives in Piqua, retired from active work. Col. Joshua H. is the oldest of a family of five children; he was reared and schooled in Piqua, and early learned the printer's art, which he has followed principally through life; after serving an apprenticeship he worked at journey-work till 1860, when he started the Piqua *Democrat*, which he conducted till the outbreak of the war, when he responded to the first call for troops and enlisted in the 11th O. V. I. as 2d Lieutenant of Co. F. At the expiration of three-months term of service, he re-enlisted as private, and was soon promoted to the same rank which he held before. In this regiment he served two years, and was promoted from 2d to 1st Lieutenant, and to Adjutant of the regiment, which office he filled one year; he then went into the 84th O. V. I., which he assisted in organizing, and was appointed Adjutant, and was discharged at the end of one year on account of physical disability; while with the 11th O. V. I. he was in West Virginia, and engaged in numerous severe skirmishes, the most important of which were Tyler Shoals, Mill Creek (2 days), Hawk's Nest (2 days), Sewell Mt., Gauley Mt., Cotton Hill (6 days), and over twenty road and brush fights with rebel forces from 200 to 4,000; with the 84th O. V. I., he engaged in fight at Tate's Ford, retreated with the army to Louisville, Ky., and after fight at Perryville was taken prisoner by Morgan's forces, but was soon paroled; after his discharge he returned home and remained an invalid for the following year; went to Dayton, Ohio, and superintended the U. B. printing establishment for four years, when he came to Tippecanoe in 1869 and founded the Tippecanoe City *Herald*, which he continued to operate successfully till quite recently, when poor health required him to abandon the office; has the appointment for census taker for Monroe Township, and is Lieutenant Col. of 3d O. N. G. During the railroad riots of July, 1873, his

regiment was called into service to suppress the mob in various places in Ohio. Col. H. was highly complimented for services during this time. He finds expression for his political views in the Republican party; is a member of the A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and is a representative, from this district, of the Grand Lodge Encampment. He was married in December, 1855, to Miss Rebecca M. Hannan, of Piqua. Six children have been the issue of this union.

FRED HUBER, butcher, Tippecanoe City; one of the oldest business men in Tippecanoe; was born in Switzerland in 1830, and is the son of John and Anna (Suter) Huber, the former a miller by trade, which he learned from his father; he died when our subject was quite young. The subject of this memoir is the only child of the family, and emigrated to America in 1853, landing, after a voyage of sixty-eight days, at Quebec, Canada, thence to Cleveland, and thence to Dayton, Ohio, where he worked two years; he finally came to Tippecanoe, where he has since been engaged in the butchering business; his shop is the oldest established in the place, and wholly reliable; his long experience in and careful attention to his business commands the patronage of the public (see his card in directory). He married Elizabeth Rupp, of Switzerland, in 1857; they have two daughters.

DAVIS T. JESTER, farmer; P. O. Ginghamsburg; is one of the sons of William S. and Ann Jester, who take front rank among the pioneers, William being born in 1801; his wife, Ann Pearson, was Benjamin Pearson's daughter, and was born in 1800; they came from South Carolina, and their family history may be traced to the coming of William Penn; their marriage was in 1824, as nearly as can be ascertained, and they were the parents of ten children—Davis, Mary, Harry, Magdalena, Lavina A. and Lucinda are living, and all married except Mary; Davis was married to Miss Keren H. Evans in 1868; she was the daughter of Robert and May Evans, who were married in 1835, and had six children—Mary L., Aaron, Jesse J., Keren H., Robert M. and Elizabeth; all are living except the two eldest. Davis and his wife are the parents of two children—Davis L. and Ira; Mr. Jester was previously married to Miss Jane Coate, in 1862; they had two children—Della S. and Charles W.; their mother died in 1864; they live on a nice farm of 85 acres; his father lives with Henry Harshman, the husband of Lucinda. William Jester is next to the oldest man now living in this township.

MRS. SALLY KERR is the mother of numerous sons and daughters, whose biographies appear in this work, and we venture the assertion that no sketch of any person will be of more interest than even this condensed report of only a few incidents in her life; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1800; is a daughter of Jonathan and Olive Thompson. Her parents had ten children, and, as they grew rapidly, Mr. Thompson wishing to purchase land enough for them when he had the means, sold his farm in Pennsylvania, himself and eldest son went to Canada and purchased 1,000 acres. They removed thither in 1810, and were getting comfortably settled when the Indian war of 1812 broke out in all its fury. Mr. Thompson refused to take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown, and was therefore forced to flee for his life. He came to Cleveland, and from there sent a letter to his wife bidding her come at once and bring with her such things as she could carry. The Indians were by this time very troublesome, and numerous outrages had been committed, and the news that they were to leave the settlement was hailed with joy. They started in midwinter when the snow lay deep upon the ground. Their route was through an almost trackless forest, but they started, nevertheless, with one ox and one two-horse team, hitched to sleds loaded with all they could conveniently carry. Sally was then 11 years old, and went in front, driving the team of horses while her mother drove the oxen. Owing to the stumpy character of the road, the oxen broke the tongue out of the sled to which they were hitched, the first night, and they were forced to stop in the dense woods and stay during the night, with no light, no fire, and the wolves howling on every side. During the long hours of the night, the mother and little Sally had to pace back and forth through the snow to hold the wolves at bay and keep themselves

from freezing. The other children were as well protected from the cold as was possible with blankets, etc., but Mrs. Thompson's feet were so badly frozen that she was unable to walk for weeks afterward. At daybreak, they left the oxen and the disabled sled and started with the other team. After traveling four or five miles they came to a cabin, where they hired a man to go back, repair damages, and bring the team to his house. The next day's journey brought them to the home of a brother of Mr. Thompson, where they had to stop, as the suffering endured by Mrs. Thompson with her frozen feet, forbade them continuing the journey. They stayed there three weeks, perhaps, when three men with whom her husband was acquainted stopped at the house, and told Mrs. Thompson if she would put herself and little ones under their protection they would see her safely to Cleveland. Mr. Thompson, Sally's uncle prevailed upon her to stay a short time with him, as he also intended leaving the country. She consented, and the mother and children took an affectionate leave of Sally, expecting soon to meet her again. But that parting was destined to be forever, and the daughter, who is now an aged woman, has seen nothing of either parents, brothers or sisters, from that time to this day, neither has any tidings been heard from any of them, and if any of the family are to-day living, they mourn Aunt Sally, the subject of this sketch, as dead. The parting was one never to be forgotten, and, though parents and children may never meet again on earth, we trust that in Heaven above, where no sorrow nor parting is known, their union may be complete. Sally's uncle was also obliged to make his escape, as he was drafted into the British Army, and she was again left with her aunt as an only friend. Shortly after, she was placed in charge of a man and his wife who said they were also going to Cleveland, and again she started to join her parents. The people with whom she found herself afterward proved to be ballet dancers, and, after wandering about the country awhile, came to Ft. Meigs. Disregarding their promise, they left her here among a lot of French and Indians, while she was the only American in the place. Their food was hominy and fish without salt, and she frequently prayed for death instead of this semi-captivity and disgusting food. But as there is always a silver lining to the darkest cloud, so were God's mercies to be extended to our little Sally. Some time during August, a band of 400 savage warriors, painted for battle, and commanded by Col. Cromer, stopped at the fort. The Colonel, noticing her, asked her why she was there, and after hearing the story, told her if she could ride a horse to Fort Piqua, he would carry her that far. She joyfully consented, as the hope of again seeing her friends was still paramount in her bosom. Accordingly, she was mounted on a man's saddle, and the journey of 200 miles commenced. Their route was through an unbroken wilderness, with only a bridle path marking the way, and they rode single file, she being next her protector, the Colonel. She recognized many articles that the Indians had with them as trophies, as belonging to people whom she had known in Canada; but she was not molested in the least by them, the Colonel always having a tent stretched for her accommodation, and placing guards about it. Upon their arrival at Wapakoneta, Ohio, the savages were halted, as they were here allowed their ration of rum. Sally was placed in charge of an Indian squaw, who could talk some English. She, fearing that danger might happen (as the Indians when drunk were always dangerous), told her, as she had a pony of her own, she would take her to Fort Laramie, distant twenty miles. They started to a neighboring cabin to borrow a sidesaddle, when they met two drunken Indians. One of them spoke to Sally (remarking about her beauty), when the squaw told her to run and hide; this she did and reached the hut she had just quitted, the Indian giving chase; she climbed into the loft and covered herself with a lot of skins that had been placed there. The Indian climbed up, but seeing no one, departed with a malicious grunt of dissatisfaction. The squaw soon returned, leading her pony, bridled and saddled, and assisted her to mount. By this time it was dark; they started and arrived at Fort Laramie before daylight, the squaw walking all the way. After taking leave of Sally in an affectionate way, she at once started back to her cabin, not waiting for daylight. Upon her arrival at

Wapakoneta, she informed Col. Cromer, who, upon his arrival at Laramie, again took charge of her, and delivered her in safety to John Johnston, Indian Agent at Fort Piqua, remarking to him that he wanted him to be a father to the girl. He then resumed his march, as he was taking the Indians to some point in Kentucky. She lived with Mr. Johnston's family a year, perhaps, and as she was an adept in spinning, manufactured 130 pounds of wool into stocking-yarn, during three months of her stay. She then went to Mrs. Ewing's to live, and finally made her permanent home with Mr. Jesse Miller, with whom she lived until her marriage to James Kerr, in 1818; she first came to Fort Piqua in August, 1812. During their married life they had eleven children—Hanford, Hamilton, George, Margaret, Jonathan, Rebecca, William, James, John. Perry and Sally A.; seven of these children are now living, and are all persons of prominence in the community in which they live. Her husband, James Kerr, was very prosperous and accumulated quite an extensive tract of land. He died July 11, 1863, his widow (the Aunt Sally of our sketch), lives now on the old homestead.

CAPT. NEWELL KERR (deceased), was, during his lifetime, a prominent man, not only as an agriculturist, but a local politician as well; he was the only one of the name in Miami Co. that espoused the Republican cause, but his motive for doing so was no doubt a pure one. His marriage to Mrs. Martha J. Kerr was celebrated Sept. 21, 1851, and for three years they resided on the farm now owned by Joseph Conrey, on the Dayton Pike; from there they came to the beautiful farm upon which Mrs. Kerr now lives, which is appropriately named Glen Forest. Mrs. Martha Kerr is a daughter of John D. and Nancy Fowler, who came to this country in 1821, and were always prominent citizens. The death of Newell Kerr occurred July 16, 1876; in his lifetime he was a prominent Magistrate, and, during a nine-years official career, never had one of his decisions reversed; he held a commission as Captain in the Home Guards, but, when the war broke out, resigned his captaincy and enlisted in Co. L, 8th U. S. C.; he was in Hunter's memorable raid through the Shenandoah Valley, and endured many hardships and privations; he was captured by the rebels at Beverly, W. Va., and thrown into Libby Prison, the horrors of which are graphically described in the history of the civil war in America; he was exchanged after forty days' confinement, weighing 180 pounds upon entering the prison, and only ninety-eight pounds when released; this was caused by starvation alone, and the blood-curdling tales related by those who were confined in that prison pen are truly appalling; he was discharged in April, 1874, having given his life almost in the defense of his country; all their children were born before his enlistment—John F., Edward V., Rhoda, Hamilton, Lulu M., Carey F. and Carrie Evalyn; Mrs. Kerr's son, by her first husband, also enlisted, and died during his term of service; four of the children are married; Hamilton married Miss Eva Martin, of Xenia, Ohio, and manages the farm, which is beyond question the best-arranged farm in Monroe Township; the elegant residence is luxuriously furnished; everything that wealth can procure is lavishly supplied; books, music, works of art, etc., are everywhere seen in profusion; the style in which they live is not equaled, perhaps, by any family in the county. Mr. Kerr was one of the leading spirits in the Kentucky Home Grange, which was organized under his management, and he was a number of terms Master of Tippecanoe Lodge, A., F. & A. M.; he was an honorable, conscientious man, and did his whole duty as a husband and father, a neighbor and a soldier.

JAMES KERR, farmer; P. O. Troy; is the first one of his name to give us information of his family history, and Monroe Township furnishes a list of family reminiscences equal perhaps to any in the county. A long historical sketch appears of Sally Kerr, the wife of James Kerr, and the parents of Hanford, Hamilton, George, Margaret, Jonathan, Rebecca, William, James, John, Perry and Sally A. Kerr. To avoid repetition, we here state that her children are nearly all represented in the biography of this work, and Aunt Sally's sketch will explain where and when they settled in the county. James was born in 1834; his education is a good one. In 1858, his marriage to Miss Mary E. McPherson was celebrated, and they purchased

the farm upon which they now reside, in 1860. Their four sons were born and named in the following order: James M., born Jan. 15, 1859; William M., born Dec. 8, 1860; Wesley S., Nov. 13, 1865; and Albert B., born Dec. 30, 1867. Under the able management of Mr. Kerr, assisted by his sons, the farm is a source of great revenue. The boys promise to make men of substantial character and intelligence. James Kerr is an honorable and upright Mason, is now Master of Franklin Lodge, No. 14, A., F. & A. M., and also is Master of Concord Grange, No. 144; both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat in whom there is no guile; for many years he has been connected with the public schools, and is also Pike Superintendent in this district. He is a generous, hospitable host, and enjoys the confidence of every man who knows him.

PERRY KERR, farmer; P. O., Troy; is Mrs. Sally Kerr's youngest son, and has managed the home farm for many years, and the general appearance of the buildings and farm are indicative of his care and adaptation for his business; the brick residence is the first one of the kind erected in the neighborhood. Perry was married to Miss Susannah E. Kessler March 28, 1876; her father was wounded at the battle of Lexington, Ky., and died from effects of the injury. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr are the parents of Hanford W., born Feb. 8, 1867; Cora A., Jan. 29, 1869; Susannah E., Nov. 26, 1870; Alva M., Feb. 23, 1874; Sarah E., Dec. 24, 1876; and Martha A., Feb. 13, 1879. They are a splendid family of children. Through the efforts of Perry and James Kerr, the Nashville and Troy (Branch) Pike was built, which is one of the best in the township. Perry Kerr is owner of 220 acres of elegant land, which was mostly purchased by himself, and contains the principal part of the homestead; the site of the old home has never been disturbed by the plow, and is revered as "consecrated ground." Many things dear to childhood's memories are yet to be seen; the rock upon which they cracked their hickory nuts, the remains of the walnut stump that stood at the end of the porch, and three trees that were budded by different ones of the family, and since have been called by their names; the old hearth-stones, and the old chimney-place are still visible, and are the dearest objects to the family, who revere the memory of the man who did so much for them in childhood's happy hour. Aunt Sally makes her home with Perry and his amiable wife, and is now 81 years of age. Perry, like his father, is a lavish provider of the good things of earth, and follows in his political footsteps, Democratic, first, last and always.

J. A. KERR, attorney, Tippecanoe City; was born in Chambersburg, Montgomery Co., July 7, 1853, and is the son of J. T. Kerr, and a direct descendant of George Kerr, the pioneer; J. T. is a farmer by occupation; born in this township March 11, 1828, and married Feb. 10, 1851, to Matilda, daughter of Col. Westlake, an early settler; by this union he had a family of five sons and one daughter; one son died in infancy. He is the son of James and the grandson of George Kerr, who was born in the county of Kerry, Ireland, near the Lake of Killarney and the Eagle's Nest; he married Martha Newel, of the same place, and came to America with his parents just previous to the Revolutionary war, in which struggle he took a part; was one of the first settlers in Marietta, Ohio, and, in 1813 or 1814, moved to Lebanon; his father was brutally murdered by the Indians; he had six sons and one daughter. Our subject is the second child of the family; he passed his early life on the farm, attending the common school till 16, when he entered the National Normal, of Lebanon, Ohio, and attended it for two subsequent winters, where he learned the science of surveying, which he has since practiced; as early as 1868, he turned his attention to the study of law, and, in 1873, was admitted to practice in the State, and, at the age of 23, was admitted to the United States Courts; in the fall of 1873, he located in Tippecanoe, where he has since been engaged in the practice of law; he has, by careful attention to business, won the confidence and esteem of the public, and is one of the promising and energetic young attorneys of Miami Co.; in politics, he is a Democrat, and a member of the City Council. He was married, at the age of 20, to Elizabeth, daughter of Lemuel Coat, a descendant of Samuel Pearson, a pioneer; one daughter has been the issue of this union.

GEORGE KERR, farmer; P. O. Troy. The last man of the Kerr family to place on our list is as well known in this county as any man now living in it; he was a brother to Newell, John and Furnace Kerr, and it may be proper to remark that the Kerr and Miller families are the best represented in this work, and the most wealthy farmers in Monroe Township. George was born July 16, 1831; he married Miss Nancy J. Culbertson in 1853; they are the parents of Samuel H., Otto and Otho (twins); Samuel was born Oct. 18, 1856; Otto and Otho, Jan. 17, 1858; the other child died in infancy; Samuel is the husband of Miss Minnie E. Stewart, and Otto married Miss Elizabeth Northcutt. Mrs. Nancy Kerr was born March 8, 1836. Mr. Kerr owns 500 acres in this county, part of which is in Concord Township; the extreme neatness of this farm must be seen to be appreciated; evidences of wealth abound everywhere. For the past twenty-one years, he has been connected with our public schools, and his long continuance in this capacity is evidence of his good judgment; he has also been Master of Monroe Grange for the last seven years, and is one of the charter members of Coleman Commandery, K. T., No. 17; these are honors of which his children may well be proud, and gladly are these laurels incorporated in the family biography; himself and brothers are acknowledged leaders of the Democratic party in their neighborhood, and better men cannot be chosen as standard-bearers.

FURNACE KERR, farmer; P. O. Tippecanoe City. Furnace Kerr ranks high in the estimation of our people, and we are pleased to note that his father, Hamilton Kerr, came to this county in 1806, before any settlements worthy of mention were made, the wild deer, the panther and the Indian having full sway in the trackless forest, which has given way to the march of progress, until our beautiful land ranks second to none. Furnace is the youngest child of Hamilton and Rhoda Kerr, and was born on Sec. 18, Feb. 22, 1836; there were three other sons; the Pearson and Newell Kerr farms were the first ones settled upon in this township. Furnace was wedded to Miss Anna, daughter of David and Annie Skiller, of Shelby Co., Jan. 6, 1870; he was an almost confirmed bachelor, but now makes a model husband; they are the parents of Enona and Hamilton, two lovely children. The buildings upon this farm are the finest in Monroe Township, and are second to none in the county; the house is luxuriantly furnished, and everything necessary for pleasure or comfort has been procured; to say that we feel a just pride in the sons of Miami Co., would be a feeble expression compared to their industry and prosperity; the Miami Valley against the world for wealth and productiveness. Mr. Kerr is a Jacksonian Democrat, an honest man, and a member of Tippecanoe Lodge of A., F. & A. M.

MRS. ANNA KESSLER, P. O. Troy; Mr. and Mrs. Kessler were both born in this county—he Nov. 13, 1816, she March 10, 1819; she is a daughter of Solomon and Barbara Hoover, who were also born in the county—he in 1795, she in 1800; Mrs. Kessler has one brother and two sisters living—Sarah Leighton, Nancy Blue and Henry Hoover. Her marriage to Martin Kessler was celebrated on April 3, 1838, Esquire David Jenkins performing the ceremony. They had eleven children—William H. H., born Jan. 13, 1839; Susannah E., born Sept. 7, 1840; David S., born June 18, 1842; John O., born July 31, 1844; Samuel C., born March 24, 1847; Solomon W., born April 8, 1849; Sarah M., born March 7, 1851; Martha A., born Sept. 17, 1854; Martin W., born June 2, 1857; Webster P., born June 19, 1859, and Elizabeth B., born Sept. 20, 1862; all are living, and five are married. Mr. Kessler was a gallant soldier during the war of the rebellion, but died during his term of service; he was a good man, and highly respected by all who knew him; his death occurred July 23, 1863; the remains were brought home in October following, and were interred in the Wheelock Cemetery. The widow and six of the children live on the farm, which is superintended by the sons, and furnishes a good income. John, William and Samuel were also soldiers during the war of the rebellion, and were brave and daring volunteers. We remember with pride our gallant men who filled the ranks, from Miami Co., and are ever ready to do them honor.

ERNST KOETITZ, carpenter, Tippecanoe City; was born in Germany in 1830; his father, Nicholas, was a carpenter by trade, and married Mary Scholl, by whom he had thirteen children; eight still survive. Our subject, the second child of the family, was reared and schooled in his native country; at the age of 15, he learned the carpenter's trade, and has since followed it; he emigrated to America in 1859, landing in New York City, whence he came to Tippecanoe; here he engaged at once at his trade, and, in the early part of 1868, formed a partnership with the firm of Trupp, Weakley & Co.; Mr. K. is one of the industrious and enterprising citizens of Tippecanoe City, and is always found interested in matters pertaining to the welfare of the community. He is a member of the H. O. D., and of the German Lutheran Church. He has been married twice, first, in 1859, to Mary Roehling, of Germany, and, second, to Mary Schoch, of the same place, in 1876.

H. L. LEHMAN, farmer; P. O. West Milton. Henry L. Lehman is a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Miami in June, 1852; in 1854, his wedding was celebrated, he leading to the marriage altar Miss Catharine Kellar; his trade is that of a miller, and, during his early residence in this country, he followed this business; in 1856, he purchased the fine farm upon which he now resides, since which time his attention has been devoted to agriculture; they have seven children living—Daniel, Mary E., Samuel C., John, Annie, Emma and David; Henry is not living; David is the husband of Miss Alga Haines, and resides in Marshall Co., Ind.; Mr. Lehman owns 135 acres of land, and upon it is a splendid orchard, small fruits, etc., of every variety known in this climate; he has the finest sorghum mill in the county, and the best and latest improved machinery; both himself and wife belong to the "Church of God;" three terms he has held the office of School Director in his district; his sons cultivate the farm, and Mr. Lehman lives at his ease; they are surrounded with comforts on every hand, and are both good and useful members of society; he is also considered one of the best theologians belonging to his church, and is also well posted on the current topics of the day.

T. C. LEONARD, superintendent wheel-works, Tippecanoe City; was born in Covington, Miami Co., in 1850, and is the son of Joseph and Margaret Leonard; Joseph followed merchandising most of his life, his death occurring when our subject was quite small; he had four children, two of whom have died; T. C. is the youngest of the family; his boyhood and youth were passed in his native place, attending school; his business career in Covington was passed as a clerk in a dry-goods store, where he obtained that practical education which has secured him success since; he came to this place in the fall of 1876, and at once took stock in the wheel-works known as the "Ford & Co. Wheel-Works," where he has since been engaged; he has lately been made superintendent of the establishment; it is one of the most extensive factories in the county, and employs continually from seventy-five to one hundred hands, turning out from fifty to sixty sets of wheels per day; the establishment has gained a wide reputation for manufacturing the best quality of work, which is evidenced by the demand for their work being much larger than the supply; Mr. Leonard is one of the most enterprising young men of Tippecanoe, with good business sagacity. Politically, he is a Democrat; personally, affable and pleasant. He is a member of the Town Council. He was married, in 1875, to Mary, daughter of Jacob Rohrer; one son and one daughter have been the issue of this union.

YOUNG G. McCOOL, shoemaker, Fidelity; has a history of interest, and, although 75 years of age, does good work at the bench, and has followed this business for fifty-five consecutive years; he was born in 1804, in Newberry District, S. C.; his parents moved first to Savannah, Ga., thence to North Carolina, thence to Virginia, and lastly to Miami Co.; his father, James D. B. McCool, was born in 1777, and Charity Chapman, his wife, in 1781; three of his children—Young G., William and Grace Mehaffy, are now living. Young was married to his first wife, Miss Margaret Cloyde, in January, 1828; they were the parents of six-

teen children, eight of whom are living—Esther Stanfield, William, Caroline Houser, Eliza Cress, Thomas A., John A., Hannah Zimmerman and Jesse; all live in this county except Alfred and Caroline; Mrs. McCool died in 1862. During the late war, Young enlisted in Co. L, 8th O. V. C., and was honorably discharged in 1864. His marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Hepher was consummated July 20, 1867; they had no children; her death occurred in 1876, since which time Mr. McCool has been his own housekeeper; he is a jolly fellow, and dispenses his charity with a liberal hand; many a needy person has been the recipient of his bounty; he is still as sprightly as a lad of 20, and has worked in the harvest field for fifty-five consecutive years; his library is large, and he is a great reader; and last, but not least, he is a Republican, and reveres the grand principles of his party.

SAMUEL McGIFFIN, physician and surgeon, Tippecanoe City; prominent among the physicians of Tippecanoe; was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1824, and is the son of David and Nancy (Hudson) McGiffin, both of the same county. David was a farmer, and followed the pursuit of agriculture and stock-dealing throughout his active life; he still survives at the advanced age of 86 years; he had nine children, of whom the Doctor is the fifth child; he was brought up on the farm, and received his early education in the characteristic pioneer log cabin, under the usual difficulties of his day. At the age of 14, he moved with his parents to Jackson Co., and here began the study of medicine at the age of 17, under the tutorship of Dr. Kenan; he continued his studies here a few years, and then entered the practice in Berlin, and at the end of two years established himself in Allensville for ten years, and then returned to Berlin in 1860, and went to Waverly, Pike Co., where he remained till the breaking-out of the war, when he repaired to Camp Douglas, Chicago, and became surgeon of the 15th Veteran Reserve Corps, but subsequently, was placed in charge of the "Rebel Prison Ward Hospital," at the same place, where he remained until the spring of 1864, when he returned to Ohio, practicing a short time in Zanesville, and then went to Perry Co., where he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church; his eminent success in this field is attested by the fact that he took charge of a circuit in great disorder and confusion from political factions, and by much earnest labor brought it to a good condition, and added 186 members to the church. At the end of the year, he resumed his practice, and came to this county in April, 1871, where he has since successfully practiced. The Doctor feels the responsibility which his profession imposes upon him, and is conscientious and careful in the discharge of his duty. He finds his religious creed in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, with his wife, is a faithful member of the same. He was married in 1849 to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Jackson Co., Ohio. One child, who died in infancy, has been the issue of this union.

ROBERT MARTINDALE, farmer; P. O. Ginghamsburg. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch, has spent more than a half-century within sight of his present home; he was born in 1827, and his parents, John and Amy Martindale, were well known; he was born in South Carolina in 1798, and settled on Mill Creek, near Frederickstown, in 1808. Amy was born in Pennsylvania in 1806, and came to Montgomery Co. in 1818. They were married in 1823; the children were twelve in number, and eleven of them are yet living—Jesse, Elizabeth, Robert, Mary, Samuel, John, William, Stewart, Martin, Rebecca, Cynthia A. and Martha. All the children were living at the time of their parents' death. The father died in March, 1859, the mother, April 28, 1865; they were among the noted pioneers, and reared a family that are an honor to the county. Their eyes beheld the beauty of the country they loved, and their lives were the better for helping in its development. Their son Robert, was wedded to Miss Alvina Waymire in 1849. Her father is the oldest man living that was born in Butler Township, Montgomery Co. Her mother, Mary Gallihan, was born in that county, and her ancestry were from North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Martindale are parents of one child, only —Alexander G.; he was born Jan. 14, 1851, and married Miss Mary Coppock, a daughter of one of the pioneers, in 1871; they are the parents of Dora, Charles

and Samuel, bright and splendid-looking children. Mr. Robert Martindale lives like a prince; his house is a neat one, his barns and other buildings large and commodious; he owns 110 acres of land, equaling any in his neighborhood. He was a volunteer in Co. G, 147th O. V. I. during the war, having rank of 3d Sergeant. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is also a member of Coleman Commandery. As a host, he cannot be equaled in this or any other county, and his name, for honor and veracity, is without a stain.

F. C. MERKLE, harnessmaker and saddler, Tippecanoe City; was born in Auglaize Co. April, 1851; is the son of Charles T., a native of Germany, and a wagon-maker by trade; he married Ann E. Cottenberger, of Germany, by whom he had nine children, five of whom still survive. Our subject is the third child of the family, and was reared and schooled in the town of Wapakoneta, his native place; began an apprenticeship at the harness trade at the age of 14, and served some three years; he then engaged at butchering for three years, and then at railroading for three years, when in 1874 he came to Tippecanoe and began the manufacture of harness, and, by his enterprise and careful attention to business, has established a gratifying trade; he is located on North Main street, between First and Second streets, where he keeps on hand a full line of first-class stock. He took a course in the Commercial College of Dayton, Ohio, in 1871, thus acquiring a thorough business education. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and M. R. A., of Tippecanoe. He married Elizabeth Pohlkotte, of Montgomery Co., in 1873; they have a family of three children.

A. W. MILES, confectioner, grocer and Postmaster, Tippecanoe City; was born in Newton Township, this county, Nov. 27, 1839, and is the son of Wade and grandson of Jonathan Miles, one of Newton Township's first settlers. Wade was a native of same place, and a farmer by occupation; he was married twice, first to Mary Tucker, of this county, and second to Malinda Hayes, nèe Thomas; eight children were born of the first, and one child of the second marriage; a son and two daughters are dead. The subject of this sketch is the second child of the family, he was brought up on the farm, and educated in the common school. He assisted in the duties of the farm till his father's death, and one year after this, began the profession of teaching, which he continued till 1858; in the fall of 1858, he entered a dry-goods store as clerk, and continued here till the outbreak of the late rebellion, when, at the first call for troops, he responded, and entered the army as a member of the 11th O. V. I., Co. H, in which he served till the close of the war, a period of four years three months and five days; enlisted as a private and was promoted to Corps Commissary, which office he held when mustered out; participated in the hard-fought battles of second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, around Chattanooga, Atlanta campaign, besides numerous skirmishes; was with Sherman to the sea, in the campaign of South Carolina, at close of the war, and from latter place went to Washington City, and then to Louisville Ky., where he was mustered out; he returned to Tippecanoe and engaged as clerk in a dry-goods store till May, 1868, when he became clerk in the post office, and in March, 1869, received appointment as Postmaster, which position he has since filled with fidelity and satisfaction to the public. In connection with the post office, he keeps a full line of fancy groceries and confectionery. His motto is excellence in quality, integrity in transactions, low prices and quick sales. He finds his political views in the Republican party, and has frequently held the office of Township Trustee. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and M. R. A. of this place, and also a member and clerk of the Baptist Church of this place. He was married in January, 1867, to Mary C. Wesler, of this county, who died last Febuary, leaving four sons, a son and a daughter having previously died.

JOHN MILLER, grocer, Tippecanoe City; one of the well-established business men of Tippecanoe; was born in Baden, Germany, in 1834; his father, Philip, was a farmer by occupation and raised four sons and two daughters, of whom our subject was the youngest son; he was reared on a farm and schooled in his native country. He immigrated to America in 1854, landing in New York from which place he came to this, where he shortly engaged in the coopering busi,

ness ; this he followed two years and then embarked in the occupation of a baker, which, with hotel-keeping, he continued till 1875, when he engaged in the grocery trade. He is located on North Main, between First and Second streets, where he keeps on hand a full line of groceries and queensware, which he sells at lowest prices ; he is reliable and honest in all his dealings. In politics, he is a Democrat, but no politician. He has been member of the Council, and for five years of the fire department, of which he is now Treasurer, and in 1861 carried the mail from Charleston to Brandt. He married Catharine Steck, of Alsace, Germany, in 1858. Of the five children born to this union, one has died.

ALBERT MILLER, farmer ; P. O. Troy. Albert Miller was born and reared in the township in which he resides, his parents, John R. and Mary Miller, then being residents of the county. He was 20 years of age when wedded to Miss Amanda Honeyman, which event was celebrated March 25, 1852, Squire David Jenkins tying the nuptial knot ; his parents gave him one horse, a cow and a feather bed ; after farming with his father one year, he began business for himself. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Miller were the parents of nine children, of whom five are now living—Matilda J., Calista Belle, Ella D., Cora E. and Lulu M. Matilda married Lewis Schafer ; none of the others are yet married ; they are eminently fitted to adorn any position in society. Mr. Miller is a Democrat of the conservative stamp ; his wife is an excellent housekeeper ; their residence is neatly furnished, and Mr. Miller provides liberally for his family. The splendid farm of 60 acres, with the neat residence and substantial outbuildings, surrounded by forest trees, is a home as cozy as any in the township.

J. W. MILLER, farmer ; P. O. Troy ; is the eldest son of John V. and Rebecca Miller ; was born April 22, 1838. Miss Sarah A. Shoemaker, of Dayton, became his wife in 1865 ; their children were born in the following order : William A., Sept. 20, 1867 ; Asbury W., Feb. 22, 1870 ; Isaac N., Jan. 20, 1872 ; Belle, Aug. 27, 1875 ; and Jeannette R., March 17, 1878 ; they are a most interesting family of children ; Mrs. Miller is a native of Pennsylvania, and was raised in a city, but, as a farmer's wife, she can scarcely have an equal ; Mr. Miller proposes to move to Kansas in the spring of 1881, and engage with his brothers in the stock business ; Miami Co. will thus lose one of her best men, who can illy be spared ; they are both influential members of the M. E. Church, and here will their loss be felt. Mr. Miller sold his elegant farm last year, and intends investing a large part of his money in lands in Kansas. He carries with him the kindest wishes of every family in Monroe Township.

ISAIAH K. MILLER, stock-breeder ; P. O. Troy. His mother, Rebecca Kessler, was born in this county in 1813, and his father, John V. Miller, in Berkeley Co., Va., in 1803 ; he came to this county in 1832, and was married at the residence of the bride's parents, in 1834 ; David Jenkins, Esq., conducted the marriage ceremonies ; an old log cabin was the birthplace of their first children ; six of eight children born now survive—John W., Henry H., Levi S., Isaiah K., Susannah E. and Elizabeth J. ; almost the entire tract of country was then covered with heavy timber, and the pioneer was used to rough fare, and the howling of the wolves ; every year found them prospering, and Mr. Miller, at the time of his death, which occurred Sept. 17, 1878, was owner of nearly 900 acres ; Isaiah has had practical control of the farm since the age of 16, and his experience in breeding thoroughbred stock has made him famous throughout the country ; his herd has produced the finest Durhams in the county ; himself and Levi S. Miller have purchased a large tract of land in Kansas, upon which Levi resides ; they are now conducting the breeding of thoroughbred cattle on a large scale ; J. K. Miller is also partner in the steam saw-mill near his residence. His marriage to Miss Lizzie Cron was celebrated Feb. 5, 1874, in Cincinnati, Ohio ; her parents were natives of Jefferson Co., Va., but now live in this county. They are, at this time, the parents of two children—Samuel C. and Minnie V. ; Mrs. Rebecca Miller makes her home with her son Isaiah, and they have everything necessary for the promotion of comfort. The tidy house, the neatly trimmed orchard, substantial barns, etc., etc.,

give evidence of the best of management, both indoor and out; theirs is a happy and pleasant lot in life.

JOHN MILLS, farmer; P. O. Ginghamsburg; the subject of one of our most wonderful biographies, is well known in this neighborhood; his grandfather, Elias Mills, was born in 1683, and married Miss Martha Stiles; he weighed 485 pounds, and was considered not only the strongest but also the fleetest man in the world; he challenged England to produce a man who could compete with him as an athlete; a man came, and they started in a race, Elias easily coming out ahead and running backward all the while; he was killed by a kick from a horse, at the remarkable age of 140 years. John Mills was born in 1812, and was the youngest son of Richard and Martha Mills; they emigrated to Montgomery Co., in 1800; he was a blacksmith, and was of great service to the early settlers; they were the parents of Jonathan, Lydia, Rachel, Lutitia, Ira, Henry, John and Gideon; John is the only one now living of this large family. He married Miss Elizabeth Watkins, in 1836; they were the parents of twelve children, three of whom are deceased; Cerelda, Richard, Carletta, Joanna, Mahala, Sarah, David, Henry and Joseph C. are living; five are married, and live in this county; John and his wife are grandparents of twenty-one children; his farm consists of 80⅓ acres of land, which is cultivated by his sons; he is a Democrat, and has reared a family of sons who are all strong in the faith; his descendants can hereby trace their relationship to their great-grandfather, who was supposed to be the strongest man living in his time.

JACOB W. MYERS; farmer; P. O. Tippecanoe City; is a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., and was born in 1822; his parents were named Daniel and Hester Myers; his mother died when Jacob was one year old; as he grew to manhood, he learned the trade of weaving, and, in 1842, in company with some friends, emigrated to Clark Co. He engaged in weaving near Carlisle, previous to his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Shuman, which event occurred in 1850; one and a half years after the marriage, Mrs. Myers died, also their infant daughter, Magdalena. He continued weaving in winter and farming in summer, until his marriage to Miss Sarah Mott, in 1855; they are the parents of ten children, of whom Mary J. and Lilly F. are deceased. Daniel is the husband of Miss Mary Gottschall, and has two children—George Arthur and Bertha Estella; William, Eunice L., Otho P., Calista E., Jacob W., Sarah E. and Charles are now living with their parents, and form an interesting family. Jacob is a prosperous farmer and generous provider; has always voted the Republican ticket; his wife and daughters are excellent housekeepers.

LUCINDA NEAL; P. O. Fidelity; is the widow of a man well known in this county, and their names are worthy of remembrance; they were born in Monroe Township in 1808, and have always lived near their birth-place; Mrs. Neal's parents were married in Tennessee, and emigrated to Miami Co. in 1807; their names were Francis and Jemima Million; they were the parents of five children, of whom William Jester and the worthy lady whose name heads this sketch are yet living; they are among the eldest settlers now living in the county. Lucinda was wedded to William Neal in 1828, and they were blest with seven children—Melinda, Phœbe, Matilda, Annie, Israel, Francis and Henry; four of these are married; Mr. Neal was 66 years of age at the time of his death, and left a large estate; he was a very prominest man, being Township Trustee and School Director a number of times; he was a cordial supporter of everything that tended toward advancement, both morally and socially. Mrs. Neal owns 120 acres in her own right, and all her children have nice farms; the home place is a lovely spot, and is carefully looked after; the neat house near the old homestead belongs to one of the sons, and is one of the most tasteful residences in that part of the township. Mrs. Neal leaves her children a birthright of honesty and sociability.

GEORGE P. NISWONGER, farmer; P. O. Troy. George P. Niswonger was born in Preble Co., Ohio, June 25, 1845; his father, John Niswonger, being a native of Ohio, and his wife, Lydia Rhinehart, of Virginia; their marriage was celebrated in 1838, and they were the parents of eight children—William, Amanda, John M.,

David A., George P. (was born June 25, 1845), next came Joseph E., Christian S, and Melinda A., born Oct. 8, 1852; she is the wife of Franklin Slack, and mother of three children, John, Ida and Lydia. George and Melinda are the only children now living of the numerous family of John and Lydia Niswonger. George married Miss Margaret Clawson, Feb. 4, 1875; they are the parents of two bright little girls—Lydia J. and Clara E. The old folks reside with them, and the old gentleman is a jolly Democrat of the Jacksonian type, and his son has the principles of the party deeply instilled in his nature. During the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in the U. S. Navy, under command of Admiral Porter, of the Mississippi Squadron. He participated in several bloody engagements, was never wounded while on duty, and was honorably discharged in December, 1864. As a farmer he is very successful. The family library is large and well read. This family is highly respected, and lives in good style on a farm near Troy.

SAMUEL PEARSON, farmer; P. O. Tippecanoe City; is a representative of that branch of the Pearson family who can trace their ancestry to the landing of the Mayflower, three brothers coming on that vessel, one going to South Carolina, one stopping in New Jersey, the other in Pennsylvania. Samuel is a descendant of the South Carolina branch, and was born in 1820, within a half-mile of where he now lives. His parents, Enoch and Rosanah Pearson, were the parents of twelve children, six of whom are now living, Samuel, Margery Mahala, Ruth, Hirzah, Pemberton and Enoch. All live in this county except Mahala and Ruth. Samuel was married to Miss Sarah Enyeart, Oct. 28, 1849; they are the parents of three sons—Silas G., Leroy and Webster. Silas was married to Miss Matilda B. Patterson. Mr. Pearson is comfortably located on a nice farm of 60 acres, is a member of the Christian Church, an ardent temperance man, a good Republican, and also a member of Tippecanoe Lodge, A., F. & A. M. and Franklin Chapter, No. 24, R. A. M. He is well acquainted with all the facts and incidents detailed in full in this history.

MISS MARY PEARSON, Tippecanoe City. Miss Mary Pearson is a daughter of Benjamin and Ruth Pearson; they were among the first settlers, Samuel, the father of Benjamin, coming to Monroe Township in 1804; he was born Aug. 27, 1796, and his wife, Ruth Pegg, Dec. 9, 1795; he died May 26, 1875, and his wife in June of the same year; they were, at that time, the oldest living couple in the township, and, during their long wedded life, were separated only five weeks; hand in hand, they journeyed down the hillside of life, always loving and encouraging each other; they reared a family of four children—Sarah, Esther, Valentine and Mary; the two latter are still living. Mary is the owner of the home farm, which she has rightly named "Wilderness Home;" she has reared, from infancy, her sister Sarah's only daughter; she is an intelligent lady, and, in her neighborhood, there are none more universally respected than Mary Byrkett; she was born in 1856. Miss Pearson lives very comfortably, and the home she loves is hers by birthright; she is an estimable lady, and we are glad to give her the place she deserves in the biography of her township. Benjamin Pearson was a native of South Carolina, and his wife's grandfather was one of the first settlers in that State, coming as early as 1680. There are few families that can trace their genealogy further back than those of the Pearson name.

JOHN M. PEARSON, apiarist; P. O. Troy; the eldest son of Rachel (Moore) and Aaron Pearson, was born Oct. 21, 1831; he had three brothers and one sister—George W., Eli W., Christopher C. and Sarah A.; John, Eli and Christopher are yet living; George was for eight years a soldier in the United States Regular Army, and fought during the war of the rebellion, and was in several of the hardest-fought battles of the war; he died in December, 1872, and his name is recorded among those of our gallant soldiers who defended the cause they loved. John's parents came from South Carolina in 1804 and settled near where Frederickstown now stands. John M. was married to Miss Harriet Russell Feb. 19, 1857; she was a daughter of Tamar and Isaac Russell, and was born March 16, 1835; they have no children. John M. Pearson purchased the farm upon which he now resides in 1873; it is in a high

state of cultivation; for the past year he has been engaged in getting under way an apiary, which promises to be a lucrative business; he has facilities for manufacturing his own hives, and has a large number filled with bees; he is a Republican of the radical sort; he and his wife belong to the Christian Church, and are also members of Monroe Grange. During the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. G, 147th O. V. I., and acquitted himself with honor.

ELI PEARSON, Sr., farmer; P. O. Tippecanoe City; is well known in the county, and perhaps there is no one who is so well skilled in all branches of mechanism as himself, who never served an apprenticeship; his parents were Samuel and Mary Pearson, whose maiden name was Coats; her parents were among the first settlers in this township, and are mentioned in this history; they were the parents of eleven children, four are living—Henry, aged 82; Hiram, 80; Sampson, 70 and Eli, 62, their united ages amounting to 294 years. Eli was married to Miss Rebecca Mooney, daughter of Sarah and John J. Mooney, Oct. 15, 1837; they were the parents of Joseph J., Mary J., Benjamin S., Martha A. and William H.; Mary is the wife of G. K. Westlake, and Joseph married Miss Phœbe Stewart; Mrs. Pearson died Jan. 14, 1854. His marriage, to Hannah Julien, was celebrated April 15, 1856; they have two sons, Sylvanus E. and Warren J. Among the relics of olden times, in possession of Mr. Pearson, are a wooden clamp to catch wild hogs, made by his father in 1804, which is now as strong and efficient as ever; a mirror, that was made in 1680, and has been in the possession of his ancestry two centuries; and a wagon, built by his father in South Carolina, in 1799, that carried them to this county from that State, was used in transportation of supplies for the army in 1812, and was driven by his brother Benjamin; it has been used by every son of his father's family until he could buy himself one, and is now used for heavy work on the farm. His son Joseph enlisted during the war in Co. A, 11th O. V. C., under command of Maj. O'Farrell; his battalion was ordered to the frontier, and guarded the United States mail during the war; he was honorably discharged in 1865, having passed through the whole campaign without a wound. Mr. Pearson is one of the most social men in the county, and, with his wife as hostess, there cannot be a more inviting place to visit. The products of her dairy cannot be excelled in the State of Ohio. The finest spring in the county bubbles from a fissure in the rocks, and, passing through the dairy room, furnishes water enough to supply all the stock bred in the State. The beautiful spring-house was planned and built by Mr. Pearson, the stones of which were squared and laid with his own hands; the tasteful appearance of everything shows his skill and energy. He is a member of Coleman Commandery, No. 17. They are both professed Christians, he being a member of the Christian, and she of the Baptist, Church. His farm of 160 acres is a beautiful one, and is well tilled. His son, Benjamin, was also a soldier in the late war, enlisting in Co. G, 147th O. V. I.; he died in 1867. Mr. Pearson was a member of the Board of Education for thirty-nine consecutive years.

ELI PEARSON, Jr., farmer; P. O. Tippecanoe City; represents one of the oldest men in Monroe Township, his grandfather, Samuel Pearson, emigrating to this township in 1806; Hiram, the father of Eli, Jr., was born in 1800, and was married to Elizabeth Jenkins in 1824, according to the forms of the Quaker Church, and their marriage certificate is now in possession of his son; they are quaint old documents, and are signed by all the wedding guests; three of that large number are yet living, and are the oldest persons living in the county; their children were seven in number, four of whom are living—Jesse, Rosanna, Eli and Elizabeth; Jesse is living in Indiana; Hiram's wife died in 1857, and his home is made with his son Eli, who lives on the home farm. Eli was married, in 1852, to Miss Nancy, daughter of Noah and Florentine Pearson, whose maiden name was Siddons; their children number five, and are all living; their names are Mary E., Alva Y., George W., Luetta F. and Jennie; the eldest daughter, Mary, is the wife of James Counts. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson are members of the Christian Church, and of Kentucky Home Grange. Mr. Pearson is a member of Franklin Chapter, No. 24, and is also

Master of Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 174, A., F. & A. M. There are 80 acres in the home farm, which is highly cultivated; himself and lady are a genial couple, and enjoy a large acquaintance in the county; his father is still living, is hale and hearty, and is now absent, having taken a trip to Indiana.

ROSANNA PEARSON; P. O. Tippecanoe City. Every one in this vicinity is well acquainted with the lady named, and will read this brief sketch with interest; aside from the fact of her being the eldest pioneer now living in the township, she is mentally well gifted, and can tell of incidents that happened long ago; Rosanna Pearson has furnished considerable material for the Monroe Township history; she is the oldest lady now living in the township, and has a remarkable memory; she was born in South Carolina in 1797, and is now 82 years of age; she has a sister, Mrs. Margaret Ingle, who lives in Indiana, and is 93 years of age. Her father, Robert McClure, was a Captain in the Revolutionary war; his wife's maiden name was Mary Buffington; they emigrated to Ohio in 1806. Rosanna was married to Enoch Pearson in 1815; they have six children living—Samuel, Enoch (the youngest child), Mahala Gates, Ruth Reisensaign, Tirzah Pemberton and Mrs. Margery Jenkins, who has given a great deal of information for this work; Rosanna's husband died in 1860. When Robert McClure first settled in Shelby Co., there were no neighbors but Indians, and during the war of 1812, they moved to Fort Piqua; Rosanna gave the Indians who murdered Gerard, Dilbone and his wife, their dinner, the next day after the murder was committed; they had scarcely finished their meal when their pursuers arrived, hunting them; during one winter, Rosanna killed twenty-two coon, six wolves, two deer and one panther, with her rifle; she was a woman of much energy, and deserves to live long in the minds of the settlers of Miami Co.; Miss Alice Brown is her housekeeper, and makes her home with the old lady, whom we leave in excellent health.

WILLIAM L. PENCE, farmer; P. O. Ginghamsburg; is a man of much influence in his neighborhood; his farm, adjoining the pleasant little village of Ginghamsburg, is highly improved, and is a cozy, homelike place. William was born in Champaign Co. in 1821; his parents, Reuben and Annie Pence, coming to this county in 1835; they settled first in Champaign Co. in 1804; they had six children—Ocey, Phœbe, Mary, Annie, Rhoda J. and William L.; his grandparents both lived to the extraordinary age of 104 years. William was married to Miss Harriet Rudy in 1848. They were the parents of one son, Joseph B. Mrs. Pence died in 1849, and Joseph in 1863. In 1851, Mr. Pence was married to Miss Barbara Rudy; they are the parents of five children—Harriet T., Alfred F., Mary Annetta, William H. and Daisy P. Harriet is the wife of J. F. Kerr, and is the mother of Guy and William Newell Kerr. Alfred married Miss Ella Stoher, and Mary is the wife of John F. Eidemiller. The children are all well educated, and Alfred has been engaged in teaching. W. L. Pence was elected Justice of the Peace in 1867, and served two terms; for twenty-three years, he has been connected with the School Board, which is a good record in itself. Both himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He has been Township Trustee for four years; he votes the Republican ticket, and is one of the most genial of men; he has also been connected with the ministry for fourteen years, and has done much for the cause he loves.

JOHN H. REICHEL, grocer, Tippecanoe City; was born in Germany, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Sept. 23, 1828, and is the son of J. G. and Mary E. (Weil) Reichel, the former a practical farmer, who had a family of eight children, six of whom he reared; he is still living at the age of 74 years. Our subject was the oldest child, and the only one who emigrated to America; he was inured to farm labor, and educated in the common schools; in 1852, he came to this country, making his first permanent location at Sandusky City, Ohio, where he engaged in farm work over one year; in the fall of 1853, took a trip to New Orleans as a steward on a boat, and, while in the latter city, he fell sick, and, after recovering, returned to Cincinnati, where he had a relapse and lay in the hospital for some time; after recovering, he found himself unable to go at hard labor, and almost

penniless; with his little money he purchased some notions and embarked in the peddling business, which he continued six years with eminent success; he then located at Foster's Crossing, Warren Co., Ohio, and engaged with marked success for five years, when he went to Springboro, and in 1876, came to Tippecanoe, where he has since been engaged in the grocery trade; he keeps on hand gents' furnishing goods also; Mr. Reichel is thoroughly acquainted with his business, and reliable; honesty and integrity are his ruling principles in all actions. He has been married twice; first in September, 1859, to Ethlinda Miller, who died in 1866, and again to Hannah A. Cartwright. He had one child, now dead, by his first wife, and four children by the second union.

B. F. RHODEHAMEL, manufacturer, Tippecanoe; one of the enterprising and well-established business men of Tippecanoe; was born near Sydney, Shelby Co., Ohio, in 1843, and is the son of Jacob and Julia R., the former of Pennsylvania and the latter of Dayton, Ohio. Jacob was a farmer by occupation, and came to this State when a young man; his death occurred about twenty-seven years ago, and that of his devoted wife, August, 1878. They had a family of four sons and four daughters, all growing up to maturity; one son and two daughters have died; the son died in the service of late civil war; was a member of the 57th O. V. I. Our subject was the youngest son, and was reared and schooled in his native county; followed farming till 18 years old, when he came to this county, locating in Piqua, where he embarked in the wholesale notion business. This he continued with gratifying results for fifteen years, and then moved to Tippecanoe, where he has since been engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil and flour. With his brother he holds the largest stock interest in the "Grape Sugar Co.," lately organized in Tippecanoe. Mr. R. is a successful and reliable business man, and has the confidence and esteem of the public. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic Order, Royal Arcanum and M. E. Church. He was married, June 11, 1873, to Angie, daughter of Dr. Harrison, of Covington, Ohio.

JACOB ROHRER, farmer, etc.; P. O. Tippecanoe City. Of the citizens of Miami County, none are more worthy of notice than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1815, and is the son of Christian Rohrer, who was born on the same farm that our subject was, as was his grandfather, Christian. A brother died on the same farm, November, 1878, at the age of 86, which ended a family ownership in the land that had been existing over 150 years, the place having been deeded to a member of the family by one of Wm. Penn's agents. The father of our subject passed his entire life on his farm, his death occurring June 22, 1825, the first to die in a family of eleven. He had nine children, all reared to maturity. He was married to Maria Farrer, who lived to the advanced age of 83 years. Our subject was raised on a farm, and early taught the art and dignity of farm labor; the pursuit of agriculture has been his chief occupation, in which he has taken a great interest and been eminently successful. In May, 1835, he immigrated to Ohio, locating four miles east of Dayton, where he remained seven years, and then moved to his present place, near Tippecanoe City, which place he had purchased June 23, 1837, of Joseph Jones, who had entered it. On this farm he moved March 1, 1842. Besides farming, he is largely identified with various manufacturing interests of the county; he owns a controlling interest in the "Wheel Works" of Tippecanoe; has an interest in the "Grape Sugar Co.," recently organized in the same place, and also the "Troy Spring Wagon and Wheel Works," and the "Spiker Wagon Works," at Piqua. Formerly an Old Line Whig, he became identified with the Republican party at its organization, and has ardently supported it since. Although no politician, but few persons have filled so many positions of honor and trust as Mr. R. In 1857 or 1858, he was elected County Commissioner, and subsequently re-elected, serving six years. He is now filling his third term as Land Appraiser of Monroe Township; was fifteen years a Director in Troy Bank, and for four or five years has been Vice President. He is a Director in the Fireman's Insurance Co., of Dayton, Ohio, and a Trustee of the Knoop Children's Home, of Elizabeth Township. The duties of all these posi-

tions he has discharged with fidelity and satisfaction to the public. He has, perhaps, settled more estates than any man in the county. He is one of the most enterprising of men, and is found identified with whatever promotes the welfare of the community; careful in all business affairs, strictly honest, and possessing more than an ordinary foresight, he is one whose judgment in public matters is highly respected. He was married, Dec. 25, 1838, to Elizabeth Kendig, of Lancaster Co., Penn. One son and two daughters have been the issue of this union.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, farmer; P. O. Troy; is the son of Isaac Russell, who was born in 1799, and came to Miami Co. as early as 1806. He was married in 1822, to Tamar Mendenhall, whose parents were natives of North Carolina, in which State she was also born; they settled on the farm now owned by John Westlake, and entered a quarter-section adjoining; they had nine children, seven are living—Samuel, our subject, Joseph, Rachel, Rosanna, Oliver, Harriet and Tamar; Ruth and Isaac are dead. Samuel grew up on the farm, and was ever an honest, vigorous lad. At the age of 21, he was wedded to Miss Harriet Franklin; they commenced housekeeping, and have always lived on part of the land originally entered by his father; their children are named Louisa, Margaret A., John F., Mary J., Isaac N., Samuel L. and Jesse M.; Louisa and John are not living; Mary J. is the wife of James H. Snavely; Margaret wedded Jacob A. Cain. Mr. Russell is one of our substantial men, and lives in a style commensurate with his means; his wife died Aug. 1, 1880; she was a noble woman, whose loss will be deeply felt, not only by her husband and children, but by the entire neighborhood. Isaac Russell was wedded to Miss Frances J. Curtis; Mr. Russell was born Nov. 17, 1822, and his wife Jan. 30, 1824, in Warren Co., Ohio; they were a model pair, and the children should ever feel a just pride in having an ancestry who were ever foremost in promoting all that pertained to honesty and morality.

JAMES S. SAYLOR, retired farmer; P. O. Tippecanoe City; an early settler of the county, was born in Bethel Township Jan. 15, 1827; his parents were Jacob and Rachel (McPherson) Saylor, the former born in Virginia, near Harper's Ferry, and the latter in this State. Jacob died in January, 1859, at the age of 80; his father, Jacob, was of German birth, and was brought to this country when only 4 years old; he moved to Ohio with his family in 1800, or previous, and halted for a short time in Montgomery Co., and then moved on up the Miami to Bethel Township, where his death occurred at the advanced age of 94 years; two of his children, Jacob and Philip, in the fall of 1800, in their early manhood, pioneered their way up the Miami and entered one-half section of land in Bethel Township, and moved on it the following spring with their father; here Jacob began with an unyielding determination to hew out a home in the wilderness, bearing with fortitude the privations and hardships of pioneer life; he had six sons and six daughters, only four of whom still survive. Our subject was the eleventh child, and his life has been that of a farmer; the experiences of his boyhood and youth were those of most any farmer boy at that time; his education was obtained in the characteristic pioneer log schoolhouse, and consequently was much limited; he lived on his birthplace till 8 years ago, when he moved to Tippecanoe City; he now owns and operates one-half the homestead; he finds his political views in the Republican party, and, although no political aspirant, he was elected in October, 1871, to the office of County Commissioner, the duties of which he faithfully and satisfactorily discharged. He was married, March 31, 1853, to Jealy Dye, of this county, a descendant of early settlers, her grandfather, Stephen Dye, being among the first settlers of the county; one daughter, Lillie, has been born to this union, who became the wife of Dr. Sterrett, of Troy, and died Feb. 9, 1875.

GEORGE SMITH, farmer and manufacturer; P. O. Tippecanoe; is one of the prominent citizens and well-established business men of Tippecanoe; born in England, in Lincolnshire, in 1816; he is the son of William and Mildred Smith, who subsequently emigrated to America; they had seven children. George received no education but what he acquired by his own exertions and close observation throughout life. In 1838, he emigrated to this country, landing in New York City,

then went to Dayton, Ohio, by steamer, canal-boat and wagon; he worked as a laborer at Greenville Falls a short time, and then entered a distillery east of Dayton; he engaged at this in the vicinity of Dayton, as a laborer, for about five years, and then at merchandising at Fairfield, Ohio, for sixteen months, when he, with his brother-in-law, leased and operated for three years the distillery, flouring and saw-mill at Greenville Falls; subsequently for two years they operated a distillery at Casstown, where, in 1852, they erected the first one in this place; then built a flour and oil mill, which he operated for some eight or nine years; he then turned his attention to farming, which he has since engaged in; he is now President of and a stockholder in the "Grape Sugar Company," of this place, which was recently organized, with a capital stock of $50,000; he has frequently held offices of trust in township and town, as Corporation and Township Treasurer for many years, member of School Board, City School Treasurer, etc. He is a self-made man. When he arrived at Dayton, in 1838, he had only a sixpence in his pocket, but his energy, industry and business sagacity have won for him a place among the foremost business men of the county. He has done much for the improvement of the city, and is identified with all measures of public interest. He is a Republican in politics, and, with his wife, a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of the A., F. & A. M. fraternity. He has been married twice, first to Miss Jane Smith, in 1839, who died Oct. 14, 1877. His second wife was Sarah E. Galloway née Bennett. One child, now dead, was the issue of this latter union.

JOHN SMITH, farmer; P. O. Ginghamsburg; is a prominent farmer of Monroe Township, whose father was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., and came to this county in 1835. Elizabeth Whitehead, his wife, was born in Montgomery Co., about 1805, and they were married in 1821; they were the parents of Susannah, Jacob, Mary, Esther, John, Solomon, Samuel, Elizabeth and Elvira. John was born in Montgomery Co., in 1827, and he has always followed the occupation of farming. He was wedded to Eve Yount, in 1847; they had two children—Catharine E. and Ira Y. Smith. His second marriage was celebrated in 1855, Miss Mary Eidemiller being the lady of his choice; their children are George J., John H., Alexander D., Elizabeth, Peter E., Mary J., Ida, Esther and Lillie M., and Jacob, Catharine and Ira are married and reside in Montgomery Co. Mr. Smith is a prominent local politician, and is a thoroughbred Democrat. He commenced life with a small capital, and by honesty and industry owns a farm of 264 acres of elegant land. His home and its surroundings are of the substantial kind, characteristic of democracy, and stamp him as one of our most practical men.

ROBERT TEN EICK, farmer, Tippecanoe City; he is a son of Henry Ten Eick, and was born in Bethel Township in 1843; he was raised on the farm, and passed his youth and boyhood in the country; he came with his parents to Tippecanoe City, in 1865, where he has since lived; he moved to his present fine residence, April 1, 1880, where he has a neat home, surrounded with all the comforts of life; he is physically disabled, but superintends a farm in Bethel Township. He was married November, 1877, to Lizzie Smith, a native of Montgomery Co.

WILLIAM B. TEN EICK, farmer; P. O. Tippecanoe City; the son of Henry Ten Eick, was born in this county in 1834; he was brought up on the farm and educated in the common school; he lived at home till the age of 20, when he went to Wyandot Co., and took charge of his father's stock-farm, which he operated for four years, he then returned to the homestead, where he remained engaged in agricultural pursuits till last December, when he moved to his present fine residence in Tippecanoe. In 1864, he enlisted in the United States service, and served as a Sergeant in the 147th O. N. G.; he is a Republican, in politics, and finds his religious creed in the Baptist Church; he is also a member of the patrons of Husbandry. He married, in 1858, Louisa Kiser, of Indiana; of the five children born to this union, only one, a son, still survives.

HENRY TEN EICK, retired farmer; P. O. Tippecanoe City; one of the earliest settlers and prominent citizens of Miami Co.; he comes from a vigorous and long-lived family; his paternal grandparents were Hollanders; he was born in

Somerset Co., N. J., Aug. 14, 1802, and is the son of Matthew and Cornelia (Post) Ten Eick; the former born May 4, 1764, in the same county as our subject; his father, Henry, came from Holland in an early day, and settled in New Jersey; he served as a Captain under Gen. Washington, in the struggle for American Independence, and was a brave man; he participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and others; he survived to the advanced age of 86 years, and had seven sons and one daughter; the daughter married Benjamin J. Hayes, the celebrated New York detective; Matthew was the seventh son, and, according to the old superstitious belief that the seventh son was endowed with extraordinary curative powers, he was educated for the medical profession, and practiced medicine to some extent through life; though quite young, he participated in the war of 1776, and was 1st Lieutenant of a New Jersey company. He married Cornelia Post April 9, 1796, who was born Jan. 4, 1771, in New Jersey; Matthew emigrated to Ohio in the fall of 1812, making the trip by team; he located in Montgomery Co., near the present site of Miamisburg; here he erected his rude log cabin, and began pioneer life; he soon purchased a farm, and, with unflagging industry and perseverance, established a permanent home, where he passed the remainder of his active life, the latter eight years of his life being passed in Bethel Township, Miami Co., with our subject; he died at the age of nearly 90 years, April, 1853, and his wife in May, 1849; he had four sons and one daughter; Matthew, his youngest son, went to Iowa early, and with Gov. Lucas, laid out Iowa City, and his oldest daughter was the first child born in the place. Our subject was the third son, and his early life was that of a pioneer; the hardships and privations of which developed a vigorous constitution and a fine physique; in the fall of 1821, he teamed to Ft. Wayne, Ind., where he first met and made the acquaintance of Col. Johnston, with whom he was an intimate friend ever after; in the spring of 1822, he moved to Shelby Co., on a farm, where he began a career as a farmer, land and stock-dealer, and which has been marked with signal success, due to his unusual foresight as a business man, his industry and economy; he remained six years in Shelby Co., and then removed to Bethel Township, Miami Co., and in 1865, came to his present place in Tippecanoe City; while in Shelby Co., he lived a neighbor to Col. Johnston; he began life with small financial means, and, by his unflagging industry and business sagacity, has amassed a large fortune; he has 1,440 acres of land in one tract, lying in the horseshoe bend of Honey Creek, Bethel Township, all under the best of improvement; he also owns "the model" farm of Central Ohio, of 1,000 acres, for which he has been offered $60,000, and a few years ago paid the largest real estate tax in the county; when the Wyandot reservation of Ohio was sold, he purchased 2,700 acres of the land, and afterward disposed of it in two tracts at a great profit; he has been equally successful in stock-dealing, and has established a wide reputation as a dealer in fine horses, his judgment in the selection of horses being regarded as par excellence; while buying horses in Kentucky, he became acquainted with Henry Clay, at whose house he frequently dined, and one time, to convince Clay that the farming implements of the Miami Valley were far ahead of those of Kentucky, expressed him a patent Wilmington plow, which he much appreciated, and afterward sold him what he said was the finest horse he ever owned; during the late war, he took large Government contracts to furnish mules, and among the many hundreds which he supplied, so well had he selected them, not one was rejected by the Government Inspector; he is now 78 years old, with his mental and physical powers remarkably well preserved; coming from a stock of "Old-Line Whigs, he naturally became a Republican at the organization of the party. He was married, May 30, 1821, to Eleanor, daughter of William P. and Mary Barkalow; she was born Nov. 19, 1803; their golden wedding was celebrated May 30, 1871, with many guests and valuable gifts; of the six sons and four daughters born to them, three sons and three daughters have died.

AARON F. THOMAS, farmer; P. O. Troy; is one of our prominent men, and was born in Concord Township June 12, 1836; his vocation mainly being that of a farmer, he has for the past sixteen years (during the winter months) been

engaged in teaching vocal music. His father, Samuel Thomas, was born in Kentucky, Feb. 24, 1790, and came to this county in 1805 ; his neighbors were Indians, of whom the nearest was the noted chief, Kilbuck, who figured prominently in the war of 1812. At one time his father sold this chief some whisky, and Samuel carried it to him. Kilbuck became intoxicated ; his son and Samuel were wrestling, and, as Samuel appeared to be getting the better of him, the chief became very angry, attempting to kill him ; Samuel's life was saved only by his fleetness of foot. During the war of 1812, he helped capture both this noted chief and his son, which was a great degradation in their estimation. His wife, Elizabeth Gearheart, was born in Virginia May 15, 1796 ; she came this county in 1812, and they were married Dec. 26, 1815, and settled near Troy. Their outfit consisted of two knives and forks, two plates, and tin cups to match ; their furniture consisted of two puncheon stools, a board being mortised in one for a back, which was used by Mrs. Thomas in spinning ; all their clothing was manufactured by her skillful fingers. They were the parents of Silas A., Maria, John M., Charlotta, Charles and Aaron F. Thomas, all of whom are living. Samuel was a plasterer by trade, and worked at the business for more than a half-century, plastering the first house in Troy, and also the first one in the county. He owned 160 acres of land, and was on the pension list of the old veterans of the war of 1812 ; his death occurred in July, 1878, at the advanced age of 88 years. Aaron F. Thomas was first married to Miss Belle McCain ; they had three children—Harry E., Edgar S. and Frankie, who died in infancy. Mr. Thomas enlisted in the navy, during the war of the rebellion, under Commodore Farragut ; he was discharged in June, 1864 ; soon after his return, his wife died ; his health was much injured in the service, but he is now nearly recovered. His marriage with Miss Susan Patty was celebrated November, 1865 ; he resided on the Thomas home farm until 1879, when he purchased a farm of his father-in-law, Enoch Patty. Mr. Thomas has built a fine residence and barn upon it, and now lives at his ease. They have four children living, viz., Lizzie, Lucella, Omer and Mary. His wife's father, Enoch Patty, was born in 1815 ; he was married to Miss Catharine Kessler in March, 1841 ; her parents, John B. and Susan Kessler, also being pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Patty were the parents of seven children, six of whom are now living. His first wife was Miss Curtis, by whom one son, William H. Patty, was born. Enoch is one of the wealthy farmers of this county, and his honorable dealings for a long period of years, have greatly endeared him to the people. Since his wife's death, in 1875, his daughters have kept house for him. We cannot hope to have him long with us, as he is afflicted with an incurable disease, but we wish to put his name on record among the first families of the county.

CHARLES TRUPP, contractor, builder and manufacturer, Tippecanoe City ; one of the well-established business men of Tippecanoe ; was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1833, and is the son of George and Caroline Trupp, both now deceased. George was a contractor and builder, and carried on the business quite extensively. Our subject was educated in the common schools of his native country, and from the age of 16 to 18 he took a thorough course in architecture, having, outside of this obtained valuable experience and instruction in his profession, under the direction of his father ; at the age of 18, he immigrated to this country, landing in New York City, April 7, 1851, where he engaged at carpentering for one year ; he then came direct to Tippecanoe, and followed his occupation for four years, and the three subsequent years had charge of the machinery in Chaffee's distillery ; he then began contracting and building, which he continued until the outbreak of the late rebellion, when he responded to Lincoln's first call for troops, enlisting in the 10th O. V. I., and in 1862 in the 94th O. V. I., in which regiment he served till the close of the war, participating in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Atlanta campaign and with Sherman in his march to the sea, sharing in all the hardships of that journey. After his discharge, he returned to Tippecanoe and purchased a one-third interest in the sash and blind factory with which he has been connected, and since 1867 as

the principal member of the firm. Since 1877, the firm has been known under the style of Trupp, Weakley & Co. (see card in directory). Their firm is the largest of the kind on the D. & M. R. R. from Dayton to Toledo, and by their integrity and careful attention to business, they have built up a large and increasing trade, and enjoy the reputation of being first-class workmen. Mr. Trupp is the largest established manufacturer of Tippecanoe, and one of its most enterprising men; he is found identified with whatever pertains to the welfare of the community. He is a Republican in politics, and has had his share of offices of honor and trust; has been a member of the Town Council for twelve years, was Township Trustee for five years, has been for five years a member of City School Board, a member of band since its organization in 1858, and is Chief of the Fire Department. He is a member of the following orders: A., F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and D. O. H. Mr. Trupp has been twice married, first, in 1853, to Caroline Barth, of Germany, who died in 1864, leaving two sons and one daughter—one son, Herman, died after reaching manhood. His second marriage was with Clara Falke, of Montgomery Co., in 1865, to whom have been born one son and two daughters.

ROBERT WEAVER, wagon manufacturer, Tippecanoe City; was born in 1818 in Bethel Township, where he passed half his life, and with the exception of a five-years residence in Dayton, Ohio, he has lived a life-time in this county; Peter Weaver, his father, was a native of Maryland, and one of the pioneers of Miami Co., locating in Bethel Township several years previous to the present century; his mother, Jane Ross, a native of Pennsylvania, came down the Ohio with her parents, by flat-boat, soon after the Northwest Territory was opened up to civilization; they pioneered their way up to the present site of Franklin Co., where they entered land under Symmes' purchase; the Rosses were pioneers of this county, and are noted for their adventures with the Indians, one Taff being a captive among them for twenty-seven years. Peter Weaver was married twice, and had three sons and one daughter by the first, and two sons and one daughter by the second union; our subject was the oldest child of the second marriage; at the age of 11, he was apprenticed to the trade of coverlet weaver, and served a term of seven and one-half years; then he learned the trade of wagon and cradle maker, which he has since continued, a period of forty-one years; he is now located on Second, between Main and Dow streets, Tippecanoe City, where he has been for three years. He enjoys the reputation of a first-class workman, and is a much-respected citizen. His political inclinations are with the Republican party, with which he has been identified since its organization. He was married Jan. 9, 1843, to Antimus Fitton, of English descent, and a native of Cincinnati; of the four sons and six daughters born to this union, three sons and one daughter are dead. We find the spirit of patriotism strongly manifested in the Weaver family. Peter, the father, was a Revolutionary soldier, and two of his sons, by first marriage, John and Peter, were soldiers in the war of 1812; Milton, a son of our subject, enlisted when quite a boy in the late war, as a member of the 74th O. V. I.; he enlisted in October, 1861; in September, 1864, he fell dead, pierced by the enemy's bullet, while at his post of duty as color-bearer of regiment, in the battle of Jonesboro, Tenn.

S. S. WELLS, farmer; P. O. Ginghamsburg. S. S. Wells is quite a noted man in this county, and his ancestry dates back early in the county's history; his grandparents emigrated to this county in 1816, and settled near Ginghamsburg; they had six children—William, Levi, Silas, Martha, Willie and John W.; none are now living; Silas was the father of the man whose name heads this sketch, and married Miss Alesa Skinner in North Carolina; afterward moved to Virginia, and finally came, together with all the Wells family, to this county. They were the parents of the following children—Thomas, Richard, William, Samuel S., John, Daniel, Robert, Levi, and two other sons who died in infancy; their daughters were Martha J. and Sarah Isabella; all are living except Richard and Daniel; the farm where Hitzman now lives was the one settled by the Wells family in 1816. Samuel S. Wells married Miss Caroline Lavy, in 1842; their children are Harriet, Matilda, Emily, Margaret,

Evaline and Martha E.; all except Emily are living; Mr. Wells is a very prominent man, and is quite a local politician, being an ardent Democrat, a Granger, and Township Trustee. Both himself and wife are members of the Disciples Church; for fifty-nine years he has been a resident of Miami Co., and the vast improvements to him seem almost magical; very few of the pioneers are now living who first settled the Miami Valley, but Mrs. Sarah Brooks, an aunt of Mr. Wells, can almost claim that distinction, as she is past 81 years of age, and is hale and vigorous; she was born in North Carolina in 1799, and her memory is as bright as though she was only 20; many things of interest can be learned from her concerning early times in Ohio; she was a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Skinner, and was married to John W. Wells in 1818, they being the parents of the following children —John W., Elbert, William H. H., Kitty F., Martha, Isabella and Elizabeth. Mrs. Skinner's father died in 1862, and her mother in 1842. She was married to Isaiah Brooks in 1843; they had no children; he died in 1872. The family is a large one, and they are good and honest people.

A. H. WESLER, Justice of the Peace and Mayor, Tippecanoe City; was born in Chester Co., Penn., Jan. 15, 1826; his father, John G., was also a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer by occupation; he died in November, 1876, at the advanced age of nearly 97 years. He was married to Maria, daughter of Hezekiah Davis, of Revolutionary note; he was taken prisoner while engaged in the struggle for American liberty, and confined in a prison on Long Island, and while here wrote his name on a pane of glass in the window of his cell, which pane was secured a few years ago by a grand-daughter. John G. was Captain of a company in the war of 1812, and was stationed at Philadelphia, Penn.; he had four sons and three daughters, all still living. Our subject is the sixth child, and was brought up on a farm till he was 17, when he went to the city of Philadelphia and entered an apprenticeship as a joiner and carpenter; he was engaged here about three years, and, in the spring of 1850, came to this State, locating temporarily in Lost Creek Township till the following spring, when he located in Tippecanoe, where he now lives; since coming here, he has been variously engaged at carpentering, surveying, etc.; he has surveyed a larger part of the lots of Tippecanoe City; he is a Democrat in politics, and, although no office-seeker, has held his share of public offices; he has been a number of times elected to the offices of Justice of the Peace and Mayor, and this is a town which gives from 200 to 300 Republican majority, a mark of the confidence and esteem which he has won from the community; he is at present Justice of the Peace and Mayor. He was married in January, 1853, to Mary, daughter of Henry Krise, an early settler; five sons and three daughters have been the issue of this union.

JOHN B. WESTLAKE, farmer; P. O. Troy; is a son of Josias Westlake, of whom mention is made in the biography of G. K. Westlake; from the Colonel, we have many items of interest, which will appear in the history of Monroe Township. John Westlake first married Miss Lucinda Earnhart; she died July 4, 1868, leaving William J., less than 1 month old. The second marriage, to Miss Mary J. Robbins, was celebrated Oct. 24, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, Rev. L. F. Griffith officiating; they are the parents of two children—Samuel C., born May 16, 1876, and Blanche P., Nov. 17, 1878. The neatness everywhere visible, betokens the good taste and industry of both parties, and we know Mr. Westlake to be an excellent farmer; he is the owner of 50 acres of land, upon which he resides. During the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. G, 147th O. V. I., and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service; he is now Township Trustee, and fills the position with credit. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, and John is one of the stanch Democrats of this county; his tuition, politically, was engrafted upon his mind at an early age, as his father is one of the leaders of that party in Monroe Township; his character is above reproach, and his daily life harmonizes well with his profession.

FREDERICK YOUNT, retired farmer; P. O. Fidelity; is perhaps the oldest living resident of Monroe Township; he was born July 30, 1799; and his parents,

John and Mary Yount, emigrated from North Carolina to Miami Co. in 1802; they were the parents of five children—Henry, Delilah, Solomon, Frederick and Rebecca; the two latter are still living. With the Younts also came the Hoovers, Masts and others from North Carolina, and settled in different parts of the county. The land was entered by them at $2 per acre. They had to cut a wagon-road through the woods, from Dayton to the place which they had selected as their future home, and they were probably the first white men that trod the native forests. Frederick's father settled among the Indians, who were quite numerous; they were not molested in the least by them, and their relations were always of the most friendly character. Game abounded everywhere bears, wolves, panthers, deer, turkeys etc., furnished the early settlers with food, and jerked venison was a staple diet. Their moccasins were made of deer-skins, with soles of leather sewed on with "whang strings." Their corn was pounded on a stump until it could be made into bread, and this, with a few potatoes, was their usual diet. The Indians about Covington were disposed to be treacherous, and the men did their work with their guns in their hands, or else under the surveillance of a guard, and nearly all of them slept in "Williams" block-house at night for better protection. Frederick married Miss Catharine Ingle Feb. 1, 1821. Their children were fourteen in number, only five of whom are living—Clark, Eli, Emily Smith, Elizabeth Eidemiller and Rebecca Martindale. Mrs. Yount was born in 1802, and died Oct. 11, 1873; from long acquaintance with the Indians, she spoke their language fluently. The stories told by Mr. Yount are of the greatest interest, and would fill a volume had we time to write them. Both himself and wife belonged to the Society of Friends, and have ever lived noble and upright lives. He has been very prosperous, and now lives at his ease. His farm consists of 151 acres, pleasantly located. Since the death of his wife, his grand-daughter, Catharine Yount, acts as housekeeper. He can hardly realize this to be the wooden country of his boyhood. He is one of the most pleasant gentlemen in the country, and will, we hope, live to see his centennial birthday celebrated.

GEORGE K. YOUART, engineer, Tippecanoe City; one of the enterprising citizens of Tippecanoe, was born in Concord Township, this county, in 1841, and is the son of James and Mary (Kerr) Youart; the latter, a daughter of George Kerr, who died in 1861. James was born in 1804, in the county of Antrim, North of Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1819, and at once found his way to Miami Co.; worked from 1820 to 1827 in the Kanawha salt works of Virginia; was a carpenter by trade and a farmer by occupation. He had a family of eight children, four of whom grew to maturity, and two of whom still survive; he died in 1874. Our subject lived on a farm till the age of 13, attending the common school, and in 1855, attended the Troy school, thus obtaining a fair practical education. In 1856, Feb. 7, he came to Tippecanoe City with his parents, and in the following July took charge of an engine, and has since been following engineering with eminent success. By careful attention to, and adaptation for, his profession, he enjoys the reputation of being a first-class engineer. He is a Republican in politics, and is first engineer of the "Fire Department." He was married Dec. 7, 1862, to Candace Kerr, of this county, and a descendant of early settlers. They have a family of four children.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

DAVID M. ADAMS, farmer ; P. O. Troy. David Adams is one of the practical farmers in this township, and has lived here long enough to give many facts of interest to the listener ; he was born in Troy in September, 1836 ; his first teacher was Mrs. Fairfield, the mother of the President of Lincoln University, Nebraska. When a boy, going to school, there was a pond holding water all the year round, where our nice school building now stands. His parents were David and Ellen Adams, who was a daughter of John and Martha Dougan. David, Jr., was married to Miss Mary Cory, March 11, 1875 ; their two sons are named Andrew C. and Louis A. Andrew was born Feb. 1, 1877 ; Louis, Jan. 18, 1879, and both are promising lads. Mr. Adams emigrated from North Carolina in 1817, and settled in Washington Township ; they were the parents of eight children who arrived at the age of maturity. Emeline, Louis, Elizabeth, Mary and Manlius were children of his first wife. His marriage to Miss Dougan was celebrated Dec. 27, 1827 ; their children were named John D., Andrew J., Finley, David M., Martha D. and Sarah E. Only four of the children are now living. As the ancestry of Mr. and Mrs. Adams were all Presbyterians, it is natural for them to follow in their footsteps ; they are recorded among the first families in this neighborhood. In 1855, David's parents moved to Minnesota for the benefit of his wife's health. The climate being still more unfavorable there than this, they soon returned ; with the exception of four years, David M. Adams has always lived in Miami Co.

W. H. ALEXANDER, farmer ; P. O. Troy. W. H. Alexander is a direct descendant of one of our early settlers, and was born in Troy Aug. 6, 1843 ; he was the second son of his father's second wife, Margaret Stonaker ; his early life was spent upon the farm, near Troy, and he acquired a taste for agricultural pursuits. He obtained a good education during his younger days, of which he may well be proud. At the first call for troops, on the breaking-out of the rebellion, he was one of the first to respond, and enlisted as a private in Co. H, 11th O. V. I., Capt. Drury commanding ; three years and three months were spent in the service, during which time he participated in the battles of Cotton Mountain, Big Sewell, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Snake Gap, Rocky Face and Resaca. He was wounded only once during these engagements, which was at the battle of Chickamauga. Mr. Alexander was an excellent soldier, served his country well in her hour of need, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dennison June 20, 1864. An attachment had previously existed between himself and Miss Eliza Boone, and, during a visit home on furlough, he was married March 16, 1862 ; seven children were born to them, six daughters and one son ; the two first, Allie and Lillie May, were twins, born May 6, 1865 ; Isaac G., born Dec. 16, 1868 ; Carrie, born Sept. 4, 1869 ; Mary, March 4, 1872 ; Luella, born Aug. 4, 1874 ; and Eva Irene, born Dec. 8, 1876 ; all are living. Mr. A. resides upon the " John Peck " farm, the property of his father-in-law, Mr. Boone ; he has always been a successful farmer, has prospered greatly, and will surely become one of our wealthy farmers. His wife died May 5, 1879 ; this was a sad blow to Mr. A., but, as death comes to all, we should be ever ready. He is a generous provider, and is surrounded by all the comforts of life.

HENRY WARE ALLEN, President of First National Bank, Troy, is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Pembroke, that State, April 6, 1822 ; the family originally came from England the first quarter of the seventeenth century ; Rev. Morrill Allen, the father of our subject, received a finished education, and became a minister of the Unitarian Church at the age of 22, with which denomination he labored faithfully for nearly four score years, preaching a sermon on his 90th birthday. Mr. Allen, after attending the common school near his father's farm, finished his education by studying a short time at the Academy of Hanover and the Normal School at Bridgewater, in Massachusetts ; he settled in Troy, Ohio, in the fall

of 1848, when he purchased mill property, with which business he has been connected ever since; he was a prime mover in the organization of the bank of which he is President, and has always taken a prominent part in all the leading and laudable undertakings of his town and county; at an early day, he identified himself with the manufacturing interests of Troy, and the best and most imposing business block in the town was built by him in 1855. Mr. Allen has been a stanch Republican since the organization of the party, while in religious belief he acknowledges the Unitarian creed; as a philanthropist, he enjoys an enviable reputation, while for magnanimity, business ability and unwearying industry, he stands second to none in the community. He married Mrs. Mary D. Hastings Smith in January, 1851; she died the same year; in July, 1853, he married Pemela Hale, daughter of Dr. Asa Coleman, by whom he had ten children, seven of whom are living.

LOURY BARBOUR, farmer and stock-breeder; P. O. Troy. A very interesting biographical sketch is that of Loury Barbour, who has passed a long lifetime in Miami Co., and has probably witnessed as closely as any one its growth and development; as we interview him he is plowing in his garden, with the old-fashioned harness and single line, that is common in the Eastern States, but scarcely seen in Illinois; he was the eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Barbour, whose maiden name was Macky; she came, together with the Barbees and Orrs and Colwells, from near Lexington, Ky., in 1804, and Thomas Barbour arrived soon after; as near as can be ascertained, they were married in 1810, and settled in a dense forest, in a small log cabin in the northern part of this township; the first year, enough land was cleared to plant some corn and potatoes, which constituted the chief part of their living; the sturdy arm of Thomas had left its mark during the next twelve months, and the mighty monarchs of the forest lay thick about him; the Indians were quite troublesome, and many a poor man's larder was rendered lighter by their thieving propensities; their home was brightened, Oct. 28, 1810, by the advent of their first-born, Margaret A., and the happy parents were congratulated by the few neighbors that then lived in their vicinity; Aug. 3, 1814, Loury was born, and he, together with the other sons and daughters, has quite a part in the Miami Co. history; they were all born in this township, and will be mentioned in another part of this work. Loury Barbour, to whom this sketch is dedicated, commenced his studies at an early age, but twenty-eight months would include his whole scholarship; Loury worked for his father until 23 or 24 years of age, and, ere he left the paternal roof, a nice farm of 130 acres was cleared, and their father left in very good circumstances for those days. Young Loury courted and afterward married Miss Hettie Delzell, Jan. 1, 1839, at the residence of J. B. Rumsey, Rev. Fancher tying the nuptial knot; they lost no time in preliminaries, but commenced housekeeping in an old log cabin, with only one window, one door, and a "stick" chimney; nothing daunted, they went to work, and erelong a comfortable log cabin was built, and covered with a clapboard roof; two children were born in the old house—Mildred L. and Elizabeth (who is now the wife of George B. McKay, and resides in Greencastle, Ind.); Mary J. was born Oct. 13, 1843, and is now the wife of Daniel Rench, of Newton Township; Charles V. was born Feb. 17, 1848, and lived only two years; Laura H. was born Aug. 18, 1851; Thomas was born Feb. 22, 1854; John E. was born Nov. 1, 1857; Robert A. was born April 10, 1861; the paternal roof now resembled a country inn more than a plain farmer's home; they were generally robust and healthy, and physicians' services were scarcely needed; with all his expense of rearing and educating his large family, Mr. Barbour has prospered greatly, and owns a farm of 90 acres, which has been improved until few farms in the Miami Valley equal it; two children remain at home, and the aged couple still step about nearly as lively as any of our young folks. Mr. B. has twice assessed the citizens of this township, and has given general satisfaction; he is a great reader, and is well posted in political matters, and under no circumstances does he scratch the Republican ticket; he has been a member of the Miami County Agricultural Board for ten or

fifteen years, and was one of the committee who purchased the Troy fair grounds; we presume there is not a man in Concord Township who is not familiar with "Uncle Loury."

ASA T. BEEDLE, Troy, of the firm of Beedle & Kelly, founders and machinists, manufacturers of Troy Champion Corn-planter, plows, etc., one of the most important manufacturing interests in Troy. Mr. Beedle was born in Miami Co., Ohio, on the 28th of January, 1832. His father, Daniel Beedle, was from Kentucky, and was among the early settlers of Miami Co., locating in Staunton Township. He died in Troy, August, 1877, at the advanced age of 86 years. Asa T. was raised to agricultural pursuits, obtaining a common-school course, until at 21 years of age he completed his education by a course of study at Antioch college; returning from college, he followed farming until 1866, at which time he removed to Troy and engaged in the manufacture of plows. In the spring of 1870, he associated with him in the business, John Kelly, under the firm name as above, conducting a business that increased very rapidly. A card of their business will be found in this work, also a history of their great manufacturing establishment; their sales extend throughout the Western States as well as in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Mr. Beedle was married in November 1858, to Calista J. Peck, who was also a native of Miami Co., her parents being among the early settlers. By this union they have two sons and two daughters.

MRS. E. A. BEEDLE, Troy. Mrs. E. A. Beedle, widow of Abram Beedle, was born at Sharpsburg, Ohio, Aug. 11, 1822. Her parents moved to Dayton in 1824, and she attended school until her education was completed; her parents moved to Concord Township in 1842, and settled two miles south of Piqua. Her marriage with Abram Beedle was solemnized June 9, 1847, and they commenced housekeeping on a farm then owned by Mr. Beedle, three-quarters of mile west of Troy, on the Covington Pike. Their first daughter, Belle, was born June 9, 1848, and is now the wife of J. J. Mitchell, of Yellow Springs, Greene Co., Ohio; Frances, the second daughter, was born Aug. 14, 1853, and is now the wife of William Martin, they reside in Leroy, Coffee Co., Kan.; Emma R., the third daughter, was born June 9, 1854, and became the wife of George S. Helman June 12, 1877. Two short years of a happy married life were enjoyed, when she, together with her infant son, Harry Orton, were buried in one grave, and the gentle autumn winds sang the last sad requiem over the grave made doubly sacred by its double offering. Horace M., the first son, was born May 4, 1864, and is now the comfort of his mother; he lives with her and is completing his education at the Troy schools. Abram Beedle, the husband and father, died April 14, 1876, and his remains repose by the side of his daughter Emma and her first-born, in a lovely spot in Riverside Cemetery. The entire family, except the son, are conscientious members of the Presbyterian Church, and their daily life gives evidence of that Power which is a "light unto their path." Mrs. Beedle is 58 years of age, has been a resident of this township forty years, and may therefore be classed among the old settlers. Their farm is neatly kept, a roomy brick house containing everything necessary for comfort and convenience.

CHARLES A. BINKLEY, Troy; special insurance agent for Penn Mutual of Philadelphia; born in Perry Co., Ohio, June 7, 1828; in 1843, came to Troy, and learned the trade of sign and ornamental painter, which he followed twenty years. After giving up this business, he engaged in various pursuits until 1879, when he associated with the above firm as special agent, with headquarters at Troy. In 1851, was united in marriage with Mary C. Case, who was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1830. They have two children—Mabel, wife of Frank M. Starrett, and Otho. Mr. Binkley is a Republican in politics, and labors for the success of his party. The whole family are members of the M. E. Church.

S. O. BINKLEY, fire insurance agent, Troy; was born in Maryland Feb. 3, 1800; is a son of Jacob and Maria C. Binkley; the former was born in Pennsylvania; both are deceased, and were parents of three sons, of whom only our subject remains. He was reared in Maryland, where he received his educa-

tion in the common schools, which was afterward more fully developed in seminary training; has been in active business life since he attained his maturity; in early life was engaged in chair-making and ornamental painting, from which he entered fully upon the agency business in which he is now engaged, representing the well-known and reliable Cooper Company of Dayton; came to Troy in 1843, and has ever since resided there. In 1822, he married Julia A. Ream, who bore him six children, three of whom are now living, two dying in infancy. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church, with which they have been connected for more than half a century.

ISAAC BOONE, inventor; P. O. Troy. Isaac Boone is one of our wealthy farmers, who has lived long enough in this county to obtain a place in her history. He is a native of Virginia, born April 15, 1816; Abram and Mary (Areman) Boone were his parents; emigrated from Virginia and settled near Dayton in 1824. Isaac was married to Miss Mary A. Holderman, May 2, 1839, by Squire John Burnett; they had seven children, five of whom are now living; 424 acres are now in his possession. In 1859, Mr. Boone exchanged his property for the farm where he now resides; the orchard furnishes an abundance of fruit; a large ice house on the farm is a prominent feature in its revenue, and this alone pays a handsome profit. Mr. Boone is worth from $35,000 to $40,000. Only one of his children (Mary A.) lives at home, and she is a lady of culture and energy. The children were born in the following order: Eliza, April 23, 1840; Jacob H., March 30, 1843; William H., Dec. 2, 1847; David H., Sept. 8, 1849; Daniel F., June 16, 1853; Mary A. Aug. 30, 1856; Malinda E., July 3, 1858. Mr. Boone can clearly trace his relationship to Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky. Of late years, he has devoted his especial attention to inventing a number of machines that seem destined to make him truly famous. His trade (that of a millwright) has been of much service to him in his work. We cannot pass by these meritorious articles without giving each one a brief notice. First in order comes his steam road-wagon, upon the feasibility of which much of the value of his inventions depends. It is surely a practical method of drawing heavy loads. It guides very easily, and can draw or push equally well. What seems to be the most important invention is a machine for picking cotton, and, should it do what its inventor claims, it will surely revolutionize the cotton-picking business. Another invention is an ice-cutting machine, that, driven by the engine, which is now almost perfected, will do the work of one hundred saws per day. He also has a machine with which he expects to scald and scrape from 2,000 to 2,500 hogs, of all ages and sizes, per day, with the help of three men. The greatest of all his inventions is yet to come, and is supposed to be a life-saving apparatus, whereby patients who have been given over, by the physicians, to die, are placed in it. It regulates and purifies the air, by furnishing the necessary amount of either hydrogen, nitrogen or oxygen, that the patient needs to sustain life. We sincerely hope, for the good of humanity, that the perfection of this machine shall be a success. The inventive genius of this man is wonderful, and, should his machines prove equal to his expectations, he cannot fall short of becoming the wealthiest man in Miami County.

J. BOWER, physician and surgeon, Troy; was born in Adams Co., Penn., in 1815; his parents, Peter and Priscilla Bower, were natives of the same State, and removed to Warren Co., Ohio, in which the latter part of their lives was passed. Our subject's boyhood was spent in Pennsylvania, on the farm, receiving the rudiments of his education in the common schools; at the age of 18, he began reading medicine, under the guidance of Dr. McCowan, a prominent physician of Harrisburg, who was his preceptor for nearly two years, after which he entered and graduated from the Physio-Medical College, and received a certificate of membership from the Eclectic School of Medicine in Cincinnati. He afterward entered the Institute of Medicine and Surgery, from which he also graduated; he attended lectures in various places, and is thoroughly educated in his profession; he began the practice of medicine in Harrisburg, in which he practiced till 1844, at which

time he came to Troy, where he has since discharged the duties of a large practice, which he still gives his attention. He has been thrice married; first, with Ellen Williamson, who bore him two children, one living. His second marriage was with Louisa Louthan, by whom he had three children, two living. His third and last marriage was celebrated with Kate Wells, who bore him two children, deceased. The Doctor has a beautiful home, in which he is enjoying the declining years of a well-spent life.

MARTIN S. BROOKS, farmer; P. O. Troy. Martin S. Brooks is one of the prosperous farmers ofMiami Co., and, during his lifetime of more than half a century, he has accomplished his share of developing the county which is now an honor to the State; the whole county was, during his boyhood, one vast forest, through which the wild deer and the Indian roamed at will. Generations have passed and gone, and still some of the early settlers are left to tell the story of their hardships. Such are now seen in the persons of Martin and Elvira, his wife. He was born in Miami Co. in 1818, and his wife in 1820. Their marriage occurred March 22, 1842; Elmira was a daughter of Samuel and Milly Pierce, and a sister of John Pierce, whose biography appears in another place. Educational facilities were limited in their early days; a log cabin, with a hole left in the side, covered with greased paper to afford sufficient light, was the kind of schoolhouse in which their education was received; Martin's father emigrated to Ohio in 1805, and endured all the privations of a frontier life. Martin was born to be lucky, for with an inheritance of nothing but a good physical constitution, he has now a splendid farm, well improved, and an income that keeps himself and wife comfortable without hard work; during his younger days, he cleared the heavy timber from his present farm, and cut the second ditch that now drains so nicely the land in his neighborhood. Their family consisted of eight children, of whom three are now living—Thomas L., the eldest, born July 27, 1843; Mary J., born April 2, 1845, and Rhoda T., born June 25, 1849. Thomas was married to Miss Mary A. Richardson, and lives in Iowa; Mary J. is the wife of Benjamin Allred, and resides in Indiana; Rhoda T. was wedded to Frank M. Perry, and they live with her parents on the home farm. Martin and his wife both belong to the Society of Friends; they have ever been noted for their uprightness and exemplary conduct; Mrs. Brooks loves her Bible, and devotes much of her time to the perusal of its sacred pages; we leave them enjoying the comforts of home and friends, and happy in their consciousness of being good and true Christians.

GEORGE C. CLYDE, Clerk of the Probate Court, Troy. The subject of this sketch was born Dec. 13, 1819, in Delaware Co., Penn.; his father's name was Peter Clyde, and his mother's maiden name was Helen Breese; they emigrated from Glasgow, on the River Clyde, in Scotland, in 1818, and moved to Ohio, then the "Far West," in 1821; the journey across the mountains was made in a one-horse wagon to Wheeling, Va., and from there on the Ohio, in a flat-boat, to Cincinnati; they landed in Troy in September, 1821, lived here one year, and then moved to Lost Creek Township, remaining there until the spring of 1825; Mr. Clyde's occupation was that of a weaver during his stay; in the spring of 1825, he moved to Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio, where he remained until 1833, when he returned to Lost Creek Township and purchased 50 acres of heavy timber, 3 acres cleared, and a cabin built of round logs, the spaces between the logs filled with mud; in this cabin he lived with his family until a commodious house was completed; his death occurred in June, 1852, at the ripe old age of 83. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools in Xenia from the age of 6 until 11, and, for two years preceding their removal, attended a private academy, taught by Rev. Hugh McMillan, the common schools not affording such instruction, at that time, as he required; he then entered upon a course of toil incident to the clearing of a farm in the woods. His marriage was celebrated, at the age of 21, with Miss Priscilla Knight, April 2, 1841; they lived happily together for nearly thirty years, rearing a family of seven children—three sons and four daughters—six of whom are still living, one daughter dying at the age of womanhood; the

wife and mother died Nov. 6, 1870. At the very beginning of his political life, impressed with the dignity of labor and entertaining strong convictions in favor of human freedom, he entered earnestly into the great Anti-slavery struggle, both in church and state, drawing upon himself all the obloquy and odium that then attached to the term "Abolitionist," zealously advocating, in many small discussions and on all occasions, the cause of the downtrodden and oppressed, voting steadily for fifteen years with a small minority in opposition to slave rule in this country; he severed his connection with the church on account of its refusal to bear testimony against human slavery; he entered enthusiastically into the campaign of 1856, on the platform of opposition to the further extension of slavery, and in favor of consecrating all our soil to free labor; during the great Kansas struggle and the exciting contest of 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was elected to the Presidency, he was an effectual stump-speaker, and did much to secure the triumph so justly due his party; although from manhood to the age of 40 years, he confined himself closely to work on the farm and labored hard, yet he filled many other responsible and important positions, as executor, administrator and guardian; during this time, he also taught school for five terms, of three months each, during the winter season, receiving $15 per month; in connection with this, he also taught the art of penmanship, at night, in the neighborhood; he was a member of the County Board of School Examiners for six years, under the appointment of Joseph Pearson, Probate Judge, and was elected Treasurer of Lost Creek Township for nineteen consecutive years, declining that position for a longer term to take charge of the County Treasurer's office, to which position he was elected in 1859; he removed, with his family and his mother (who was then living), to Troy, where he continues to reside; his mother died in 1862; he served four years as County Treasurer, and, in 1866, was elected County Auditor, which position he filled for two terms and eight months; Jan. 2, 1872, he took his seat as a member of the Sixtieth General Assembly of Ohio, having been elected as a Representative to that body from Miami Co.; was a candidate for renomination, but was defeated through certain influences that were arrayed against him, and was therefore not a candidate at the next succeeding election; at the Sixty-first session of the General Assembly, Miami Co. was represented by a Democrat, the first Representative that party has had for forty years. He entered into the marriage relation the second time by being joined in wedlock to Mrs. Nellie M. Patterson, who resided in Cincinnati, on the 24th of June, 1874; through the failure of several business enterprises, in, which he was induced to venture by others, he has suffered some financial reversest and the hard earnings of a lifetime have been almost swept away; but, animated with the firm hope and trust that he has a treasure laid up where "moth and rust do not corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal," he continues life's active duties as best he can, awaiting the end in hope.

H. R. COATE, of the firm of Coate & Caw, merchants, Troy; the senior member of this firm was born in Union Township, this county, in 1850, and is a son of John H. Coate, whose sketch appears in this work. J. M. Caw, the junior member, was born in the same township in the same year; his father, George Caw, was born in Virginia and when a boy came to this county, in which he yet lives; the members of this firm received collegiate educations, after which Mr. Coate spent two years in Cincinnati and one in Philadelphia, in mercantile pursuits; Mr. Caw received a like experience in Toledo; in 1878, the above gentlemen took the reins of this establishment in their own hands and are driving to success; their ability, fair dealing and popular business habits are fully recognized by the buying public, who give them high rank among the oldest business houses in Troy. Mr. Coate was married to Miss M. C. Williams in 1870, by whom he has had one child, viz., Orlestus Durant (deceased).

ASA COLEMAN (deceased), physician and surgeon; was born in Glastonbury, Conn., July 2, 1788, and died in Troy, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1870; he was a descendant of Thomas Coleman, an English emigrant to the pilgrim colony in 1630, and was one to whom land was set off by original survey in 1639 and 1640; for six

generations the name of Coleman has been identified with local and general positions in the various relations of church, state, masonry, medicine and surgery; the same patriotic spirit which led their ancestors to enroll themselves under the Continental flag moved the descendants in later wars to lead the charging column, or alleviate distress in the field or the crowded hospital; the line of descent of our subject from this American ancestor, is Noah Coleman first, second and third. Noah Coleman third was born in Hatfield, Mass., in 1704, married Mary Wright, of Colchester, and had a family of seven children, viz., Mary, Sibyl, Noah, Ozias, Daniel, Asaph and Zenas. Asaph, the fourth son, was born in Massachusetts in 1747; married Eunice Hollister, of Glastonbury, Conn., by whom he had six children—Julius, Eunice, Asa, Pamelia, Clarissa and Maria; he was a prominent physician and surgeon in the Continental army. Asa Coleman, after receiving an academic education in his native town, turned his attention to medicine and surgery, pursuing his studies mainly under the instruction of his father; May 23, 1810, he received a diploma from the Connecticut State Medical Society; having made a prospecting tour to the new State of Ohio, in the fall of 1807, he resolved to make that his future home, and, in May, 1811, left his native State and located in Troy; in November of same year, he received a diploma from the Ohio Board of Medical Examiners, and established himself in the town just named, in the practice of medicine and surgery, which he followed for more than half a century, with constant success till the close of his career; an enterprising pioneer, he took an active and leading part in all the early improvements of this now beautiful county seat. On Sept. 24, 1808, he had been commissioned Surgeon of the 6th Connecticut Militia, and, on the same date of 1811, was made Surgeon of the Ohio Militia; was constantly on the round of duty, visiting the sick and wounded at the blockhouses and posts along the northern boundary of Miami Co., then the frontier settlement; other commissions followed—as Surgeon, as Major, May 20, 1816, and Lieutenant Colonel July 27, 1818, from Gov. Worthington; in October, 1816, was elected Representative to the State Legislature, and served in the first session ever held in Columbus, December, 1816; he was re-elected in the following year, and served a second term, declining a third, though strongly urged to become a candidate; elected Associate Judge, he was commissioned Feb. 4, 1827, by Gov. Trimble for a period of seven years; chosen as a Director of the Miami Co. Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, at its organization in 1846, he served as an officer till its close in 1866; he was instrumental in the organization of the First National Bank of Troy; was elected its first President, served nearly two years and resigned through failing health; he was made a Freemason in 1809; was a charter member of Franklin Lodge, Troy, in June, 1812, and was first Master of the same; at the time of his death, in his 82d year, he was the last surviving charter member; he was also a charter member of Franklin R. A. Chapter, Franklin Council R. & S. M., and Coleman Commandery, K. T.; the last mentioned bearing his name in honor of his Masonic worth; for six years he served as Director and Physician of the County Infirmary, and submitted the plan for the present building; he was prominent in establishing the Protestant Episcopal Church in Troy, was elected first Senior Warden of Trinity Church in 1830, and annually re-elected up to the time of his death—a continued period of forty years; fond of agricultural pursuits, he gave much of his time to operations on his farm, and retired thither during the last few years of his life; he was above medium height, straight and well proportioned, and as erect in his advanced years as in his youthful manhood; his bearing was dignified, his step firm, and his hair silver white as the snow; he lived a long, active, useful and blameless life, and died as one, who, wearied with his labors, "wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams." He was thrice married; his third wife was Mary Keifer, whom he married Oct. 24, 1822; she was born in Sharpsburg, Md., and came with her parents to Clark Co., Ohio, in 1812; she survived her husband but a few months, dying Dec. 5, 1870; by the last marriage they reared six children—Horace, Pamelia Hale, Augustus Henry,

Asa, George Edwin and Julius Adams ; all the above-named sons served in the Union ranks in the war of the rebellion.

AUGUSTUS H. COLEMAN (deceased), a son of Dr. Asa Coleman, whose biography appears in this work, was born in Troy Oct. 29, 1829. He received his elementary education in the schools of Troy ; was remarkably quiet and orderly in his deportment, always perfect in his recitations and accomplished thoroughly whatever he undertook ; he exhibited, even in his youthful days, that spirit of manliness and energy of character which so distinguished his life in after years. In June, 1847, he entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he pursued his studies for four years. At the close of his course, he returned home and engaged in agricultural pursuits. On the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted as a private soldier, and recruited a company of over 100 men, in forty-eight hours, with whom he proceeded to Columbus April 26, 1861 ; he was chosen Captain of the company, and upon the organization of the 11th O. V. I., was elected Major of the same, and promoted to Lieutenant Colonel Jan. 9, 1862. The fine discipline and great proficiency in drill of this regiment was obtained through him as Drill-Master. It has been said that he could manuver a regiment in less space than most officers required for company drill ; he was always vigilant and watchful against danger, but brave to a fault. Being in Washington on business for the regiment, he knew nothing of the movement of the brigade to Bull Run, Aug. 27, 1862, till his return to camp. With all possible haste, he joined his regiment, finding the men in considerable confusion. His arrival was hailed with a hearty cheer from his men, who were more rejoiced at his presence than if re-enforced by a thousand strangers. At South Mountain, he displayed the ability and bravery of a successful commander, and his prospects for advancement to a high position brightened every day. But his career was destined to an early close. At the battle of Antietam, on the ever-memorable 17th of September, 1862, at the superior command, "Forward! Assault the bridge and carry it at all hazards," forward they moved, with Col. Coleman in advance of his men, cheering them on, and, closing up their broken ranks, he fell with his face to the foe, mortally wounded. And now

> "He sleeps his last sleep; he has fought his last battle,
> He ne'er shall awaken to glory again."

Peace be to his memory! He fills the honored grave of a patriot soldier, and his noblest monument is the affectionate remembrance of brave men. He was married to Miss Clara, daughter of Eckert Shafer ; two children were the result of this union—Rachel Augusta and George Edwin.

HORACE COLEMAN, physician and surgeon, Troy ; eldest son of Asa Coleman, whose biography appears in this work, was born in Troy Dec. 27, 1824 ; was educated at Gambier, Ohio ; studied medicine under his father, and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, in 1849. After a few months' practice in Troy, he located in Logansport, Ind., in the spring of 1850, where he remained thirteen years, actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, three of which he was a partner of Dr. G. N. Fitch. In October, 1861, he entered the army as surgeon of the 46th Ind. V. I., and served nearly three years, either as medical director or surgeon-in-chief of his division. In May, 1864, he became surgeon of the 147th O. V. I. His services in the army were distinguished throughout for efficiency, fidelity and signal devotion to the needs of the sick and wounded. At the close of the war, he returned to Troy and engaged in practice; he was subsequently appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Ohio, and filled the office during its continuance. In 1868, he was a Republican delegate to the Chicago Presidential Convention that nominated Grant and Colfax. Among the local positions which he has filled, are those of Director in the First National Bank ; a member of the City Council and President of the Board of Education. For a third of a century, he has been connected with the Masonic fraternity, and has occupied high positions of honor and trust therein ; he is a gentleman of reserved, yet affable manners, fine social qualities, and is highly esteemed by the community

for his sterling personal worth. On Nov. 9, 1847, he married Mary L., daughter of C. Aldrich, an early settler of Troy, Ohio; but a native of Rhode Island; seven children resulted from this union; five are living—Horace, Jessie L., Edward, Mary Rebecca and Warren. On the 8th of January, 1880, he moved to the old Coleman homestead, Prospect Hill, Staunton Township, with a view of making this his future and permanent home.

S. A. COLLINS, clothier, Troy. Maj. Collins, as he is familiarly and properly termed by his hosts of friends both far and near, is a native of the Hoosier State, and was born in Pulaski Co., Ind., on the 11th of September, 1840, but, at the early age of two years, was transplanted to Buckeye soil, where he was brought up on the farm until 17 years of age; he then began the business of a contractor and builder, which he pursued quite successfully until the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion; in September, 1862, he enlisted in the famous 11th O. V. I., and, taking naturally to the business of a soldier, he steadily and rapidly advanced in promotion; after the second battle of Bull Run, in which engagement he participated, he was promoted on the field, by Col. Coleman, to the office of 2d Lieutenant, as a reward for gallant services; following the varied fortunes of this gallant regiment, he participated in the actions of Frederick City and Antietam, after which the regiment was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland; here he was placed on detailed duty at Gallatin, Tenn., until he resigned his commission in September, 1863; in May, 1864, by the advice and direction of the State Military Examining Board, he accepted a Lieutenant's commission in the 147th O. N. G., and served about four months with this regiment at Washington, D. C., and was mustered out with the regiment; since the war, Mr. Collins has been engaged mostly in the lumber trade, exporting lumber to foreign markets, and as a dealer in building lumber; in 1875, he took a prominent part in the organization of the Pearson Guards, Company C, of the 3d O. N. G., and was elected First Captain of the company, which position he held, making it one of the best military companies Miami Co. boasted; subsequently, in December, 1876, he was elected and commissioned Major of the Third Regiment, and ably assisted in suppressing the railroad riots in this State in 1877; Maj. Collins is now the proprietor of the Eagle Clothing House, in Troy, and does an extensive and increasing business in that line. He was married to Hannah Earnheart May 7, 1864; she was a native of Miami Co., Ohio, and born in Brown Township in 1840; they have a family of three children—Effie, Arthur and Alva. The Major is ranked among Troy's best and most enterprising young business men, and will yet win a position and competence, if personal popularity, joined to honest and earnest effort is any assurance.

JOHN H. CONKLIN, City and Township Clerk, Troy; was born in this township April 17, 1815; his parents, David and Mary J. (House) Conklin, were natives of Ohio, and in about 1814 settled in Piqua, where they made a permanent home; his father met his death in Illinois by the hand of a murderous assassin, in the summer of 1837, aged 45 years; his mother died in Missouri in 1861, aged 63 years; they were parents of ten children, four of whom are living. Mr. C.'s boyhood was passed in Piqua, where he received the rudiments of an education, which was more fully developed by attending a school in Spring Creek Township; in 1835, he came to Troy and was employed as salesman by Harker, Finner & Singer, with whom he remained four years; since then he has been employed by many of the business houses here; he served as Deputy Sheriff with Stephen Johnston one term. His marriage was celebrated with Mary J. Parsell, who has borne him ten children, eight of whom are living—Alfred L., Geraldine, Emma, Henry, Benjamin L., Bargoon, Lauren F. and John H.; the deceased are David P. and Edmund; Mrs. C. is a daughter of Bargoon and Susanna Parsell, who were residents of Clinton Co., Ohio. He has filled the office of Township Clerk twenty-one years in succession, been Deputy Treasurer for two years, and filled other positions of honor and trust—in all, discharging every duty, and by so doing won the confidence of his townsmen. He and his estimable wife have been members of the M. E. Church since 1850.

JOSEPH S. CRAY, farmer; P. O. Troy. We herewith present to the readers of the Miami Co. History, a sketch of the life of Joseph S. Cray, eldest son of Richard and Mary A. Cray; he was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., Nov. 25, 1827; his parents emigrated to Butler Co., Ohio, in 1838, and removed to Miami Co. in 1851. J. S. Cray was married to Miss Elizabeth Stine Aug. 30, 1854, and they commenced their married life on the Richard Morrow farm, in Washington Township; their marriage was a happy one, but they toiled early and late, and were content with their lot as they saw their wealth gradually increasing; their children—three boys and one girl—grew up around them, thus giving them greater stimulus for exertion; J. Albert was born Nov. 20, 1855; Mary A. L., July 20, 1857; she is now the wife of Daniel Favorite; Charles R. was born June 30, 1860; and William A., May 7, 1863; the daughter married into an old and wealthy family of this township; she was married to Mr. Favorite, in Troy, by Rev. J. P. Watson, and an elegant reception was given them by the parents of the bride; their first child was born March 24, 1878, and was named Joseph W. Mr. Cray is the owner of a fine farm of 102 acres; his barns and outbuildings are first-class, and his orchard is a large one; the farm is in a high state of cultivation, showing the prosperity of the owner. Typhoid fever made its appearance for the first time in the history of the county during his younger days, and two sisters and one brother fell victims to the disease; he persistently refused to take the doctor's drugs, and was the only one who was attacked that recovered. He has held the office of School Director twelve years, and was elected Township Trustee, but resigned, as the office was forced upon him against his will; he is well posted upon the current topics of the day, and votes his sentiments irrespective of party lines; his home is one of comfort, and he is a kind and obliging neighbor, an excellent husband, and an indulgent father.

CHARLES H. CULBERTSON, attorney at law, Troy. Our subject was born in Troy Nov. 7, 1831, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Hedges) Culbertson; the ancestors of this family originally came from Scotland and settled in Cumberland Co., Penn., early in the eighteenth century, where they established and built up what has since been known as Culbertson's Row; five brothers, viz., Joseph, Robert H., Henry W., Samuel and John, immigrated to this county in 1807, and located in Troy; they were a family of merchants, and did the chief part of the business in Troy during a period of several years; they were all prominent business men, and put up most of the early buildings of Troy, prominent among which are Culbertson's Mills, and Cairn's warehouse; they were extensive boat-owners, and were buyers of pork, grain etc., furnishing a market for the produce of the country, and doing much to build up the commercial wealth of the county; two of the brothers were soldiers in the war of 1812. Samuel and Mary (Hedges) Culbertson, were the parents of ten children, five boys and five girls, eight of whom grew to manhood and womanhood; the eldest daughter, Catherine E. Moore, was one of the twenty-seven organizers of the Christian Church in Troy; she was an exemplary Christian woman of extraordinary ability and much force of character, having the mind to plan and the decision to execute. John W., the eldest son, is an oculist and aurist of considerable celebrity; he is at the head of the eye and ear infirmary of Culbertson & Eaton, located at Indianapolis. Charles H. is a prominent lawyer and a self-made man; as a jurist, he stands high in the profession, and has a most extensive practice, which his urbanity of manners and strict attention to business have justly merited; he has made himself one of the solid men of the county, being a large real-estate owner. On the 1st of February, 1855, he was married to Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Andrew Stewart, a wealthy farmer; the nuptials were performed at the house on the northwest corner of Market and Water streets, on the morning the brick building on the opposite corner was destroyed by fire; Mr. C. soon after came in possession of the same property, where he has since erected one of the finest dwellings in Troy, in which Mr. and Mrs. C. have resided ever since, enioying the blessings of good health and congenial society; their minds being of a similar cast, they have partaken of the same joys and pleasures; he is a member of the Masonic

Order. The third son, Col. Samuel S., volunteered in the regular army, in September, 1861, as a private, but was soon after appointed 2d Lieutenant, upon the recommendation of Gov. O. P. Morton; he afterward rose, by his own efforts, to the rank of Major, and was brevetted Colonel for meritorious conduct; he is now in charge of mines near Leadville. He married Miss Hill, daughter of John Hill, of Indianapolis. Asenath E., deceased wife of James Kerr, since removed to Illinois, and left a large family of children; the fifth child of Samuel and Mary, was Nancy D., Mrs. Kerr. Joseph and Charlotte H., were twins; Joseph was a soldier in the rebellion, a member of the 11th O. V. I.; he served for more than a year, and was discharged for wounds, for which he draws a full pension. He has since married the only daughter of Jonathan Drake, and reared a very interesting family of six children; he is a prominent advocate of the cause of temperance. Charlotte H. married Augustus D. Grosvenor, son of Daniel Grosvenor, one of the oldest lawyers in the State, and resides at Clarinda, Iowa.

MRS. ELIZA (WRIGHT) CULBERTSON, retired, Troy; the lady of the above name was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., in 1811. Her parents, Porter and Louise Wright, were born in Vermont, and removed to the above county at an early day, during one of the terrible Indian wars that infested that country; there they lived a number of years; her mother dying, her father came West, and in the State of Indiana departed this life. She has been thrice married, first with Nathaniel Heywood, in 1830, by whom she had five children, two living, viz., William H. and Alexander M.; Mr. H. died in 1840, aged 41 years. Her second marriage was with Daniel Bates, in 1843, by whom she had two children—Harriet L. and Eliza A.; Mr. B. died in 1850, aged 38 years. Her third and last marriage was celebrated with Samuel Culbertson in 1857; he departed this life in April, 1876, aged 77 years. She has lived in Troy twenty-seven years. Death has been a frequent visitant to her family, but with true Christian fortitude she awaits the call that will again unite the ties that have been severed.

WILLIAM CURTIS, farmer; P. O. Troy; Mr. Curtis is a man to whom we gladly give space in our biographical department. He is a self-made man, having started in life with very limited capital; he is now reckoned as one of the wealthy men of the township; and his farm is perhaps the equal of any for beauty and fertility. He was born in 1824 in this county. His parents' names were Hiram and Jane Curtis. Hiram was born in North Carolina, and came to Ohio when 7 years of age. Jane Sheets, the mother of William, was a native of Pennsylvania. During the war of 1812, Hiram helped supply the army with provisions. This lovely land was then the home of the Indian, wild deer and wolf. To-day it is the model of civilization and prosperity; the heavy woodland has given way to the ax of the pioneer, and, in its stead, a heavy harvest is being gathered. William was married to Miss Sally Freese June 24, 1849; her parents were natives of North Carolina and were of German descent. William and Sally Curtis have had thirteen children, of whom twelve are now living—Sarah A. was born in 1850; Mary J. in 1851; Francis Z., July 25, 1853; William D., April 17, 1854; Martin A., April 5, 1856; Elwood J., Jan. 3, 1859; Peter H., Oct. 3, 1860; Calvin D., June 11, 1862; Lydia B., Nov. 5, 1863; Nannie E., Sept. 3, 1865; Minnie M., May 13, 1867; Burnette, Feb. 9, 1869, and Charles H., July 10, 1871. Calvin is the only member of the family that is not living. Sarah A. is the wife of David Stahl, and resides in Darke Co. All the other children live in this county, and have married well, Mr. Curtis has always been noted for his integrity, and has for several years been connected with the public schools in an official capacity. Both Mr. and Mrs. Curtis are members of the Christian Church, and live in accordance with its teachings. They have an elegant residence and live well, as Mr. Curtis is a generous provider. He never voted any other than the Republican ticket, but takes very little part in politics.

JOHN W. DEFREES, editor of the *Miami Union*, Troy; son of John and Mary Defrees, was born Nov. 4, 1809, in Rockbridge Co., Va.; came with his parents to Piqua, Ohio, in December, 1814; remained with his

father, who settled in the woods, two and one-half miles south of Piqua, until the fall of 1836, having aided, from the time he was large enough to do even the lightest work, in clearing up and cultivating the new farm; left home in October, 1836, going to Goshen, Ind., where he took a position with the late John L. Meredith, in a store belonging to Mr. Wm. Barbee, of Troy; returned home in 1837, and, in March, 1838, accepted a clerkship in the store of the late Wm. Scott, where he remained three consecutive years; left the store in April, 1841, and, in the succeeding fall, purchased the office of the Piqua *Intelligencer*, remodeled it, and commenced the publication of the Piqua *Register*, which he continued to publish uninterruptedly until January, 1857, when he sold out; during the latter part of the time, the paper was published three years semi-weekly, and then changed to a tri-weekly, and as tri-weekly and weekly ran four years; after selling the *Register* office he spent one year on a farm, when he was nominated and elected County Auditor, serving two terms, retiring in 1863; at the close of 1864, at the solicitation of a number of prominent men of Troy, he brought on a new office, and commenced the publication, Jan. 1, 1865, of the *Miami Union*, with which he is still connected; through the usual trials and tribulations attending the building up of a new paper (including the total loss by fire of an office, with all the materials, books, papers, stock and a good library), by dint of much hard work and assiduous attention to business, he has brought the *Miami Union* up to the position it now occupies.

JOHN B. DEWEESE, engineer, Troy. The subject of this sketch was born in this county in the year 1832; he is a son of Joshua and Mary (Gerard) Deweese; Joshua was the son of Samuel, the first Baptist preacher in the Miami Valley; Mary Gerard Deweese was the daughter of Henry Gerard, who came to this county in an early day, in company with Jacob and John Knoop, who made the first settlement in Staunton Township, where he lived to see the county change from a wilderness to one of the banner counties of the State; he was the father of twenty-two children; Mary, the mother of our subject, was, it is claimed, the first white woman born in Miami Co., in the year 1800, in which place she lived till her decease, in 1878; she was the mother of fourteen children, thirteen of whom reached maturity. Mr. Deweese has always lived near Troy; his early education was very limited, and, although he never attended school more than six months in his life, by close application and natural genius combined, he has educated himself as a successful business man; he has mechanical genius, by which he has constructed a patent grain dump, now in successful operation; for the past twenty-five years he has followed his trade, except during the war. Sept. 5, 1861, he enlisted in the 42d O. V. I., under Col. James A. Garfield, in whose command he remained about one year; he was afterward under Cols. Sheldon and Pardee; was in the fight at Paintsville, and was penned in with his comrades at Cumberland Gap; the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, and twice assisted in the taking of Jackson, Miss., and other battles of the Department of the Gulf; he was discharged, after three years and three months' service, at Columbus, Ohio. Oct. 13, 1852, he celebrated his marriage with Caroline A. Hosier; they are parents of four children—Jason R., born Aug. 10, 1853; Charles W., born Oct. 21, 1856; Callie B., born Oct. 8, 1858; and Nancy J., born Dec. 25, 1860—all of whom are with their parents except Jason R., who died in his 3d year.

J. D. DEWEESE, farmer; P. O. Troy. J. D. Deweese was born in Staunton Township, May 5, 1823; he was the eldest son of Thomas and Ruth Deweese, to whom were born seven children; of this family, three of the boys, and one girl are yet living. Samuel Deweese was his first teacher and Mr. Bates the next; Gen. Webb was also a pedagogue in those days, and wielded the birch with great dignity. The education young Deweese received was a very good one, considering the advantages he had. He was married to Miss Martha L. Ruth on the 27th of June, 1844, by Rev. Stephenson. Miss Ruth was born on the 15th of September, 1822, in Lancaster Co., Penn., and resided there until a short time before her marriage. They spent no time "seeing the sights" and spending money that could in those

times be used to such good advantage in other ways, but at once commenced housekeeping on the old home farm, where Mr. Deweese was born. Oct. 2, 1845, William T. was born; Matthias D. was born Dec. 18, 1847; he died March 13, 1870, after a lingering illness; Andrew G., the third son, was born Jan. 9, and now lives near Sedalia, Mo. He wedded Miss Clara Counts, of Staunton Township, Jan. 28, 1874. Harry L. was born Sept. 27, 1852, and is now living with his brother Andrew on their farm, near Sedalia, Mo. On the 12th day of September, 1859, little Ruth E. first saw the light; the joy of the parents knew no bounds, but in two short years she was laid beneath the sod, and the soft September winds sang their gentle requiem over her grave; her demise occurred Sept. 22, 1861. Mr. Deweese purchased his present home in 1859; before his removal thither, he erected the finest residence between Troy and Piqua, on the old Piqua Pike; the view from this residence is the equal of any in this neighborhood, and overlooks the city of Troy, the Miami River and canal, as well as the magnificent Infirmary Building, which is a credit to Miami Co. The farm, of 117 acres, is in a high state of cultivation. They removed to this farm Dec. 17, 1873, and its nearness to Troy renders it convenient to trade, church privileges, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Deweese are both members of the Episcopal Church, and have lived in accordance with its rules for the past thirty-six years. They are surrounded by comforts, and their old age will surely be one of happiness and plenty.

W. H. H. DYE, proprietor of Dye's Oil Mill, Troy. Mr. Dye, being among the oldest as well as the most influential settlers of Miami Co., naturally occupies a prominent position in the biographical department of his county's history. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Evans) Dye, and was born Dec. 26, 1813; the father, William, was a native of Pennsylvania, from which State he emigrated to Miami Co., and located in Staunton Township in the beginning of the present century, where his death occurred Jan. 28, 1823; the mother, Elizabeth, was born in Maryland, but immigrated with her parents to Kentucky in her infancy, where she resided until her marriage; having reached a good old age, she died in 1850, at the residence of her son, W. H. H. Dye. William, as well as the grandfather, Andrew, with whom he emigrated here, figured conspicuously among the early pioneers of the county, and in another department of our work has received a more extended mention; Andrew Dye died at the advanced age of 93 years. W. H. H. Dye, our subject, remained with his father upon the home farm, where he obtained a practical but limited education, till his 16th year, when he accepted a clerkship in Troy, which position he occupied about four years; in 1832, he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he prospered, and in 1838, he began the distillery and milling business, by purchasing the property now known as Dye's mills, and continued this uninterruptedly until 1865, part of the time in connection with the mercantile trade; he abandoned the distillery in 1865, and in 1877, he converted the same into an oil-mill, of which mention is made in the history of Troy. In 1871, he organized the banking house of W. H. H. Dye & Son, now known as the Miami Co. Bank. Mr. D. has prominently identified himself as a generous citizen, as well as a man of great ability in business. In 1839, he married Martha Culbertson, who has borne him seven children, six daughters and one son.

MRS. MARIA H. DYE, Troy. We are pleased to give Mrs. Dye a record in this history, as she represents a worthy family; she was born Aug. 14, 1820; and was a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Gerhart) Thomas; they are mentioned at length in the sketch of Aaron Thomas, as are also their children. Mrs. Dye's grandparents were Abraham and Susannah (Smith) Thomas, who were natives of Kentucky. The wedding of Miss Maria H. Thomas and Minor L. Dye was celebrated Oct. 27, 1840, Rev. Richard Brandriff performing the ceremony; their children were born in the following order: Orlando W., Sept. 9, 1841; Sarah C., Nov. 1, 1842; Thomas S., Feb. 15, 1844; Miranda L., March 3, 1845; Eva, Aug. 9, 1854, and Laura B., Jan. 25, 1858. Eva's demise occurred Oct. 11, 1855. Mr. Dye was a prosperous man, and left to his widow a lovely farm near Troy; his death occurred July 19, 1879, and of him may truthfully be said, that for

honesty and generosity he was ever noted. He was a life-long Christian, a loving father and a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. His descendants, for all time, may look back with pride upon the pure record of their ancestry. Mr. Dye was interred in the Thomas Cemetery. Their eldest daughter, Miranda L., wedded Charles B. Palmer, Dec. 25, 1866; their children were born in the following order: Minor J., April 13, 1868; Clinton E., April 11, 1870; L. T., Feb. 22, 1872; Charlie B., Jr., July 23, 1874; Wilbur G., June 19, 1876, and Hugh D., Oct. 6, 1878. Orlando W. Dye wedded Miss Jennie Brandenbury Sept. 4, 1867, and their daughter, Effie G., was born Nov. 2, 1868. Thomas S. Dye married Miss Sallie Krise Nov. 12, 1874; he manages the farm, and resides with his mother; his wife is a musician of merit, having been organist of the Lutheran Church, of which she has been a member since childhood; they have two children —Leila W. and Walter E.; Leila was born May 19, 1876, and Walter Sept. 6, 1878. The family are very intelligent, and are much engaged in intellectual culture.

JOHN C. DYE, retired farmer; P. O. Troy. John C. Dye is one of the pioneers of Miami Co.; born in Greene Co., Penn., Oct. 16, 1807; he accompanied his father to Miami Co. in 1810 at 3 years of age, and settled in Elizabeth Township, where his father entered a section of rich farming land and spent the remainder of his days. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Clyne, a native also of Pennsylvania, and she had fourteen children, ten of whom lived to mature age. Two of his sisters still remain, one, Sarah, married to Mr. Stattler, still lives upon the old farm, and the other, Elizabeth, was married to Mr. James Dye. The subject of our sketch was raised on the home farm until he was 23 years of age, when he began life for himself as a farmer. He was married May 20, 1829, to Elizabeth Green, daughter of George W. Green, his wife being a native of Miami Co. She died March 30, 1879. They had eleven children, four of whom have died, there remaining the following: Jane, Benjamin H., Joseph G., Sidney, Elizabeth, Eleanor and William G. Mr. Dye followed farming ever since his marriage, and also learned the trade of a miller; his farm increased to 300 acres, and he there resided until he removed to Troy in March, 1880, having disposed of his land. Politically, Mr. Dye is a Republican, and has always been a prominent worker in the party's ranks in his township. He served as Justice of the Peace for nine years in Elizabeth Township. He has been a member of the Baptist denomination for over fifteen years. His venerable father died in 1842, and his mother followed in 1855. He now expects to spend the remainder of his ripe old age in ease and comfort in Troy, surrounded by his children and the comforts of a life well spent, a duty well performed and a promise of the future happiness that awaits the humble Christian man.

MOSES B. EARNHART, lawyer, Troy. Mr. Earnhart is a young man of about 30 years; he was born near Fletcher, this county, and is the only son of Jacob and Philena (Branson) Earnhart. His father is a Christian minister, and his mother a daughter of Moses N. Branson. He received his early education in the common schools, and in the high school of Troy, of which he is a graduate, after which he took a course at the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and the Michigan University Law School, where he graduated in 1874. His mother dying in his boyhood, he afterward made his home with his uncle, Commissioner Northcut, until 1875, when he removed to Troy and began the practice of his profession. He has served two terms in the office of Mayor, discharging the duties satisfactorily. In the fall of 1879, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county. He is an active worker in the affairs of the community, being Captain of Troy Guards at this time. As a practitioner, he is successful and entirely self made; is a reticent, non-obtrusive gentleman, preferring that modest worth should win him the respect and confidence of the people; his progress since his admission to the bar has been steady, and he bids fair to become one of the leading lawyers of the place. As a lecturer, he has a record not unworthy of mention; he has made several successful efforts in that line, among which was "The Trial of Christ from a Legal Standpoint." On the 30th of July, 1876, he was joined in wedlock to Lizzie, daughter

of David McCampbell. Mr. Earnhart is an active member in the Christian Church.

MRS. LYDIA ENYEART, Troy. Mrs. Lydia Enyeart is a worthy representative of one of our oldest and best families ; she is a daughter of one of the first families in the county, and the name of Martindale is one ever associated with honor and gentility. Her husband, John L. Enyeart, came to this county in 1830, with $10 in his pocket ; he was married in 1840, to the lady who still survives and bears his name. The children were ten in number, eight survive—Sarah J. (wife of David Coppock), Hester R. (the wife of H. H. Miller), Thomas J. (married Elizabeth Pearson), Elizabeth (married Leander McDonald), Martha C. (is the wife of Philip White), Rebecca (married Daniel Elliot,) John (is the husband of Maggie Connor), and Mary (is Johnston Garvey's wife). Mr. Enyeart died in 1867. By industry and frugality, he was then owner of 358 acres of land, equaling any in the township, worth not less than $29,000. Thomas now lives with his mother and manages the farm. Mrs. Enyeart is now grandmother of twenty-three children. For more than a half-century, she has been a consistent member of the Christian Church ; her home is a pleasant one, near Troy, and her declining years will surely be passed in comfort.

WILLIAM A. EVANS, grocer, Troy. The subject of this sketch was born near Piqua, Ohio, in the year 1839 ; he is a son of Luke, a native of New Hampshire, and Rebekah (Adams) Evans, a native of New Jersey, who came to this county about forty-two years ago, and settled on a farm four miles northeast of Piqua, where he remained till the year 1869, when he removed to Piqua, and retired from active life. William A. lived with his parents on the farm, till the year 1861, when he went to Illinois, intending to try his fortune in the West. In August, 1862, at the call of his country, enlisted under Col. A. C. Harding, in the 83d I. V. I. On the 3d day of February, 1863, he was wounded at Ft. Donelson, after which, he remained in the hospital for twelve months, being removed from one place to another, and suffering the effects of transportation on his already impaired health. On the 3rd of February, 1864, he was honorably discharged on account of his wounds. After remaining in Monmouth, Ill., for a few months, he returned to the home of his boyhood, where he remained with his parents till their removal to Piqua, being unable to perform manual labor, his health and constitution being broken down by army life. In the fall of 1869, the people, in appreciation of his character and services to his country, elected him Sheriff, which office he held for two successive terms. Sept. 16, 1873, while the incumbent of the office of Sheriff, he was joined in wedlock to Sarah B. Clyde, a daughter of George C. Clyde, one of Miami's oldest citizens. After retiring from office, Mr. A. spent his time in overseeing the farm, and other private affairs. In April, 1878, he opened a grocery in Troy, in connection with John C. Rogers, under the firm name of Evans & Rogers, where he continues to carry on a large trade, supported by his many friends.

CAREY A. FOWLER, farmer ; P. O. Troy. Carey A. Fowler is one of our prosperous farmers, and his standing in the community gives him a place in the front rank. His parents, John D. and Nancy Fowler, emigrated from Wabash, Indiana, and settled upon the quarter section now occupied by Carey, in 1835. John was a native of Pennsylvania, but came to Brown County, Ohio, in 1804 ; Nancy Fowler was born in Brown County, and they were married, probably, in 1821, and afterward moved to Kentucky ; again removed to Wabash, Indiana. He was rather peripatetic, but nevertheless managed to keep about all he ever owned. Game was plenty in those days, and many of the settlers depended upon the supplies derived from this source for sustenance. The Temperance Crusade was then a thing unthought of, and whisky was almost as common as water ; Carey was the exceptional boy who never partook of the beverage, and the old men really feared that his constitution would give way, did he not drink ; but nearly all of those are gone that indulged so freely ; Carey is as ardently opposed to tippling, as during his youthful days. Athletic sports were much indulged in during the early settlement of the country, and prowess, rather than intellect, was

in favor. His first school teacher was Col. Westlake, and his first writing desk, a slab laid upon pegs driven into the logs. Teachers all knew how to handle the birch to perfection. Carey was wedded to Miss Mary E. Murphy, Sept. 21, 1851. After a brief wedding tour, they settled on the farm upon which they now live, and where their children were born. Two sons—Frederick W. and Ulysses S. Grant; two daughters, Viola E. and Eldora M. Frederick is the husband of Miss Sarah E. Frazier, and resides on the Fowler homestead. Eldora M. is the wife of Charles Throckmorton, and resides in Brown Township. Ulysses S. is still continuing his studies, developing into a promising man. John D. Fowler was elected Justice in 1851, and removed to Troy. Carey purchased the land of him, and subsequently another 80 adjoining. He also owns property in Troy. His farm is one of the finest in the neighborhood, and has two of the finest orchards upon it, perhaps, in the township. His residence is a commanding one, and the barns and out-buildings large and well kept. He superintends his farm; works, or not, as he pleases; but devotes much of his time to reading. His library is a very good one, and constantly increasing. He is a Liberal Theologian, and a sound Republican, and for years has been Master of Troy Grange, and sets great store by this order, in which he has enjoyed great distinction. He has great faith in its moral, social, and intellectual development. John D., the father of Carey, died in March, 1871, and his mother, in 1876; they are lying side by side in Rosehill Cemetery.

NATHAN FRAZIER, farmer; P. O. Troy. Nathan Frazier was born Feb. 22, 1831, and was the son of Israel and Sarah (Smith) Frazier; his father died when Nathan was 18 months old, and his mother married John Deweese, in 1835; they moved to Darke Co., and Mr. Deweese bought a piece of woods, which, at that time, was called a farm. Deweese was a great hunter, and his time was spent in the chase with his dog and gun; while the boys (Deweese had three sons) did the clearing, and, in fact, all that was done. Game of all kinds was abundant, and deer and turkeys were often shot from the cabin window. His life was an oppressive one, and his mother persuaded him to return to his native county, which he did in the spring of 1845. His education had been wholly neglected until this time. He engaged with his brother-in-law, Solomon Kerns, and worked for him until the age of 21, when he was furnished a suit of clothes, and $100 in cash. In 1852, his brother John urged him to go with him to California, to which he consented, and they started, very soon after, for New York. Upon their arrival there, it was ascertained that they would have to stay ninety days before they could obtain passage, all the berths in out-going vessels having been taken. They stopped in New York one week, and, finally, concluded to return home, which was at once acted upon. Nathan's ready cash was almost spent by the time of his arrival, and he again commenced work for Mr. Kerns. Afterward, he hired to another man, for $12.50 per month. A strong attachment had been formed by Nathan for Miss Eleanor Robbins, and they were subsequently married, on the 21st of April, 1850. They had neither home, cow, horse nor sheep, and only $75 in money; but in a small log cabin, which Nathan had built on his brother's land, they commenced their married life. In 1857, he began farming and buying stock. Year by year he prospered, and, in 1865, he purchased the handsome farm upon which he now resides, and all the substantial improvements were made by him. The fine orchard, together with the large barns and granaries, make this one of the most desirable farms in the neighborhood. Five of the six children born to them are now living—Sarah E., Mary F., Emma B., Martha J., Charles W. and James E.; Sarah is the wife of Frederick W. Fowler, and resides on the Fowler farm; the other children are rapidly advancing in their studies, and are developing fine musical abilities. Their home is surrounded with comforts, and the courtesy shown to friends is a fitting tribute to the teaching of their estimable parents. From a wilderness, Mr. Frazier now beholds the fields of grain, where the forests once stood. His energy may be understood, when, for his tuition, he chopped

wood for 25 cents per cord, during the noon time, and corded it after night, when he had finished his work for other men.

MICHAEL FRONTZ, retired, farmer; P. O. Troy. Mr. Michael Frontz is one of the prominent farmers, having lived forty-one years in the township. He was born in Germany, and came to Ohio in 1834, settling in Miamisburg. His earthly possessions consisted of only a few dollars, but fortune smiled on him from the first, and he has steadily prospered. He courted, and afterward married, Miss Mary Eberd, of Montgomery Co., May 4, 1836, Rev. Daniel Winters officiating. Their wedding tour was taken from Dayton to their home in a two-horse wagon. Housekeeping was commenced on a farm owned by the father of the bride, where they lived very happily together. The second year Mr. Frontz purchased four acres of land and erected a weaving establishment. He made a specialty of coverlets, and to say that they were genuine would be only the truth. The children each have a specimen of his work, looking almost as good as new, that was woven in 1837. Seven children were born, and three are now living—Sarah J. is the wife of Rev. George Tenney; William, the only son, married Miss Sarah J. Honeyman; Mary A. is the wife of William Sager, who now looks after the farming interests. Mr. Frontz had an attack of paralysis in October, 1879, since which time he has been confined to the house. His wife died April 12, 1868, since which time Mrs. Sager, his daughter, has superintended household matters, and is a splendid housekeeper. The orchard and buildings are all in good shape, and the farm is a nice one. They are comfortably situated and everything presents an appearance of neatness and prosperity. Mr. Frontz is 72 years old, and was born in Gutenberg, Germany, in 1807. He has witnessed much of the growth of this country, and his life has been a financial success. He views the situation politically from a Democratic standpoint, and is the first Democratic supporter of the Miami Co. history in this township. For fifty-eight years he has been an active member in the Lutheran Church, and has lived strictly in accordance with its teachings.

W. H. H. GAHAGAN (deceased); born in Miami Co., Ohio, Nov. 14, 1835; was a son of W. H. Gahagan, a prominent agriculturist; he was the chief organizer of the Miami Co. Agricultural Society, and served as its Secretary for seventeen years; died April 14, 1870; his wife, whose maiden name was Hester L. Culbertson, died Sept. 9, 1874; they were the parents of nine children, four daughters now living. William Gahagan, the grandfather of our subject, was among the early pioneers of Miami Co., and, in 1809, entered a part of the land now within the corporation limits of Troy; a few years later, he purchased a large part of the land upon which the business portion of Troy now stands, donating to the city for a cemetery the lot where now stands the first school. Our subject being the only son, followed the occupation of his father, succeeded him on the farm, which he greatly improved, exhibiting taste in beautifying and tact in managing the same; he was a Republican in politics, and, while he had no aspirations for office, labored hard for the success of the party; was patriotic and manifested great interest in military affairs; on the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, enlisted in the three months' service, then re-enlisted for three years in the 11th O. V. I., and was appointed Second Lieutenant Co. D, which position he resigned on account of ill health; in the fall of 1861, he returned home, and, never regaining his health, died Dec. 4, 1877. He was married to Hannah M. Smith April 2, 1863; who was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Nov. 20, 1838; they have three children, viz., Walter H., Mary E. and Bessie, all now residing with their mother, who is a daughter of David J. Smith, one of the early pioneers of Clark Co.; was a native of Scotland; came to America when an infant; died in Clark Co., Sept. 13, 1878.

ELBERT P. GALBRAITH, proprietor Riverside Hotel, Troy; was born in Jackson, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., March 22, 1844, and is a son of Samuel Galbraith, born in February, 1808, now residing in Ashtabula Co., Ohio. When an infant, our subject was taken by his parents to the city of St. Louis, where he remained in school until he attained his 10th year, at which time his parents removed to Ashtabula Co., where they now reside, and where our subject gave his

whole attention to his education, receiving instruction in the academy; when the war of the rebellion broke out, he was a student in the Normal School at West Kingsville; leaving school, he enlisted Aug. 8, 1861, in the three months' service, 19th O. V. I., in which organization he served out his time, and, in the following August, 1862, re-enlisted in the 105th O. V. I., and was at once sent to the front; he participated in several engagements prior to Oct. 8, 1862, at which date he was severely wounded, having two balls pass through his left arm, disabling him so that he was unfit for further service; and on the 13th day of December, was mustered out of service; he again entered the Normal School to finish his education; commenced teaching school in 1865, and while teaching read medicine; then he went to Kentucky, and was engaged for several years in dealing in stock, after which he was in mercantile business in Scioto Co.; in 1876 he located in Miami Co., and has since been occupied as hotel keeper; in 1878, he opened the Riverside House in Troy, of which he is now the proprietor, and has built up a business to the fullest capacity of the house. The writer of this article having been a guest of the hotel in question for several months, does not hesitate to state that during his travels of fifteen years, he has never found a better home nor a place where the comforts of travelers are more carefully cared for. Mr. Galbraith was married to Sarah A. Pierce Feb. 16, 1870; she was born in Greene Co., Ohio, in 1843; the result of this union are four children, viz., Elbert, Harry, Jessie and an infant; Mrs. Pierce had been previously married to William E. Stubbs, a Methodist minister, who was born in Delaware, and died in October, 1863, by which union were two children—Charles E. and Rosa Bell; her second husband, Wiley T. Pierce, was also a Methodist minister, a native of Tennessee; died in Adams Co., Ohio, in 1869.

HARRISON GALE, restaurant and saloon keeper, Troy. Harrison Gale was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Dec. 4, 1822; his boyhood was spent on the farm, and his education received in the common schools; at the age of 15, he engaged on the Ohio Canal, with a half-brother, working for the State; when about 18, he started for himself, running a boat on the same canal, which he continued to do till 1849, at which time he brought his boat down the Ohio through the locks at Cincinnati into the Miami Canal, where he continued the boating business for a period of seven years, running on that and the Wabash Canal; afterward he located in Troy and was elected Constable and Marshal for four successive years, performing his duties in a business-like and satisfactory manner; in 1860, he opened a restaurant in Troy (see directory), where he continues business, keeping everything in the line of eatables, and a supply of billiard tables, where his many friends can while away a pleasant hour. He has a wife and four children—Laura, Belle, William H. Courtney, and Harrison (deceased); he is surrounded by his children, and spending his mature years quietly and pleasantly; his marriage occurred in 1863 with Miss Emily Ravenscraft.

D. C. GIDEON, physician and surgeon, Troy. A short genealogy will be first in order. Alfred L. Gideon was born in 1826; Elizabeth Clark Gideon, Dec. 15, 1820; their only child, David C. Gideon, Nov. 27, 1848; Jacob Row was born in 1810, and his wife, Sarah Bost, in 1811; they were parents of John, George, Jacob, Mary, Carrie, Lydia and Sarah; D. C. Gideon and Sarah Row were married in 1868; their sons were born—Alfred L., June 4, 1868, and Clark McKenzie, April 6, 1873; Dr. Gideon's grandfather, Rev. David Clark, married Miss Sally Winans, daughter of Samuel and Sally Winans, in 1806; they emigrated to Miami Co., from New Jersey, in 1809; he had previously been here and purchased land, coming from Kentucky, in 1804; in 1805, he burned and delivered brick for the first brick house built in Cincinnati; he was one of the pioneer Methodist ministers in this county; they were parents of Winans, John, Carman, Sally H. and Elizabeth Clark; his father, David Clark, Sr., was a native of Scotland; Rev. David Clark was originally owner of the land Tippecanoe is now built upon, donating the lot for the Hyattsville M. E. Church; he sold his possessions to Robert Evans, in 1830, and emigrated to Sangamon Co., Ill.; for forty years he was an

ordained minister; D. C. Gideon began the study of medicine in 1865, and graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, in February, 1873; he formed a partnership with his preceptor, Dr. John Clark; during his stay in Danvers, McLean Co., Ill., Dr. Gideon was editor and proprietor of the Danvers *Independent*, one of the spiciest local papers in the State; he emigrated East instead of West, March 1, 1880, and settled in Troy, the home of his ancestry.

PETER GRAY, farmer; P. O. Troy. This gentleman deserves a place in history, as he is a prominent farmer, and his influence in his neighborhood is considerable; he is a native of Virginia, and was born in Morgan Co. in 1837; when he came to Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1858, his worldly possessions amounted to $50; he stopped among strangers, and commenced work at $13 per month; the next year, he was employed in farming the land of his former employer, and for his share received one-third of all he raised; he continued on this farm for nine years, and by economy had managed to lay by a nice little sum; he then came to Troy and commenced work for Reuben Michaels, receiving 80 cents per day when he worked, and his board when he did nothing; during this time, he formed an acquaintance with, and afterward married, Miss Josephine Byrkett, daughter of Solomon and Catharine Byrkett; in January following, they commenced housekeeping in an old washhouse on the Favorite farm; in March, he rented and moved upon a farm in the immediate vicinity; after working this place one year, he purchased the farm where he now resides, paying for the same $75 per acre; he now owns 100 acres of nice land, of which 90 acres are in cultivation; all this was accumulated by his own hard labor. Their children are named respectively James P., John H. and Maggie E.; James P. was born March 19, 1871; John H. April 11, 1873, and Maggie H. Sept. 15, 1877; the schoolhouse across the way affords them an excellent opportunity for obtaining an education. Mrs. G. is a member of the Christian Church, and will surely rear her children in accordance with its teachings. Politically, Mr. Gray is a Republican, and his business integrity has made him one of our solid men; from $50 in 1858, to $10,000 in 1880, is a fitting exhibit of his industry.

DANIEL GROSVENOR (deceased). Daniel Grosvenor, who was ranked among the earliest inhabitants of Troy, was born in Fairfax Vt., May 8, 1795, and was directly descended from an old English family of that name; his boyhood was spent on a farm, where he acquired his education mainly by his own exertions, studying such books as he could procure, by the light of a pine knot or the brush-heap fires. When 19 years of age, he belonged to a militia company of Green Mountain Boys, and went, with his squirrel rifle over his shoulder, to join the army and assist in repelling the British attack on Plattsburg, N. Y.; he here participated in the battle of Plattsburg, lasting about three days, in September, 1814, and was a witness to Commodore McDonough's victory over the British fleet on Lake Champlain. He came to Ohio in 1819, settling at Troy, where he supported himself by teaching school while pursuing his legal studies; he was duly admitted to practice April 12, 1822, and served as Auditor of Miami Co. from 1822 to 1829. Dec. 1, 1829, he married Frances Barber; she was born at Colerain, Mass., July 29, 1804, and, while yet a child, removed to Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y.; in 1821, she came to Ohio with her relatives and settled in Troy; they had seven children, all but one of whom arrived at mature age; three were boys and four girls, and of these the eldest son and two daughters are deceased, and two sons and two daughters are yet living. The subject of our sketch continued in the practice of his profession at Troy many years, and also engaged in mercantile pursuits, until failing health compelled him to quit the law office; he was prominent in political life as an original and out-spoken Abolitionist in the times when danger attended such an avowal, but he lived to see the fulfillment of his prophecies and hopes during the late civil war. He was long connected with the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Troy until the time of his death, which event occurred in the month of August, 1867, at the advanced age of 72 years; his aged widow survives, and still resides at the old family place in Troy.

WILLIAM B. HAMMOND, farmer; P. O. Troy. W. B. Hammond has lived in Miami Co. since 1844, and is therefore entitled to representation; his education has been of a practical sort, and previous to his marriage to Miss Amanda Miller, which was celebrated Jan. 3, 1869, he was engaged in teaching in Allen Co., since which he has devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond are the parents of three children—John, George and Orpha; John, the eldest, was born Nov. 5, 1869; George Jan. 3, 1873, and Orpha June 22, 1876; they are all attending school, and are children of much promise. Mr. Hammond was for a number of years connected with the Board of Education; he is a prominent member of Franklin Lodge, No. 14, A., F. & A. M., and also of Monroe Grange, No. 132; politically, he is a "straight Democrat." His wife's parents, Cornelius and Rosena Miller, were pioneers, and their biographies appear in this work.

CHARLES J. HARR, dealer in groceries, queensware, etc., Troy. Chas. J. Harr is junior member of the firm of Weatherhead & Co., the leading grocery establishment in Troy, Ohio; Mr. Harr was born in Clark Co., Ohio, in 1845; his parents immigrated to Ohio probably in 1830; they were natives of Virginia; they reared a family of six children; two only are living, Charles and Julius; the father and youngest son are now doing business in Troy. Charles learned the tinner's trade with Young & Smithers, commencing in 1861; he continued at that business for fourteen years; in 1875, he formed a partnership with Henry P. Weatherhead, in the business in which he is now engaged; their trade is large and rapidly increasing, and the reputation of the firm is beyond question. Mr. Harr was wedded to Miss Martha Worthington September, 1869; they are the parents of two children —Willie D. and Gracie; Willie was born May 12, 1874, and Gracie Oct. 14, 1876. Mr. Harr owns a nice residence on Plum street, and is one of our most enterprising young men; he is a charter member of Trojan Lodge, No. 100, K. P., and is also a member of the Brass Band of Troy, of which he is Treasurer; he is a self-made man, having accumulated what he has by his own industry and fair dealing.

LEWIS HAYNER, manufacturer of fine whiskies, proprietary medicines, etc., Troy. Lewis Hayner is one of Troy's most enterprising men, and has probably done more to advance its business interests than any man who ever lived in the city; he was born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1822; his parents, John and Sarah (Meeker) Hayner, were the parents of ten children—William, Henry, Lewis, Clark, John M., Enoch, Nicholas, Maria, Sarah and Jane. The father was born in New York and the mother in New Jersey. Lewis Hayner has been principally engaged during his business life in the manufacture of liquors; he built the distillery now owned by E. Farrington in 1856; he erected his present distillery in 1866, the capacity of which is 100 bushels of grain per day; he purchased the Troy Hydraulic of Knoop's heirs in 1879; it was built by a company, but until this time it had profited nothing; Mr. Hayner proposes now to erect a paper-mill and turn this fine water-power to a good use; he has, by a long series of experiments, perfected a "Lung Medicine," and "Catarrh Specific," from pure pine tar, and this promises to be a boon, not only to sufferers from disease, but, also, to the manufacturer; he has made arrangements to manufacture these medicines on a large scale, and it will be a source of pride to the people of Troy to know that so valuable a remedy had its origin in their city. His marriage to Miss Eliza J. Leland was celebrated in 1848; they were parents of Sarah, Elizabeth, Jane and Clark Hayner; Mrs. Hayner died in 1860, and his second marriage, to Miss Jane Dye, was consummated in 1862; they have no children; their residence, on West Franklin street, is tastily furnished, and, with Mrs. Hayner as matron, is well presided over; in spite of his many losses, Mr. Hayner is one of our wealthiest men, and has more enterprise, perhaps, than any other of our citizens. The principle he has solved in relation to his preparations of tar, has been vainly sought after for more than a century; his simple appliances for the treatment of nasal catarrh and lung diseases are perfected, and will prove of much benefit to those afflicted with such diseases.

HON. M. W. HAYS, physician and statesman, Troy. We take great pride in writing the biography of Hon. M. W. Hays, whose portrait appears in this work; he is, in every way, worthy of the position he now occupies, and does, not only himself but the county, honor; he was born in Brown Co., Ohio, in 1840, and his parents were Gabriel and Elizabeth Hays; they were the parents of the following named children: William, Thirza, Hamer R., Martin L., James, M. W., Thenia, Ellsberry, Mary P., and Eli M. To the sons we shall have occasion to again refer. The parents were natives of Virginia, but emigrated to Ohio at an early date. M. W. Hays did good service during his boyhood on the farm, driving an ox team, and doing heavy work; his leisure hours were few, but these were highly improved; his mind received impressions easily, and ere his parents were aware of the change of their boy from a lad, to the stature of a man, he stood before them, possessed of a splendid education, bearing in his hand a diploma honestly earned from one of the best colleges in the State of Ohio. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Foster's Company of Independent Cavalry, who, during the war, were assigned to duty at the headquarters of Gens. Fremont, McKinstrey, Halleck and McPherson, and were afterward with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. In December, 1861, he, together with ten others, was captured by a detachment of Gen. Poindexter's men, under command of Capt. Walker. The Doctor had made the assertion that he would never be put inside a rebel prison, and in this case it seemed as if his resolve would not hold good. With one of his comrades, he managed to escape the first night, owing to the extreme darkness, and reached the Union lines in safety the next afternoon. In June, 1863, on account of disability, he was discharged and returned home; careful nursing soon effected a radical cure, and, full of patriotism for the cause which he espoused, he again enlisted, in the United States Navy, under Capt. Charles Litherberry, on board the United States receiving ship, "Grampus." He was at once detailed as Assistant Surgeon, by J. J. McElhenny, Surgeon in charge. In this capacity, he served with distinction during the remainder of the war. Returning to Russellville, Brown Co., he commenced the practice of his chosen profession in the fall of 1865. In 1869, he was wedded to Miss Sarah S., daughter of Joseph H. and Jane A. Stafford, since which time the beautiful city of Troy has been their home; they are the parents of two children—William S. and Ollie E. In the spring of 1878, without opposition, Dr. Hays was elected Mayor of Troy, and, in the fall of the same year, President of the Miami County Agricultural Board; re-elected in 1879, again in 1880, and is still a member of the board. In 1879, he was elected a member of the Sixty-fourth General Assembly, by the Republican Party, whose cause he has espoused from its beginning, and has never swerved from its solid principles. He resigned his official position as Mayor, and entered upon his duties as Representative of this district. To his honor be it said, that he was the author of the bill providing for the maintenance of the soldiers' and sailors' orphans, by the State instead of the county, which bill successfully passed both Houses. This law had previously been in force, but had been repealed by the Sixty-third General Assembly. As a citizen, a soldier, and a statesman, his record is without a stain. His brother William was the second man in Brown Co. to enlist under the Union banner during the war of the rebellion, and was elected Captain of Co. I, 12th O. V. I.; re-enlisting at the expiration of his term of service, he was commissioned Major of the 89th O. V. I. Hamer was elected Captain of Co. B, 8th Cavalry, and served during the war in the Rocky Mountains. Gabriel and Elizabeth Hays reared six stalwart sons, who did battle for the Union, and all were noble soldiers. Two of their children, William and Mary, are not living; the mother of these gallant sons is also deceased; the father still survives, is straight as an arrow, full of energy and pluck. Dr. M. W. Hays has a nice residence in Troy, furnished in a style commensurate with his means, which are ample. His wife's mother, Mrs. Stafford, and her daughter Agnes, find a pleasant home beneath his roof. His courteous demeanor has made him our most popular man, and he never fails as a candidate to run far ahead of his ticket.

A. P. IDDINGS, farmer and stock-breeder ; P. O. Troy. Mr. Alfred P. Iddings, one of the prosperous farmers of Concord Township, is the eldest son of Harrison and Eunice Iddings, who were among the early settlers of Union Township. They were married forty-six years ago ; Harrison, the father of Alfred, has been principally engaged in the mercantile business during his life, and now resides at Indianapolis, Ind. His son Alfred, the subject of this sketch, was born in March, 1835, in Union Township, Miami Co., Ohio ; when he was 4 years of age, his parents moved to Peru, Ind.; Alfred still remembers the journey, and the large bands of Indians they passed ; when he was 7 years old, his mother died, and he, together with his younger brother, John, came back to Miami Co., and made their homes, John with his uncle, and Alfred with his grandmother ; at the expiration of a year, Alfred, also, went to his Uncle David Patty's to live. The boys were hard-worked, and but little attention was paid to their education. On the 27th day of March, 1855, Alfred was married to Miss Sarah A. Johnson, eldest daughter of John C. and Julia A. Johnson, of this township, Rev. T. P. Childs, of Troy, Ohio, conducting the ceremonies. They have resided in this township ever since ; commenced at the bottom of the financial ladder, but are now numbered with those at the top ; Mr. Iddings owning 220 acres of excellent land, of which he has 190 acres under cultivation, the other 40 being heavy timber. He pays especial attention to breeding fine horses, and has some of the best Clydesdale colts in the township ; the other stock—hogs, sheep and cattle—bear evidence of good care. Their children are five in number, three sons and two daughters ; the first child, John H., was born November 10, 1858, but died in infancy ; Joseph H. was born Jan. 9, 1860 ; Samuel P., Dec. 7, 1862 ; Rosa B., Aug. 28, 1865 ; Sarah A., March 31, 1870. Joseph H. will continue his studies until graduation, as, by an accident, he is incapacitated from farm work. The children are all lovers of literature, and the girls are especially interested in music. Mr. and Mrs. Iddings belong to the Christian Church, and are exemplary members. Politically, Mr. Iddings is a Conservative Republican, but in national affairs votes the sentiments of his party. His income is sufficient to supply every need ; he is a generous liver, and friends are always welcome.

MARVIN B. JAMES, photographer, Troy ; was born in Troy Dec. 11, 1855, and is a son of Benjamin and Ann E. James ; his father was born in Maryland in 1819, and his mother in Michigan in 1835 ; both are living, and have been residents of Troy for many years ; they have three children—Marvin B., Franklin R. and Lotta. Our subject was reared in Troy, and received his education in the village schools ; at the age of 16, he entered the photograph gallery, and, with A. C. Miller, made himself a proficient in the art ; he afterward contracted a partnership with a gentleman with whom he remained but a short time, when he assumed full proprietorship ; his pleasant rooms are located in Kessler's Block, in the southeast corner of the public square ; the walls are adorned with the finest works of art, and furnished in a neat and artistic manner. In 1878, he consummated a matrimonial alliance with Alice Looney, who has borne him one child, viz., Eugene, deceased. (See card in Directory.)

MRS. MARGERY JENKINS, Troy. We present to our readers a sketch of Mrs. Margery Jenkins ; she is the eldest daughter of Enoch and Rosannah Pearson, who were natives of South Carolina, and emigrated from Newberry Court House to Monroe Township. Margery was born March 7, 1818 ; during her girlhood, she received a liberal education, which was very beneficial to her ; when her father had his first cabin erected, he had no material to make doors of, so a blanket was substituted, and served its purpose well ; Margery's father was her first schoolteacher, and the log schoolhouse was only partly floored ; one log removed from the side gave light, and the benches were hewed logs, with pegs driven in holes for legs ; the fire-place nearly filled one end of the room, and would hold half a cord of wood ; this hardly served to keep them warm on a cold day ; the scholars would often bring their dinner in their pockets, consisting of raw potatoes, and these, roasted in the ashes, were considered quite a luxury ; "salt pork and lye hominy"

were staple articles of diet. She was married to Jesse Jenkins March 29, 1835, Esquire David Jenkins tying the nuptial knot; her wedding dress was of silk, which was considered rather stylish; she began teaching "select school" in April, 1836, in her kitchen, superintending, in the meanwhile, her cooking, which was at that time all done by the fire-place; Elizabeth, their first child, was born Feb. 20, 1837; she is now the wife of Benjamin Blackmore; Enoch P. was born Sept. 24, 1839; Rosannah, June 24, 1842; Rebecca E., April 18, 1845; she is the wife of John Herr; Ruth A. was born Feb. 25, 1848, and is now the wife of Sherman Le Blonde; they live with Mrs. Jenkins, and Mrs. Le Blonde is a very fine housekeeper and an "ardent supporter" of the Miami Co. History; Mahala was born Feb. 9, 1850, and is now deceased; Margaret J., May 5, 1853; Silas L., Sept. 24, 1855; Sarah B., June 27, 1858, also deceased; Silas L. was married to Rebecca Fogle. David Jenkins, the father and husband, died Oct. 9, 1870. Mrs. Jenkins is well provided for, and is a consistent member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON, Judge of the Probate Court, Troy; son of Stephen and Uretta Johnston, was born July 24, 1842, at Troy, in the old Sheriff's residence, his father being Sheriff of the county at that time, subsequently removed to Piqua. At the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted as a private soldier in the 11th O. V. I., and afterward was assigned to the staff of Gen. O. W. Mitchell, with the rank of Lieutenant; but a lingering fever, contracted while in service in Western Virginia, prevented him from entering upon the duties of that office; he again served in the 147th O. N. G., until near the close of the war; for a time previous to November, 1865, was Deputy Collector United States Internal Revenue; in December, 1867, was admitted by the Supreme Court of Ohio to the practice of law; for about a year, was Chief Clerk in the Assessor's Office United States Internal Revenue, Fourth District, Ohio. In the spring of 1869, was elected City Solicitor or Attorney for the city of Piqua, which position he held, with the exception of a portion of one term, until February, 1879, when he became Judge of the Probate Court, which position he now holds.

M. C. KAUFFMAN, of the firm of Kauffman & Ellis, merchant tailors, and dealers in ready-made clothing, Troy, was born in Lebanon Co., Penn.; his father, Jacob Kauffman, was born in the same State Feb. 21, 1804; died Jan. 31, 1840; his grandfather, Abraham, was born in 1771; died in 1826; his great-grandfather, Abraham, was born in 1741; died in 1802; his great-great-grandfather, Frederick, was born in Switzerland, in 1709; came to the United States in 1734; at the age of 25 years, was a Bishop of the ——— Church; he settled in Anville Township, Lebanon Co., and died in 1789, aged 80 years; Sarah, mother of M. C., and wife of Jacob Kauffman, was born Jan. 9, 1810; died Sept. 6, 1863, aged 53 years and 7 months. Our subject began learning the tailoring trade when only 12 years of age, in Lebanon, which was finished in the city of Philadelphia; his education was mostly received in the latter place, by attending night schools. After completing his trade, he was employed as cutter in an establishment in the above city for some time, then came West, locating in Greenville, Ohio, where he did a general merchant tailoring and ready-made clothing business; then afterward came to this place, and was employed as cutter. In 1868, he went to Omaha, where he was engaged as cutter and general overseer of all work for six months; returned to Troy; established himself in business, giving employment to a number of skilled workmen. He is a professional cutter, in the strongest sense which the term implies, and is testified too by all who have been so fortunate as to have their dimensions encircled by his tape. This firm, from their fair-dealing, and popular business habits, command what they deserve, the leading trade in Troy.

GEORGE KEIFER, physician and surgeon, Troy; is a son of Margaret and George Keifer, and was born in Washington Co., Md., July 4, 1806; his father was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother in Maryland, in which State they were married; they removed to Bethel Township, in Clark Co., Ohio, in 1812, the overland trip to Springfield occupying thirty-one days; his father died Aug. 31, 1845, she in 1822; they were parents of five children, two living—Mrs. Catherine Hum-

phrys and our subject; Mr. K., Sr., was a farmer by occupation, and had much knowledge of the science of medicine, and, withal, was a very useful man. At the age of 12 years, our subject entered the Findlay Seminary, a Methodist institution, in which he obtained a preparatory education, which was afterward fully developed in the same institution; in 1826, he began the study of medicine in Troy, under the guidance of the late Dr. Asa Coleman, who was his preceptor for three years; he then entered the Ohio Medical College, which conferred on him their diploma of medicine and surgery. Returning to Troy, he entered on the duties of his profession, and for three years practiced with his former preceptor; since then, with the exception of a short time, he has practiced independent of assisting physicians. He has been twice married; first to Eliza Cushman, of Providence, R. I., Oct. 27, 1833, who bore him seven children, four living—Mary E., Asa C., Sarah J. and Henrietta; the deceased are Charles L., George D. and Eliza. Mrs. K. died Dec. 12, 1845, aged 36 years. His second marriage was celebrated May 8, 1849, with Elizabeth Hazard, of New London, Conn.; she died May 5, 1880, aged 76 years. With one exception, the Doctor is the oldest practitioner in the county, and has built up a large practice. July 9, 1862, he was commissioned Surgeon of the 50th O. V. I., and had charge of General Hospital No. 19, in Louisville, Ky.; he was honorably discharged Dec. 26, 1863; during Gov. Allen's administration, he became one of the managers of the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan Home for three years, and was afterward appointed by the trustees as Superintendent of the same institution, receiving many compliments for his able management. In 1838, he was commissioned Brigadier General, by Gov. Vance, which position he held ten years. In extracts from the press during his term, we learn that the Doctor was a very gallant officer. At home he has always been a representative man, discharging the duties of Justice of the Peace for twenty-one years, Mayor three years, President and member of the Board of Education three years, which speaks much for the Doctor's official capacity. He has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1830, and has held positions of honor and trust; is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Order, in which he served as District Deputy Grand Master three years.

ELI KELLY, dealer in books, music, etc., Troy. Seth Kelly, the father of our subject, emigrated from Massachusetts, about 1820, to West Milton, and was identified with his brother Samuel, for a number of years, in the building of saw-mills, factories, oil-mills, etc.; he was the manufacturer of the celebrated "Kelly's Scythe" that earned a justly deserved reputation long before reaping machines were thought of. His wife's maiden name was Mary A. Coppock, a native of Ohio; she was born near Ludlow Falls; her death occurred in August, 1852, and her husband's in November, 1852. Eli, our subject, was born Nov. 4, 1839, near West Milton, and was 14 years of age when his parents died; he saw but little of the sunny side of life during his boyhood, having to work at any kind of a job that offered itself; on the farm in the summer, he attended the common schools in the winter, and obtained such an education as they then afforded; at the beginning of the war he was 21 years of age, and enlisted as a private in Co. A, 44th O. V. I.; served as such until the re-enlistment of regular veterans in 1864; when the 44th Regiment was re-organized with the 8th O. V. C., he received a commission as 2d Lieutenant, and was afterward appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and served until his resignation, June, 1865, which was accepted by the Governor of the State, for reason of wounds received in battle Jan. 11, 1865. Upon his return, he commenced the book and stationery business in Troy, which has been continued to the present time, and has been largely increased, until his establishment is now the best one of the kind in the county; lately has been added the music and sewing machine branch of the business. His marriage to Miss Hattie L. Bates occurred May 4, 1867; she was a graduate of Adrian College, Mich., Class of 1866; they have had three children—Edward Bates was born Feb. 21, 1869; Harry, Feb. 21, 1870, and Robert, July 1, 1875; Harry died in his 4th year, Jan. 15, 1874, and his body was interred in a lovely spot in Rosehill Cemetery. Mr. Kelly is one of our most accommodating business men, and has hosts of friends.

JOHN KELLY, Troy, of the firm of Beedle & Kelly, manufacturers of the Champion corn-planter, plow, automatic gates, Monitor wind engines, etc.; he was born in Union Township, Miami Co., Ohio, Oct. 8, 1823, and is a son of Samuel Kelly, a man of great public spirit and enterprise, who was born in Massachusetts, and came to Miami Co., at the beginning of the present century, and located in Union Township; he was a machinist by trade, and at an early day purchased several water privileges on the Stillwater, and erected the first and only cotton factory in the county; he also erected other factories and mills; he was liberal and did much to develop the Stillwater region; in 1866, he emigrated to Iowa, where he died in 1874; our subject was raised and educated in the different manufacturing business in which his father was engaged, until 1844, at which date he went to Providence, and served as an apprentice, until he had completed the trade of machinist, when he went to West Milton and built the machinery for his father's factory; he remained at West Milton and followed his occupation as machinist until 1868, during which time he built the machinery for several factories and mills; then he came to Troy, continuing at his trade in its different branches until 1873, when he became associated with his present partner in the above business, since which time their business has been on an increase and is now quite extensive having in their employ from forty-five to seventy-five hands; the implements of their manufacture find a market in all the Western States; Mr. Kelly manufactures the two-horse corn-planter, and in the past six years has taken six patents, all improvements on this machine; the whole manufacturing department is under the supervision of our subject. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth J. Miller in 1849, who was a daughter of Zachariah Miller, of West Milton, born in Virginia, of which union sprung four children, viz., Carrie, Mary, J. M. and George C.; the two sons being foremen of the machine-shops and foundry of the firm.

SOLOMON KERNS, retired farmer; P. O. Troy. Among the early settlers of this township we are pleased to notice Mr. Solomon Kerns, who has lived the longest, perhaps, of any man in the county in one township; he was born within one mile of his present home, sixty-seven years ago, and his entire life, with but short intermissions, has been spent in this county; he is a son of Henry Kerns, who was born in North Carolina, in 1784, and emigrated from Rowan Co., N. C., and settled in Concord Township, in 1809; a few years later, he purchased the place now occupied by our subject, upon which he resided until his decease, which occurred in May, 1861, at the advanced age of 77 years. He married Mary Summey, also a native of the above State, who died in Concord Township, about the year 1875, at the remarkable old age of 93 years; they were the parents of sixteen children, of whom seven now survive; Solomon Kerns was born May 13, 1813, upon the farm where he has always lived; he has witnessed the transformation of the vast wilderness into well-cultivated farms, fine residences, take the place of the rude log cabins, and the wild savage become entirely extinct. The marriage nuptials of Solomon Kerns with Diana Frazier were celebrated in Concord Township in 1839; she was born March 22, 1822, and died March 5, 1879; they were the parents of three children, of whom Philadelphia and Harriet Frances now survive; Mr. Kerns has devoted his whole life to agricultural pursuits, and was also extensively engaged in stock-dealing; he owns 203 acres in his home farm, with good buildings, under a fine state of cultivation, and some timber land in other parts of the county, all of which he has accumulated by his own hard labor, energy and correct business habits; he is now retired from active labor, having his farm rented out to good tenants. He is a Republican in politics, and, while he has no aspirations for political honors, he has held the office of Township Trustee for a period of twenty years in succession.

DAVID KERNS, farmer; P. O. Troy. Mr. Kerns was born May 31, 1823, and has always followed the occupation of farming; when he was 6 years of age, his parents immigrated to Indiana, near Muncie; two years afterward his father died very suddenly, and the widow and her children removed to Darke Co., Ohio, settling near Greenville; after living with his mother nine years, David came to

this township and worked two and a half years for Solomon Kerns. During this time he became engaged to and afterward married Miss Amanda Kerns, Aug. 29, 1845, the Rev. John Stephenson officiating; they went to Indiana, where Mrs. Kerns contracted the ague; they left Indiana on that account and came back to Concord Township, where Mr. Kerns purchased a part of the land upon which they now reside; they moved into an old log cabin, 16x18, comprising parlor, dining and sleeping rooms in one room; he built a cabin the next year that was the envy of the neighbors, it being plastered overhead and having a fine porch attached. Six children are now living, one deceased, three married; one son and the daughter Olive still live with their parents; their names are Salista J., now the wife of John Strong; Luther J. is the husband of Miss Mary A. Brown; Alonzo R. married Miss Sarah J. Blackmore; Winfield S., William H. and Olive E. are still single. Mr. and Mrs. Kerns are in comfortable circumstances, and enjoy life, in their quiet way, in a high degree; their farm is in a fine state of cultivation, superintended by Mr. Kerns, and paying him a nice profit; the buildings and orchard are neatly kept, contentment reigning around the fireside.

WILLIAM KERR, farmer; P. O. Troy. William Kerr was born in this county; his parents were Harvey and Sabra, who were also born in the county, and may be classed among the old settlers; William was born Dec. 11, 1834, and, from choice, he has followed farming; work was too plenty in his younger days for boys to get a very extensive knowledge of books, but William managed to obtain enough education to aid him materially in his business; at 18, he commenced working for himself, at the rate of $10 per month, and continued working on the same wages for six years. March 10, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Mahala, eldest daughter of William Swailes; she was born in October, 1830, on the farm where they now reside, and never has nor ever wishes to know any other home; two daughters thus far have gladdened their home—Naomi and Effie, whose education is fast approaching completion; Naomi was born Feb. 1, 1865, and Effie May 7, 1868. Mr. Kerr is owner of 80 acres of splendid land, with substantial improvements; an air of neatness is everywhere apparent, his farm paying him a large revenue; much of the change that has taken place in this county has been closely observed by him, and his arm has done much toward its improvement; he is Democratic in politics, and never misses an opportunity of voting; is fond of company and very agreeable.

WM. R. KERR, farmer; P. O. Troy. Wm. R. Kerr is a direct descendant of one of our early pioneers; he is a son of William and Rachel Kerr, both of whom were born in Monroe Township. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom survive—George G., Sarah P., Susannah, Margaret E., Edward E., and William R., to whom this sketch is dedicated. He was born on the home farm March 30, 1852, and his occupation, from choice, has been that of a farmer. Since the death of his father, he has been the manager of the whole estate of 332 acres, and the general aspect of things betokens his ability. He was united in marriage to Miss Delilah Pence, Dec. 22, 1873, by the Rev. Wm. Jay. Thus far, two bright little children have blest their union—Ercy C. and Mary E. Mr. Kerr is now engaged in rearing blooded stock, and will, no doubt, make it a success. He is himself a worker, and under his auspices the farming is done in a systematic manner. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, and we are also pleased to note him a thoroughbred Democrat. He possesses the characteristics of the Kerr family in a high degree, and will, no doubt, attain a prominent position among our best farmers.

S. H. KERR, farmer; P. O. Troy. S. H. Kerr justly takes a place in the history among the legal representatives of the pioneers. His grandfather, Hamilton Kerr, came to the county in 1804, and afterward married Miss Rhoda Furnace. Their four sons are all represented in this history, except John, and the Kerr family has a record equal to that of any in the county. George Kerr is the father of the subject of this sketch, and is one of the wealthiest men in Monroe Township. Samuel H. Kerr was married to Miss Minnie E. Stewart, of Clark Co.,

April 2, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents. The first year after his marriage was spent at the home of his wife's parents, and the next spring they took possession of the fine farm upon which he now resides, everything betokening his practical knowledge of agriculture. Thus far they are the parents of two children, both beautiful girls—Blanche and Daisy. Blanche was born in 1874, and Daisy in 1878. Mr. Kerr was born a Democrat, and adheres strictly to its Jacksonian principles. He is one of our most courteous and affable young men, and is especially well posted upon topics of the day. Mr. Kerr's education is first-class, his leisure being spent in storing his mind with useful knowledge.

CHARLES KESSLER, dealer in wines and liquors, Troy ; born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1847 ; received his education in his native country ; at 13 years of age, he commenced the occupation of rope-making, continuing the same until 1867, at which date he emigrated to America, and for ten years followed the occupation of harness-making ; in 1877, he engaged in his present business, in which he has been quite successful. Married in 1875 to Margaret Pfister ; one child was born to them, Augusta, now deceased.

CHRISTIAN LEIDIGH, carriage blacksmith, Troy. Christian Leidigh was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., May 13, 1845 ; he is a son of Michael and Louisa (Schwartz) Leidigh, both natives of Penn.; his parents moved to this State in the year 1853, and settled in Clark Co., where they lived till the death of his mother, in the autumn of 1863 ; his father is still living in Medway, Clark Co. The boyhood of our subject was spent on the farm, and his education was received in the common schools. In the fall of 1862, when the flag which we all love was in danger, and rebellion was rife in the Southern States, he, although only a boy of 17, bade farewell to home and friends, and enlisted in the 83d O. V. I., under Col. F. W. Moore. of Cincinnati, and started for the seat of war ; he served his country for three years, most of the time in the 3d Division, 13th Army Corps, Department of the Gulf ; he was in the fight of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post and Vicksburg, also the Red River campaign, the Battle of Champion Hills ; assisted in the taking of Jackson twice ; he was in numerous other battles in the Gulf States, some of which, though of little note in history, were as hard-earned as any of the more prominent ones ; he served faithfully till the 24th of August, 1865, when he was mustered out at Galveston, Texas, and was finally discharged at Camp Dennison. After coming home, he learned the trade of blacksmith, worked as journeyman in several counties, and finally located at Troy, where he now carries on business, working chiefly on buggies, carriages and spring-wagons. He married Miss Candace Heckerman on the 17th of November, 1870. One child, Cora, has been born to them, Oct. 29, 1871. Mr. Leidigh is a genial, jovial gentleman, and has many friends, both in the fraternity of I. O. O. F., of which he is a member, and in the community at large. His wife is an exemplary lady, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM LIEDEL, barber, Troy. William Liedel is the most popular barber in Troy ; he was born and reared in Cincinnati, his father. Peter Liedel, being the first white barber in that city ; he was married to Miss Julia Leitz, in Baden-Baden, Germany ; they emigrated to Cincinnati in 1831 ; their children were seven in number—Peter, William, Frank, Julia, Louisa, Amelia and John ; of the whole family, there are none living except the subject of this sketch ; he has for more than a quarter of a century been engaged in the tonsorial business, and is, without doubt, the finest barber in the county ; his parlors are on Market street, near the public square, Troy, Ohio ; he employs four skilled workmen, and does the business of the city. His marriage to Miss Charlotta Wasserman was celebrated in 1867 ; her parents, John and Mary Wasserman, were among the old settlers of Troy ; Mr. W. left a large estate at the time of his death. William Liedel and wife have no children, but have lately adopted a son, who is named after his foster father. Mr. Liedel was one of the first to respond to his country's call for troops during the late civil war ; he enlisted in Co. C, 6th O. V. I., and at the expiration of his term of service, re-enlisted in the same company and regiment ;

participated in the battles of Stone River, Shiloh, Perryville and Rich Mountain; was also with Sherman on his march to the sea; he was twice wounded at Stone River and Shiloh; he was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and is entitled to a place among the heroes of our country.

MARTIN H. LONG, grocer, Troy. The subject of this sketch was born in Troy Nov. 8, 1853; is a son of Adam and Mary (Dick) Long, who came to this county at an early day, and located in Troy; he was engaged in the butchering business until the time of his death, in 1863. Martin spent his boyhood here, and was educated in the Troy schools; he entered the grocery business soon after having attained his majority, where he has continued the business, keeping a full line of groceries and everything pertaining to a general grocery trade. March 4, 1875, he was joined in wedlock to Mary Streuble, by whom he has one child, Cora, born May 18, 1876. He and his wife are both members of the German Lutheran Church, with which they have been connected for several years.

JOHN A. LONG, butcher, Troy; is a native of Miami Co., and was born in Troy May 31, 1842, his father being Adam Long, a native of Germany, who came to Miami Co. about the year 1824, where he followed butchering until his death in 1861; his widow still survives, residing in Troy. Our subject was educated in the schools of Troy, and has devoted his whole life to his present business, learning the trade of his father when quite young, and has successfully followed the same for a period of nineteen years, his present place of business being on the corner of Main and Chestnut streets. His marriage with Lucinda Layton was celebrated in March, 1864; they have two sons, Walter and Eugene.

DAVID A. McCLUNG, retired farmer; P. O. Troy. David A. McClung is a thoroughbred son of Miami Co., having been born upon the spot upon which he now resides, Aug. 15, 1826, and with the exception of three years, has never left the loved spot; he was the youngest son of David and Nancy McClung, who were married in Kentucky April 12, 1808; their wedding tour was a horseback ride from Lexington to Troy; it was during the spring freshets, and the creeks and rivers were swollen with the heavy rains; upon their arrival opposite the site of Troy, they found the river running high, and, as there was no bridge, they were obliged to swim their horses across at a point now called "Coe's Ford;" Indians were then very plentiful, and not very friendly. During the month of July, 1812, a Mr. Gerard, Mr. Dilbone and wife were murdered. Previous to this time, there had been hostilities brewing, and nearly all the able-bodied men were on the frontier under arms; it so happened that Mr. McClung was then away; his wife with three small children and a neighbor girl, Nancy Telford, were left alone. Aaron Tullis brought word in the evening that the Indians were killing and scalping everybody, and that they must get to the block-house in Troy as soon, and in the best way they could, while he went to warn other settlers; they started at once, Mrs. McClung, with a 3-weeks old babe in her arms, leading another child 2 years old by the hand, with Nancy and Cloyd, 7 years old, carrying the trusty rifle, they proceeded on their way; fearing to take the bridle path that led direct to Troy, they made a detour to the right through the woods, and after wandering about for some time with out reaching their destination, sat down upon a log to await the moon's rising; as they were expected at the block-house, but came not, three men were sent out to hunt them; Mrs. McClung could hear them halloo, but, fearing they were Indians, gave no answer; finally her name was called, when she replied, help came, and they arrived at the block-house at almost day break. We can hardly conceive that the beautiful plain between Ridge avenue and Troy, ever could have been such a mass of tangled brush that persons would get lost in coming such a short distance; there were in the block-house about eighty persons that had fled there for protection; the next day, Mrs. McClung and her babies went to Judge Barbee's house and stayed a few days, or until the supposed danger was past; three children are now living of the McClung family; the father dying in 1841, and the mother in 1862; she was 80 years old, and her husband 65. By the death of his father, David, the subject of this sketch, became heir of a portion of the home

farm, and by sucessive purchases has added to it until he is now the owner of more than 300 acres of land; through his enterprise, aided by that of his two brothers, the Troy Hydraulic was established; this enterprise will at no distant day be of vast importance to the business interests of the city; the brothers were also the moving spirits in the Miami Co. Agricultural Board, and the first meeting was held on their grounds; rain falling, the exhibition was continued in their barn. David A. McClung was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth T. Harker Jan. 4, 1853, Rev. David Rice officiating; they have four children living—Mary C., the eldest daughter, is now wife of Henry Davis, of Kokomo, Ind.; the other three, John C. and his two sisters, Emma and Louisa, live with their parents; John C., has finished his studies, and the two daughters are advancing rapidly; Emma now having been two years in the high school; the whole family are great readers, and have access to a fine library; the children are rapidly becoming accomplished musicians, being good vocalists as well. Mr. McClung votes a straight Republican ticket, and has the satisfaction of living in a splendid house, surrounded by every comfort.

JOHN M. McCAMPBELL, proprietor of boarding-house, Troy; born in Staunton Township Nov. 21, 1809; is the son of William M. McCampbell, who was born in Rockbridge Co., W. Va., in 1772; his mother, Elizabeth Orbison, was born in the same State, and was several years her husband's junior; they were married about 1806, and immediately afterward settled in the county in which they lived till their death, he dying Feb. 27, 1847, and she in 1821; they were the parents of eight children, three living; his father's second marriage was celebrated with Judith Luce, nee Gerard, who bore him four children, one living; she died in 1868. When 17 years of age, our subject came to Troy, and, with James Hanna, learned the tanner and currier's trade, then took a trip through the Western States; in 1834, he purchased his first employer's business, which he carried on till 1868, when he sold out and purchased where he now resides. May 29, 1836, he was married to Lucinda Fuller, who bore him two children—Mary H. and Edward N., the latter deceased, aged 25 years; the former was married to Charles C. Newall (deceased), by whom she had one child, viz., Edward N.; Mrs. McCampbell's parents, Obadiah and Lucy Fuller, were natives of Virginia, and afterward residents of New Carlisle, Clark Co., Ohio, where both died of cholera Sept. 5, 1834, and almost in the same hour, the father aged 54 years, the mother 45; they were parents of seven children, six of whom were living at their parents' death, feeling the double affliction with great severity. Mrs. McCampbell was born in Clark Co. in 1820; they are members of the Presbyterian Church, with which he has been connected since 1827; she was formerly of the Baptist Church, but joined the Presbyterians in 1865; both take an interest in their church and a pleasure in rearing high their Christian standard; their deceased son was an exemplary young man, and a member of the Presbyterian Church; he left a young wife to mourn his untimely death.

JOHN GEORGE MAYER, dealer in wines, liquors and beer, also bottled beer, and makes a specialty of charging soda fountains, Troy; was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 21, 1837, where he received instruction in the German schools until 15 years of age; then came to America, arriving in New York City July 2, 1852; thence he came West to Hamilton Co., Ohio, and worked on a farm until 1854; afterward he located in Cincinnati, and followed the occupation of a barber for a number of years; came to Troy in 1861, and followed his trade until 1867, when he engaged in the confectionery business; and in 1869, changed to a "grocer;" was connected for several years with Joseph Henney in the Troy Brewery; in 1878, commenced his present business, now bottling from four to seven barrels of beer per week; he also makes a specialty of charging soda fountains, being the only one in Troy doing that business. Is a Republican in politics, and connected with the Fire Department, of which he is a very prominent member, being now Assistant Chief of the Fire Department of Troy, in which capacity he has served for some years, always taking an active part in its management. Married Anna Eitel

July 26, 1859, who was born in Germany and came to America in 1852; are the parents of seven children, five of whom are living.

ISAAC S. MEEKS, M. D., physician and surgeon, Troy; David Meeks, the father of our subject, was born in Washington Co., Penn., April 23, 1776, and was there married, in the fall of 1797, to Diana Evans, who was born in the same county, Jan. 18, 1779. They had nine children, to wit: Mary, born Feb. 4, 1799; Jesse, born Nov. 18, 1800; John, born July 22, 1804; David, born Oct. 30, 1807; Nancy, born Oct. 27, 1809; Sarah, born Oct. 31, 1811; Eli, born Jan. 14, 1814; Isaac S. born Oct. 25, 1816, and Stephen, born Nov. 25, 1818. In the spring of 1804, they removed from Pennsylvania to Fairfield Co., Ohio, where they remained about two years and then moved to Franklin Co., Ohio, near the city of Columbus, where they resided some eight years; in the fall of 1814, they removed to Miami Co., Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their days; their married life extending over a period of about sixty-six years, fifty of which they spent in old Miami. David Meeks died Oct. 2, 1863, aged 87 years 5 months and 9 days; and five months later, on the 10th day of March, 1864, his aged wife followed him, at the age of 85 years 1 month and 21 days. They left, living, six children, twenty-two grand-children, and thirteen great-grandchildren. Father Meeks was of English parentage, and Mother Meeks of Welsh. They were devoted members of the Regular Baptist Church. Father Meeks served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and in politics was always a strict Democrat. Isaac S. Meeks, the subject of our sketch, was born as above stated, on the old homestead in Bethel Township, Miami Co., Ohio, and was brought up as a farmer's boy. On the 24th of March, 1833, he became a member of the Staunton Baptist Church, Elder Willis Hance, Pastor, which church has since become extinct, after which he joined the Casstown Baptist Church. Having obtained a common-school education, he resolved to advance still higher, accordingly, on the 31st of March, 1834, he entered school at Piqua, Ohio, where he continued about a year, working mornings, evenings and Saturdays to pay his board, in the family of the Elder Charles Hilliard. He then took board in Piqua, but, in February, 1835, left Piqua and returned to the home farm, where he, with the kindly aid of his father, soon earned enough money to pay his delinquent board bill. Oct. 19, 1835, he began teaching school, which occupation, together with study and travel, occupied his time until Sept. 20, 1837, at which time he entered Granville College, where he pursued a select course for about a year; on the 24th of April, 1839, he began studying medicine with Dr. R. Sabin, of Troy, and continued his studies, with slight interruptions, until Oct. 27, 1841, when he entered upon a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati; during the vacation he traveled some in Indiana, seeking a favorable location, but, not finding what he desired, he resumed teaching until in the fall of 1844, when he returned to Miami Co.; here, on the 6th of December of that year, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Bethel Township, where he continued until May 26, 1847, at which time he removed to Casstown, and practiced until the fall of 1849; he then returned to Cincinnati, and completed his course at the Ohio Medical College, obtaining the decree of Doctor of Medicine, March 4, 1850; returning to Casstown, he entered extensively into practice. He was married Dec. 11, 1851, to Alice, daughter of William C. Knight, but she subsequently died without issue. He was again married Sept. 11, 1853, to his present wife, Ensebia, daughter of Rev. John Blodgett. In November of 1859, he removed to Troy, Ohio, and has remained there ever since, actively engaged in the duties of his profession.

MRS. ROSENA MILLER, Troy. Mrs. Rosena Miller is now in her 72d year, and retains her memory in a remarkable degree; her grandparents' names were John and Rhoda Carmichael, and her father was Alexander McCollom. Her marriage with Mr. Cornelius Miller was solemnized in 1826, and the next year they came to Miami Co. Mr. Miller was born in Warren Co., September, 1804, and from his 4th birthday has been a resident of Miami. Both himself and wife, residents of this township forty-five years, have, by their good deeds, greatly endeared themselves to those living in their neighborhood. The privations of the pioneer's

early life were a familiar picture to them; but they looked upon the bright side of things, and, in the end, came off victorious. During their married life, eleven children were born—Isaac, July 12, 1827; Mary, Dec. 14, 1829; Abigail, Nov. 26, 1831; Hetty, Nov. 21, 1833; John N., Jan. 11, 1837; Sarah, June 25, 1839; Jasper, Oct. 8, 1841; James M., Nov. 25, 1843; Winfield S., Jan. 14, 1846; Amanda, June 20, 1848, and Martha W., April 28, 1853. Of these, only three are now living—Hetty, Sarah and Amanda; Sarah is the wife of Joshua Harrett, and lives in Nebraska; Amanda was married to William B. Hammond, who superintends the farm and lives near the old home; Hetty lives with her mother—the comfort of her declining years—having ever been a kind and affectionate daughter. Her father, Cornelius Miller, died in 1879, and left behind many friends, who will ever deplore his loss. He joined the Baptist Church, in his 73d year, and, except when confined to his room by sickness, was never absent from his place. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Christian Church, and is a devout Christian. She is left well provided for, having a nice farm near Troy, and two of her children near her; Martha W. was, for several years, a teacher in the public schools, and as an instructress gave great satisfaction. Her demise occurred Oct. 15, 1879; she was a true Christian, and always led a pure and upright life.

H. H. MILLER, farmer; P. O. Troy; was born in Miami Co., his parents being John V. and Rebecca Miller; John V. emigrated to Miami Co. from Virginia in 1833, and was wedded to Miss Rebecca Kessler in 1834; they were the parents of eight children, of whom six are living. Henry H. married Miss Hester R. Enyeart March 17, 1867; their three children were born in the following order: Edwin M., Oct. 6, 1869; Josie, Nov. 24, 1872; and Bertha, May 19, 1877. Mr. Miller and his brother Isaiah own the steam saw-mill that is located midway between their respective residences; this is an industry that has been of great service to the people living in their neighborhood. H. H. Miller purchased his farm prior to his marriage, and last year erected a splendid residence. The farm comprises 279 acres, nearly all of which is under cultivation. Although from choice a farmer, being highly educated in both Latin and Greek, his intention was to follow the profession of teaching; he did for a time teach in Iowa, and was an efficient member of the Educational Board. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He may be classed among the conservative Democracy of the county. His library is composed of miscellaneous works, being continually supplied with books of merit; his education was obtained at Delaware College, during the sessions of 1861–62–63 and '64. This is the finest educational college west of the mountains. His specialty in stock-raising is breeding fine sheep, of which his flock equals any in the county; his farm is an elegant one, and the view obtained from the residence is equal to any afforded in this neighborhood.

FRED MILLER, manufacturer of harness and saddles, Troy; was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1827; his trade was learned in his native country, and in 1850, emigrated to America, landing in New Orleans, this voyage occupying 100 days. In St. Louis, he worked one year at his trade, then went to California with the intent of digging gold, but six months' experience taught him the value of his trade, which he applied himself to for two years; returning to New York, he wandered nearly over the States. In 1859, he located in Troy, and since has given his attention to supplying the increasing demands of his many customers. He usually gives employment to half a dozen first-class workmen, and it is safe to say he commands fully 75 per cent of the trade at this point. In 1858, he was married to Maggie Honeyfeugle, who bore him two children—Lusetta and Maggie. Mrs. Miller died in 1862, aged 25 years. His second marriage was celebrated with Rosalia Schnell, by whom he has had five children, four living—Charley, Willie, Clara and Walter. He and his wife are life-long members of the Lutheran Church. He has accumulated a nice property, consisting of two large salesrooms and two dwelling houses, all well situated.

WILLIAM MILLER, grocer and dealer in refined liquors, Troy ; born in Virginia in the year 1814 ; was the son of John Miller, who was born in Virginia Feb. 19, 1770. Jane, mother of William, was born in Pennsylvania Nov. 26, 1784. Their marriage was consummated in Pennsylvania, and in 1832 they removed to this county and located in West Milton, where they resided one year, then went to Montgomery Co., Ohio, and in the spring of 1834 settled on land in Monroe Township, this county, on which they lived till their death. His father died May 3, 1857, aged 87 years 2 months and 14 days ; Jane, his wife, died Aug. 3, 1852, aged 67 years 8 months and 7 days. They were the parents of twelve children, five living—William, Levi, Sarah, now Mrs. Bear ; Jane, now Mrs. Brock, and Isaiah ; the deceased are Zachariah, aged 79 years 1 month and 14 days ; Jacob R., Samuel, Mary Simonds, nee Miller ; James, Elizabeth Butler, nee Miller, and John V. Our subject was reared on the farm in Virginia, and after his arrival in Ohio engaged in different pursuits, but gave his attention chiefly to farming, which he followed till his removal to Troy, May 22, 1853 ; there he engaged in the grocery business in the same house he now occupies, carries a good stock of the choice brands of family groceries and the purest liquors in the market. Dec. 1, 1857, he was married to Mary E. McKnight, nee Louthan, by whom he had four children, two living, viz., Samuel J. and Lina E. ; the deceased are Laura L., aged 4 months, and Tully H., aged 14 months and 24 days. Mrs. Miller died Oct 15, 1873, was born Oct. 6, 1821. John McKnight, her first husband, was born Nov. 10, 1812, died Dec. 31, 1854 ; to them five children were born, three living—John K., William Q., Joseph R.; the deceased are Henry C. and Elias H. Mary, sister of our subject and wife of B. F. Simonds, died Sept. 3, 1854, aged 41 years 4 months and 18 days ; Elizabeth, wife of S. M. Butler, died Dec. 3, 1855, aged 34 years 11 months and 19 days.

W. H. NORTHCUTT, County Commissioner, Troy ; was born in Lost Creek Township in 1828 ; his parents, George and Judith (Hance) Northcutt, ranking among the first settlers of the county. George Northcutt was born in 1805, and his wife in 1804—she in Kentucky, and he in Warren Co., Ohio. He is now living in Iowa, and is a hale and hearty man. While W. H. Northcutt was still a lad, he evinced a great love for the carpenter's trade, which he afterward learned, devoting a number of years to contracting and building. Many monuments of his skill are to be seen in this as well as other townships in the county. He now resides on his farm, near Troy, attending to his official duties as County Commissioner, which position he has held five years. His official life has extended over a period of nineteen years. We have no wish to flatter Mr. Northcutt, knowing his aversion to being spoken of, even in complimentary terms, but the reputation of a man cannot fail to be genuine who so fully enjoys the confidence of those who have known him from boyhood. During the month of January, 1851, his marriage with Miss Lydia A. Earnhart was celebrated, and their married life was a happy one. They had no children, but were parents in truth to Lizzie (Westfall) Northcutt and Moses B. Earnhart, who both received an excellent education while living with them. Mrs. Northcutt was called from earth in April, 1877, since which time her adopted daughter, now Mrs. Otto Kerr, has superintended the management of the household affairs. Mrs. Northcutt was a lady of lovely disposition, with great attractiveness of manner, and her death was a sad blow to her husband. She left a sorrowing multitude to mourn her loss. Mr. N. is a prominent member of Coleman Commandery, and a valuable acquisition to society.

JAMES T. ORBISON, carriage-blacksmith, Troy. One of the most interesting biographical sketches that appears in the Concord Township series is that of James T. Orbison, the eldest son of Henry and Mary A. Orbison, who were among the early settlers in this county. They came from Lexington, Va., in 1807, and settled on the quarter-section upon which now stands part of the town of Piqua, and the D. & M. depot. His father was one of the first distillers in the Miami Valley, and the first still was capable of making only one barrel of whisky per

week. He afterward became one of the strongest temperance advocates, and would not allow his team to haul logs to make staves for a whisky barrel. He was in the war of 1812, and did his whole duty at his own expense, loading a sled with flour, whisky and provisions for the soldiers on the frontier. James T. Orbison, the subject of this sketch, was born in Spring Creek Township Sept. 18, 1810. When about 2 years old, some Indians passing by, while he was playing in the yard, picked him up and carried him away. His mother hastily informed her husband, who mounted his horse and pursued them. When they were overtaken, he demanded the child, which was reluctantly given up. Soon afterward, his father purchased the farm, now owned by John Peterson, in Staunton Township. Young Orbison attended the district school near his father's farm, and received a good education for those early days. His teachers were James Concannon, Joseph Rollins, Sallie Tucker, David Blue, Jonathan Gerard, John Carey, Dr. Stewart and O. C. Evans. He worked for his father until the age of 19, when he concluded to learn the blacksmith trade; went to Cincinnati and became an apprentice of Henry Valette, for whom he worked two and a half years. He was so apt at his business, and obliging withal, that his employer gave him the last six months of his time, with full pay (this, at that time, was only $40 per year and board). After leaving Mr. Valette, he went to Louisville, Ky., and worked there eight months; but, liking the society of Cincinnati better, he returned, and engaged with William Holyoke at $1.25 per day and board. The shop was located where the National Theatre building now stands, and Cincinnati was then only a small place. After eighteen months' work for Mr. Holyoke, he returned to Troy, and in September, 1834, opened a forge on his own account. Having now spent thirty-five years as a single man, he became engaged to, and soon after married, Miss Elizabeth J. Adams, second daughter of David Adams. They at once commenced housekeeping, in the good old-fashioned way, and their honeymoon was spent under their own roof. They lived on the corner of Main and Oxford streets, and here their first child was born, on April 2, 1847; her name was Mary E., and she afterward became the wife of James C. Robb, and is now living at Ft. Bennett, Dakota Territory; the next child, Julia E., was born Jan. 21, 1849, and is now the wife of Ringgold W. Meily, of Lima, Ohio; James L. was born Sept. 21, 1851, and is now married to Miss Eva Vankirk, of Cincinnati, in which city they now reside; Alice J. was born Jan. 5, 1855, and is now the comfort of her father, and the pet of the family. But trials come to us all, and, after a long illness, the loved wife was tenderly laid to rest by the side of her kindred in Rose Hill Cemetery, March 28, 1862. For more than a half-century, James T. Orbison has been an active mechanic, and still makes a full hand at the forge. He has, in his possession, the funnel through which the whisky was drawn at his father's still seventy-four years ago, and also a plowshare that his father brought from Virginia in 1806. He is an excellent talker, possessed of a very retentive memory, and we are indebted to him for many things of interest that appear in this work. He belongs to no church, but attends Presbyterian services. He is now comfortably located in a neat, substantial cottage at 419 Walnut street, between Franklin and Canal streets, and his latch-string is always out for his friends.

MRS. ANNA B. PAUL, hotel-keeper, Troy. Mrs. Paul was born in Germany May 4, 1832; she is the daughter of Michael and Amelia M. (Schauer) Lischler both natives of Germany; he was one of the German revolutionists, serving as driver; he emigrated to this country in 1838, and settled in Springfield, Ohio, where he resided till the time of his death, which occurred in November, 1876; he followed the occupation of farmer during this entire period. Mrs. Paul's first marriage was with Jacob Braunschweiger, in May, 1856, with whom she lived happily for seven years, and by whom she had three children, viz., Emma L., born May 2, 1857; Gusta E., July 20, 1858; and George, Nov. 12, 1859; her second marriage was celebrated with Louis Paul March 4, 1867; four children were the result of this union, viz., Charles, born Feb. 13, 1868; Louis, Jan. 10, 1870; Anna, Nov. 27, 1871; and Edward, March 21, 1873; Mr. Paul was born in Baden, Germany, Aug.

23, 1829, and passed from this life Jan. 14, 1876, after keeping the Galt House, in Troy, for five years; Mrs. Paul continues keeping hotel since the decease of her husband, and, by dint of good management and hard labor, has kept everything in good repair, and has an extensive custom. She is a member of the German Lutheran Church, with which she has been connected since she was 14 years of age.

W. L. PEARSON, dealer in groceries, Troy. He was born in Troy Sept. 10, 1836, and was the son of Joseph Pearson, who was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Jan. 23, 1809, and with his parents came to Ohio, settling in Staunton Township; his father learned the saddler's trade with a brother-in-law, Mr. Skinner, which he followed some years; he also attained considerable prominence in official life, discharging the duties of Sheriff two terms, was Probate Judge a similar length of time, was Justice of the Peace many years, and Postmaster during two Presidential administrations; he was an eminent lawyer, and a man of large mental caliber. Politically, he was Democratic, and a leader of that party, whose worth was recognized by all political factions; Mr. Pearson was a self-made man, in the fullest sense which the term implies. The early life of our subject was spent in Troy, where he received the rudiments of an education, which has been developed by his large experience in business life; in 1856, in this place, he embarked in the grocery business, which he operated in some years; in partnership with his brother J. E. Pearson, he engaged in the dry-goods business, in which they continued eight years, until J. E. Pearson's death, when the stock in trade was disposed of; for a time, Mr. Pearson rested from the turmoil of an active business life to recruit his failing health, after which he engaged in his present business, carrying one of the finest stocks in Troy; his long acquaintance with the people, in conjunction with his popular business habits, commands for him a large and increasing trade. June 9, 1864, he was married to Lorena A. Conrey, who bore him one child, Lorena M., deceased; Mrs. P., is a daughter of Peter Conrey, one of the pioneers of Butler Co., who died in Centerville, Ind., and was connected with the prominent Methodist divines of his name; her mother is living and resides with our subject; he and his amiable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are exemplary Christian people. Maria Ludlow, mother of W. L., was born Sept. 19, 1816. She was married to Joseph Pearson Nov. 8, 1835, who died May 31, 1871.

GEORGE H. PEARSON, proprietor livery, feed and sale stable, Troy. The above gentleman is one of the representative business men in Troy; was born in the above place May 3, 1845; is the fourth child of Joseph Pearson, whose biography appears in this work, receiving in the village schools his education; when 14 years of age he entered mercantile life, and, with the exception of a year passed in learning the tinner's trade, was engaged in the first-mentioned business till 1875; Jan. 1, 1876, he took charge of his large barn, which is filled to overflowing with the best rigs in the city; his horses, sixteen in number, are well kept, and show more ability than the average livery horse.

ISAAC PECK, JR., farmer and stock trader; P. O. Troy; Isaac Peck, Jr., one of the substantial farmers of this township, is rapidly accumulating a competency; he is the third son of Joshua and Mary Peck, who were connected with the early settlement of Ohio; they had five children, of whom three are now living; John and Joseph, the two eldest, are both dead. Aseph B., the fourth son, is now living on the old homestead; the daughter, Elizabeth M., is the wife of Edgar E. Bailey, and her mother, Mrs. Peck, makes her home with them. Isaac Peck, Jr., was born June 22, 1841; his early life was spent on the farm, but his education was not neglected, as he attended district school when young, and afterward the graded school at Troy; during the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. C, 94th O. V. I., served during the remainder of the war with fidelity; participated in the battles of Perryville, Ky., and that of Stone River, Tennessee; he was Corporal of Co. C, and discharged well his duties; he was mustered out of the service at Nashville, Tenn., June 29, 1865, and returned to his home near Troy. On the 26th of October following, he was united in marriage to Miss Cordelia Simons, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Simons, and at once commenced housekeeping on the farm

which is now part of the magnificent tract owned by him; Aug. 26, 1868, a daughter came to bless their union, and was named Myrtie Dean; she was left motherless on the 22d of July, 1869; this was a sad blow to Mr. Peck, who lavished a wealth of love upon his wife and darling baby; but death will sever the tenderest ties, and she was tenderly laid in Riverside Cemetery. Mr. Peck sold his stock, and purchased Coleman's interest in the drug firm of Coleman & Co., continuing the business four years; he then sold his interest to Dr. Sterritt. During his residence in Troy, he became engaged to, and afterward married, Miss Rebecca J. Flinn, on Nov. 14, 1873, Rev. J. P. Watson officiating; in the spring of 1875, he again re-stocked his farm and moved upon it; October 21, 1876, Sophronia G. came to gladden their hearts, and is, as she should be, the pet of the household. The view from Mr. Peck's residence is a beautiful one; his well-filled granaries and nicely tilled fields give evidence of his prosperity; Mr. Peck is a prince of good fellows, and his wife is an excellent cook, as the writer of this sketch can truthfully testify.

JOHN PEIRCE, farmer; P. O. Troy. John Peirce was born within sight of his present home Oct. 18, 1828; he is the son of Samuel and Milly (Iddings) Peirce, who were the parents of a large family of children. During his early life, he acquired a good education, and was for a number of years a teacher in the public schools in both Concord and Union Townships; he also contracted for and built the bridges on the Troy and Stillwater Pike. His marriage to Miss Mary Eleman was solemnized June 21, 1848. Their children were nine in number, the first one being born July 13, 1849; Margaret A., July 2, 1850, her demise occurred Aug. 3, 1851; Lillie was born Nov. 25, 1851; William E., Aug. 31, 1854; Mary E., April 16, 1857; Charles H., April 28, 1860; Amanda A., Nov. 8, 1864; Flora M., April 12, 1868, she died Aug. 16, 1876; Walter C. was born Oct. 26, 1872, and the mother, Mary Iddings, Oct. 12, 1830; three sons and three daughters are now living. Lillie is the wife of W. R. Kerr, and William E. is married to Miss Minnie Brown. Mr. Peirce has always been a prosperous man, and is one of the wealthy farmers of this township. He is well versed in his genealogy, tracing his ancestry to the time of William Penn. Mr. Peirce was for seven years connected with the School Board, and has held that position a number of times since. During three terms, he assessed this township, and gave general satisfaction. The home farm contains a quarter-section of splendid land, and an orchard of a select variety of fruit, which has taken many premiums at the different fairs at which they were shown. The comfortable house and necessary outbuildings make a very attractive appearance. Both John and his estimable wife are members of the Society of Friends, enjoying the respect of the community in which they reside, and their children, living near, present an almost unbroken family circle. He is one of the influential citizens, well worthy of the name he bears.

JOSIAH REED, physician and surgeon, Troy. Samuel C. Reed and Catharine (Browning) Reed, the parents of Dr. J. Reed, were natives of New Jersey, and married March 19, 1812; they had eight children, as follows: Louisa and Benjamin B., born in New Jersey; Israel M., George Browning, Samuel F., Catharine, Egbert S. and Josiah, the latter six born in Ohio. Samuel C. Reed, with his wife and two children, emigrated from Burlington Co., N. J., to Warren Co., about 1816, where they settled on a farm near Springboro, and resided there until the other six children were born; from there they moved to Franklin, same county, and about 1834, to a farm near Greenville, Darke Co., Ohio, where they lived until their decease. Samuel C. Reed died March 6, 1848, aged 68 years; Catharine (Browning) Reed died Jan. 28, 1862, aged 71 years. Previous to his marriage to Miss Catharine Browning, Samuel C. Reed was married to Miss Mary Stokes, Sept. 6, 1803, also of Burlington, Co., N. J.; the issue of this marriage was three children, viz., Sarah Ann, Abigail and William Stokes, making Mr. Reed the father of eleven children, all of whom grew up to vigorous adult age. Of the above children, William Stokes, Catharine, Benjamin B. and George Browning are at this writing (July 7, 1880) deceased; the balance all living, as far as known to the writer.

Josiah Reed was born Sept. 8, 1831, as above stated, in Warren Co., Ohio; from childhood up to 18 years of age, he was reared on the farm near Greenville, Ohio, and until that time received such an education as the common schools of that day afforded. Being of studious habits and having a desire for a better education, his winters were occupied in attending the higher schools, and in teaching, from 18 to 31 years of age; the summer months were spent at the mason's trade. Soon after his mother's death, he enlisted in Co. I, 94th O. V. I., to help put down the rebellion; toward the latter part of August (enlisted Aug. 15), 1862, he had his first introduction into the realities of war, in a skirmish at Tate's Ferry, Ky., in which two of his comrades were killed. The next engagement was at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, and the last battle was Stone River, Dec. 30, 1862, in which he was wounded in the right arm; he was ordered back with the provision train to Nashville, Tenn., where he entered Hospital No. 2; here he was put on light duty in the dispensary, instead of occupying a bed in the ward, and, by diligence and perseverance, soon acquired a thorough knowledge of the duties of that department. Having some leisure, and the opportunities for studying medicine and surgery being excellent, he devoted all his spare time to a systematic course of study. He remained on duty in this hospital two and a half years, during which time he took the usual course of reading, besides attending one full course and part of another course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Nashville. May 15, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the service, and on returning home, continued his studies until September, when he went to New York and took a six-months course in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and graduated with honors March 5, 1866. In April, he commenced practice at Woodington, Darke Co., Ohio, and continued until March 1, 1868, when he formed a co-partnership with Dr. J. H. Green, Troy, Ohio. This partnership was continued until April 10, 1878, since which time he has been in active practice at his present location, corner of Cherry and Canal streets, Troy, Ohio. On Oct. 24, 1867, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth (Freeman) Woodard, the eldest daughter of Robert Freeman, of Bethel Township, whose sketch appears in this work; the first child, Gertrude Woodard, was born Oct. 21, 1868; the second, Mary Blanche, Feb. 20, 1870; the third, Minnie Pearl, March 12, 1872; and the fourth, Robert Browning, March 9, 1874. Dr. J. Reed is the inventor of an improved gas machine to make illuminting gas from the lighter products of petroleum; the invention consists in a carburetter of such a shape as to combine a large amount of carburetting surface, with the greatest possible amount of surface of contact with the surrounding earth, in which it is buried in order to utilize the heat. There are many of these machines in successful operation, one of which lights the Knoop Children's Home, Miami Co., Ohio.

SAMUEL L. ROBBINS, farmer; P. O. Troy. Samuel L. Robbins has lived in this county for more than half a century, and is now ranked among the early settlers; he was born in 1829, and was the youngest son of Lydia and Richard Robbins, who were among the first settlers, and settled in Staunton Township. Samuel, until his father's death, had never attended school, but had grown up a vigorous man; the family was a large one, and all had to work, boys being considered good for nothing else. In 1853, Samuel concluded to leave the paternal roof and seek a fortune in California; but, after trying it three years, came back to his old home; it was his bad fortune to take passage on the ill-fated steamer Independence, that caught fire near the island of Margaretta, and she, together with the cargo, was entirely consumed; the scene, as Mr. Robbins describes it, was truly heart-rending, and 150 dead bodies were washed ashore. Mr. R., being a good swimmer, reached the land, and was of great assistance in helping save others. His return, in 1855, was marked by no incident worthy of mention, but he was glad to again get back to this wooded country. He loved and married Miss Martha J. Denman, Jan. 17, 1856, Rev. S. M. Brown tying the knot that bound them together; their married life has been a congenial one; nine children were born, of whom eight are now living—Leander M., Marietta and Margaretta (twins), Serelda A., Olive, Richard S., Laura A., Rhoda A. (now deceased) and James Edgar.

Marietta is the wife of Oscar P. Stafford, and resides in Piqua ; all the other children live at home and are a charming family. Mr. Robbins has seen the transformation of the wooded, into that of an agricultural country, and, where was once the abode of the wolf and the Indian, magnificent houses and barns are seen ; his strong arm has done its share toward developing this land, and he can now justly claim the reward of being financially comfortable during his old age. Politically, he is a Republican, and himself and wife are both members of the Baptist Church.

JOSEPH ROLLINS, proprietor of livery, Troy ; was born in Staunton Township, March 1, 1812 ; his father, Jonathan Rollins, was born in Virginia, his mother, Amy, in New Jersey ; they were probably married in this county, and the farm they called home in 1803, was their dwelling-place till death ; he died in 1854, she in 1835 ; they were parents of seventeen children, four living—Mehitable, Anna, Jane and Joseph. Until he was 16 years old, our subject remained with his parents on the farm, after which his lot was cast among strangers, and he must needs buffet the storms which beat with such fury upon the lives of some ; his experience has been varied, and, to use his own words, " I have never been an occupant in any house but what I could return to and be welcome." Sept. 12, 1841, he married Sarah A. Yount, by whom he had one child—Cynthia J. Mrs. R. died Jan. 31, 1844. He was again married to Mary J. Orr, Feb. 26, 1854, whose father, James Orr, was born Sept. 18, 1774, and married Elizabeth Kyle, who was born Jan. 1, 1776, and died Aug. 31, 1818 ; Ann Cassaday, his second wife, was born Sept. 2, 1797, and married to Mr. Orr Dec. 2, 1819 ; James Orr died Nov. 21, 1859. Mary J., wife of our subject, was born Feb. 6, 1826. Until 1867, Joseph resided on the farm, at which time he came to Troy, and engaged in the livery business, in which he is now engaged. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, of many years' standing ; he is, and always has been, an advocate of the temperance cause, and for twenty-seven years not a drop of the poison has passed his lips—and further, no man, woman, or child in Troy ever saw him partake of liquor.

JOHN J. ROSS, farmer ; P. O. Troy. John J. Ross is, perhaps, as well posted in the business affairs of the county as any man in the community in which he lives. Had we space, it would afford us much pleasure in interviewing him at length, but we will condense the most important facts, knowing that each " man's mickle makes the muckle." He was born Dec. 2, 1825, in Franklin Co., Penn, and was a son of James and Elizabeth Ross. Mrs. Ross died in July, 1872, her husband, James, still survives, and is still able to be about ; he is one of our patriarchs, being now 88 years of age. John Ross, the subject of our sketch, received his education in Fairfield, Greene Co., and was, during his younger days, engaged in teaching. His marriage to Miss Sarah Hurley was consummated June 16, 1853, the Rev. William Eaton officiating. The next day the young couple commenced housekeeping ; John had a light heart and a still lighter pocket, as it contained only 15 cents in currency, but what did he care for money ; the young folks valiantly bared their arms and commenced the battle of life ; they have surely come off victorious, judging from the appearance of their nice farm, that at the time of their marriage was all woods, excepting 10 acres that were deadened. They have been the parents of ten children, of whom six girls and one son are now living—Elizabeth A. was born Jan. 27, 1856 ; Martha B., Oct. 11, 1857 ; John J., Jr., April 27, 1861 ; Margaret E., Nov. 6, 1862 ; Harriet, Oct. 18, 1864 ; Mary F., Oct. 18, 1866, and Sarah E., Oct. 19, 1868. The children have all received a good education, and to date are living with their parents. We are glad to chronicle Mr. Ross among our list of Jacksonian Democrats, and hope he may ever prove true to his trust. The family are all great readers, and their library is supplied with works of our leading authors. The children are also vocalists of no mean pretensions.

WILSON ROSS, deceased, Troy ; born in Zanesville, this State, in 1820 ; removed with his parents, at the age of 12 years, to Carlisle, Clark Co., where he learned the tailoring trade, which occupation he pursued for eighteen years, during

which time he was also engaged in farming; he located in Troy, in 1866, and engaged in the nursery business, under the firm name of J. W. Ross & Co., continuing in the same until his death, in July, 1877. Mr. Ross was a very kind, generous and affable man, beloved by all who knew him; his business was such that he gave employment to a large number of men, all of whom held him in high esteem; was a leading spirit in public affairs; a man of great energy and enterprise, and was ever active in pushing forward all public improvements; his name stands identified with every step taken, looking to the beauty and improvement of Troy, since his advent into the town. In politics, he was an ardent Democrat, and labored hard for the success of his party; was an attendant of the Presbyterian Church, and was among the most liberal of its support. In 1846, he married Francis E. Louthan of Troy, who was born in Virginia, and came to Miami Co., with her parents when 10 years old. This union was blessed with five children, all of whom are now living in Troy.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, farmer; P. O. Troy. Samuel Russell is a prominent farmer, born and raised in Monroe Township. His father, Isaac Russell, came to the county in 1806, and his mother in 1802. The maiden name of Samuel's mother was Tamar Mendenhall, a native of North Carolina. Although a farmer, Mr. Russell has done considerable carpenter work; he married Miss Harriet Franklin in 1843; they were the parents of Louisa, Margaret A., John, Jane, Isaac, Samuel L. and Jesse M. Louisa and John are not living. Margaret is the wife of Jacob Cane; Mary J. wedded James H. Snavely; John married Miss Elizabeth Cane; Isaac married Miss Joselia Curtis. The home farm comprises 50 acres, which was improved by Mr. Russell; he is a Republican in politics; both himself and wife are members of Monroe Grange. Should we be asked where true happiness reigned, the answer would be, in the home of Samuel Russell and his worthy lady.

C. R. SABIN, dentist, Troy; was born in Troy Sept. 9, 1847; is the second son of Roswell and Caroline A. Sabin, who were of New England birth. They located here about 1823, making a permanent home till their decease; his father died in March, 1873, aged 75 years; his mother departed this life three days after her husband, at the age of 68 years. They had four children, three of whom are living. His father's first marriage was celebrated with Mary H. Robinson, of Virginia, by whom he had four children, three living; Mrs. S. died, July 23, 1843, aged 44 years. Our subject received the rudiments of his education in the schools of Troy, after which, during the years 1866–67, he took a full course of study in the Dental College in Cincinnati, which institution conferred on him their diploma, of graduation; he afterward entered on the practice of his profession in Lima where he remained four years. In 1872, he came to Troy, where he has built up a large and constantly increasing practice; he is a gentleman well educated to his business and to be measured by his success, and the satisfaction given to those who have experienced his skillful treatment. In 1873, he was married to Clara Reed, who has borne him one child—Nellie. Mrs. S. is a daughter of G. B. Reed, a former resident of Troy, in which she (Mrs. S.) was born in 1855.

JOHN SCHAUER, farmer; P. O. Troy. Mr. John Schauer came from Greene to Miami Co. in 1865, and we find him living on a fine farm three and a half miles west of Troy, on the Newton Pike; he is a practical farmer, the neatness of his surroundings giving evidence of his prosperity; he was born in Greene Co., Ohio, July 21, 1821, being the eldest son of Samuel and Catharine Schauer; in his 17th year, he commenced clerking in his father's store, in Byron, Ohio, and continued with him until, in 1846, he purchased the stock and carried on the business (associated part of the time with a partner) for fifteen years. He made a visit to the home of Rev. John Lehman, his former Pastor, who had removed to Lancaster, Penn.; one evening, while taking a drive over the country, they stopped at the home of Mr. Jacob Bope for the purpose of resting and having a chat with the minister's friends; Mr. Bope had a very interesting family, and John became infatuated with the eldest daughter, Maria; their friendship ripened into love, and, after

a limited correspondence, they were married June 14, 1849, at the residence of the bride's parents; his beloved Pastor, Rev. John Lehman, pronounced the magic words that linked together two loving hearts, whose after life gave evidence of their adaptation for each other; they made their home in Byron until Mr. Schauer disposed of his goods; the close confinement of the mercantile business telling rapidly upon his health, he was obliged to seek some other occupation; in 1855, he commenced tilling his father's farm, and continued doing so three years, when he purchased 80 acres west of Stillwater, which was his residence for seven years; this farm was then disposed of, and Pearson's farm rented for five years; purchasing the fine farm of 130 acres upon which he now resides; he has erected a splendid house and otherwise improved it, until it ranks among the most attractive places in the township. Mr. Schauer is a self-made man, having but $500 when he came to Miami Co., owing to the dishonesty of those with whom he was associated in business; seven children were the result of their union, of whom five are now living—Virgil C., Claudius F., Augusta C., Edwin M., Samuel J., Esta H. and Clara E.; the children have had the benefits of a liberal education, and are all very fair musicians; Mrs. Schauer, who was called to the spirit-land July 7, 1877, was a kind wife, a loving mother, and her loss was keenly felt; since her death, the household affairs have been superintended by Miss Clara, who is a model housekeeper. Mr. Schauer has a very good family library, and is a great reader; he is especially well posted upon agricultural topics, and is withal a pleasant and social gentleman.

R. Y. SHARP, manufacturer of carriages, Troy; was born near Fredericksburg, Va., in 1821; his parents, Thomas and Sarah Sharp, were natives of the same State, his father dying before his birth, his mother when R. Y. was 5 years of age; for three years after her death, he resided with a sister, then began the struggle of life for a support, laboring on the farm till he attained his 15th year, when he became an apprentice to his trade, in which he labored six years; in 1841, he came to Troy, for the following eighteen years performing the work of a master mechanic; in 1859, he embarked in his business with a partner, with whom he did business until 1868, at which time their shop and contents were burned to the ground; his insurance enabled him to build another, since when he has been sole owner; he employs a number of hands, skilled workmen, who, under his management and supervision, turn out the best work in the city, combining neatness and durability. In 1841, he was married to Emily Tullis, who has borne him six children, three living—Charles W., Ada and Rolla Y.; the deceased are Clara, Emma and William; Mrs. S. was born in this county in 1821, and is a relative of the well-known Tullis family, who occupy prominent places on the pages of this work. He is a member of the Methodist Church, she of the Christian, both having been identified with their respective churches many years; he is also a member of the Encampment and subordinate Lodge, I. O. O. F.

ECKERT SHEAFER, dealer in agricultural implements, 303 Walnut street, Troy; is a man widely known and universally respected; his life has been one of toil, but, nevertheless, he has maintained a great degree of good humor, is full of jokes, and courteous as a man can be who has fought a long and hard battle from boyhood; he was the second son of Emanuel Sheafer, born Jan. 3, 1824, at Lancaster, Penn., and, at the age of 6 years, went to his grandfather's to live, who gave him the opportunity of obtaining an education such as the common schools afforded; at the age of 21, he obtained a position in his uncle's store, and continued in his employ three years; but, the close confinement being detrimental to his health, he severed his connection with the firm, coming to Staunton Township in 1848; he engaged with his uncle Eckert on a farm, working for him two years; a partnership was then formed with George Skinner, and they engaged in farming and raising stock until 1853, on the McDowell farm. His marriage with Miss Josephine Winans, a daughter of Judge J. C. Winans, was celebrated Oct. 9, 1851. The partnership with Mr. Skinner was dissolved by mutual consent in 1853, when Mr. Sheafer moved to the Barbee farm, now the property of Mrs. John L. Meredith;

he took a trip through the Western States this year, and purchased 160 acres of land in Nebraska, but instead of emigrating, afterward disposed of it. Six children have been born during their married life, of whom five are living, the first son, Charles D., dying in infancy; Rose, the eldest child now living, was born July 11, 1854; George O., Nov. 20, 1856; J. Winans, March 8, 1858; Eckert, Jr., Jan. 15, 1866; Harry H., Feb. 9, 1868. In the spring of 1864, he enlisted in the 100-days service, and was elected First Lieutenant of Co. D, 141st U. S. I; he made an efficient officer, and was honorably discharged from the service at the expiration of the term for which he had enlisted. He continued farming until March, 1879, when he sold his stock and removed to Troy, forming a partnership with J. E. Nysewander in the agricultural implement business; the firm are prospering well, and are building up a good trade. His children have received a liberal education, and are all fond of literary pursuits; the daughter, Rose, is a creditable musician and good vocalist; their home is a pleasant one, Eckert and his wife most affable neighbors, enjoying the esteem of all who know them.

JESSE SHILLING, engineer of the fire department, Troy; was born in Maryland in 1825, his parents, William and Hannah Shilling, being natives of the same State; when only 2 years of age they removed to Columbus, Ohio, where Mr. S. received his education, and, when old enough, was employed in a foundry, in which he acquired the skill of engineering; in 1854, he came to Troy, and soon after agitated the question of providing a fire department for the town, which was accomplished, he being employed as engineer of the department. In 1846, he married Alice Carlton, who has borne him seven children—Townsend, Olive, Mary, Jesse, Jr., Clara, Frank and Nellie. As City Marshal he has served two terms, and during the war was Provost Marshal of the county, acting under Capt. A. C. Deul; as member of the Council and Constable of the township he has acted in each capacity a term.

JOHN W. SHOUPP, farmer; P. O. Troy. John W. Shoupp is a descendant of one of the worthy families of this county; he is of German origin, was born in Pennsylvania July 13, 1846, and was the son of Henry and Elizabeth Shoupp; they immigrated from Pennsylvania in 1850, and settled in Montgomery Co.; in 1852, they moved into Miami Co., near the line, and lived there five years; they disposed of their property and came to Concord Township; the farm was purchased upon which John W. now resides; they had four children, of whom two sons and one daughter were born in Pennsylvania; the second daughter, Annie E., was born in this county; the death of the father, Henry, occurred Feb. 16, 1869; he was a most worthy man, and his death was deeply deplored; Mrs. Shoupp afterward married Tobias Barnhart, but died Sept. 13, 1879. The engagement of John W. Shoupp and Miss Susie Wilson terminated in marriage Oct. 29, 1868; two children now brighten their home—William Alberta and Ida May; Ida was born Sept. 29, 1870, and William the same date, 1872; one other daughter, Mary, was born Aug. 5, 1869, dying July 24, 1870. John W. purchased the farm of his mother, who held it in her own right; the residence is a comfortable one, the improvements being of a substantial character. This couple are happily mated, are both social and well-informed people; Mrs. S. excels in the culinary line, and the edibles furnished by her skillful hand are fit for a king; they are both members of the Christian Church, and are universally respected by all who know them. Politically, he votes the Democratic ticket "straight."

L. F. SINGER, proprietor of livery, sale and feed stable, Troy; was born in Frederick Co., Md., in 1837; his father, Frederick Singer, and his mother, Elizabeth Switzer, were born in Maryland, and removed to Tiffin, Ohio, when L. was but 3 years old, where his father still resides, his mother being dead; they were parents of four children—three living. Our subject's early boyhood was spent in Tiffin, where he received the rudiments of an education, which was developed by a course of study in the Antioch College, he being one of the first students enrolled on the books; here he prosecuted his study two years; then entered Bartlett's Commercial School in Cincinnati, taking the regular course and graduating; after which he

entered the Cincinnati *Gazette* office, in the role of Assistant Bookkeeper for seven years ; received a position in the United States Express office, in which he remained several years. In 1860, he married Miss Laura L., daughter of W. H. H. Dye, whose sketch appears among these memoirs ; after the celebration of his nuptials, he kept books for Dye & Culbertson several months, then was assigned charge of the business for one year, after which he purchased an interest, when the firm became known as Dye, Singer & Harter, and as such did business till the close of the war ; in 1866, he removed to Tiffin, and for nearly one year was engaged in milling ; the following year he removed to Montgomery, Ala., where he purchased a plantation, raising a crop of cotton, but the enterprise resulted disastrously to him financially ; returning to Troy, he refitted an old distillery, which he operated till 1869, when the financial crash of that year drove him to the "wall," and he found a position in the express office, which he had hitherto held ; his health failing he repaired to New York—engaged with Babcock & Co., for whom he sold goods throughout the West for three years ; they failing, he started a livery, which is stocked with the best turnouts in the city.

MRS. M. J. SKINNER, gardener ; P. O. Troy. Mrs. Skinner was the daughter of Henry and Mary A. Orbison, and was born, reared and married upon the home farm, of which mention has been previously made. Her marriage with Elias Skinner was consummated March 1, 1848, the Rev. Daniel Rice officiating ; eight children were the result of this union, of whom five still survive ; their names are J. Henry, born Sept. 12, 1851 ; George C., June 13, 1857 ; Kate E., March 7, 1862 ; Charles W., July 12, 1864 ; and James E., Dec. 21, 1867. Mr. Skinner was engaged in business near Troy until 1852, when he purchased an interest in the ice business at Louisville, Ky.; he removed thither and continued in business for two and a half years ; he then sold his interest and came back to Troy, and, together with W. D. B. Webb, purchased a stock of goods ; he afterward sold his interest and removed to a farm he had purchased near Troy ; his health failing, he came back to Troy the next season and engaged as Secretary of an insurance firm; in 1865, purchased 10 acres of land on Ridge avenue, and erected a comfortable residence, but that remorseless enemy of mankind, consumption, wound him more tightly in its toils, and he was laid by the side of his children in Rose Hill Cemetery, Jan. 14, 1873 ; Mr. Skinner was a kind and affectionate father, an exemplary Christian ; for many years the Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sabbath school ; he and his wife were both members of the Presbyterian Church. Henry, the eldest son, has, since the death of his father, kindly cared for his mother and the children, acquitting himself as becomes a dutiful son, well worthy of the name he bears. George C. is now chief operator of the American Union Telegraph Company at Troy. Henry was married to Miss Lizzie Leaf, of Troy, in December, 1876 ; the children all live at home with their mother, to whom they are very attentive. Miss Kate is a good vocalist, and a creditable performer on the piano ; the children are fond of literature, and are rapidly acquiring good educations. Henry is engaged in market gardening, and furnishes a full line of early vegetables for the Troy markets ; the family residence overlooks the city, and the picturesque landscape beheld from that point is one of great beauty.

FRANK M. STERRETT, Postmaster, Troy. The above gentleman was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Oct. 18, 1845. Samuel W., father of Frank, was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Nov. 19, 1810. Washington, father of Samuel, was a native of Virginia, and one of the pioneers of Ohio. Samuel W. was formerly a resident of this county, but now of Clark Co., to which he removed in 1842, and where he now resides. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Ullery, in 1835, who bore him ten children, seven of whom are living, viz., Eliza, Lucinda, William H. H., Frank M., John A., Catherine and Ellen. The deceased are Jacob R., Benjamin G. and Lavina B. April 16, 1861, Jacob enlisted in Co. D of the 11th O. V. I., being the first man from Pike Township, Clark Co., to enroll his name on the scroll of fame. The services this noble old regiment did for its country are so well engraven on the minds of the people, that in this work a reiteration of its

valor is unnecessary ; suffice it to say, Jacob R. Sterrett was always found at the post of duty, and in the sanguinary and ever-memorable battle of Chickamauga, in which our forces suffered the extremity of severity, Jacob R. fell, badly wounded, pierced by enemy's bullets, on the 14th of September, 1863 ; he fell into the hands of the enemy, with whom he remained nine days before being exchanged, and during the latter part of the following month (October) died from the effects of his wounds, in the 22d year of his age ; his remains were secured, after several ineffectual attempts, brought home and interred in the McKendree Cemetery, where a beautiful monument has been erected to his memory. On Aug. 28, 1863, our subject enlisted in Co. D, of the 5th Ind. Bat. of O. C., which was commanded by Maj. Ijams. Saw much active service in Southeastern Kentucky, contending with the many guerrillas that infested that region ; promoted to Commissary Sergeant Sept. 25, 1863; at the expiration of his term of service, he was mustered out in Cincinnati, Feb. 15, 1864 ; May 2, 1864, he re-enlisted in Co. I, of the 147th O. V. I., and was soon after detailed, with seven others from his battalion, to the Coast Survey force, and laid out the National Cemetery on an estate of Gen. R. E. Lee, which formerly belonged to the Washingtons ; after these duties were completed, he was appointed Clerk to the Adjutant General, a position he held until mustered out, Aug. 30, 1864 ; upon his return home, he entered the Delaware Wesleyan University, in which he remained during the school years of 1864–65 ; in June of the latter year, to recruit his failing energies and bodily health, took a trip to Europe, visiting England, Ireland, Germany, France and Holland, returning in the same year, decidedly improved in health and strength ; upon his return, he read law one year with Shellabarger, Good & Bowman, when, on account of failing health, he was again obliged to relinquish his designs ; after traveling for S. K. Harter & Co., ten months, he taught school in Tippecanoe City, Miami Co., Ohio, one year, after which he traveled extensively for ten years, as a commercial salesman ; Feb. 22, 1879, he was commissioned by President R. B. Hayes as Postmaster of Troy ; the duties of the office have been so efficiently discharged that this takes the lead among the best conducted and well regulated offices of the State, an honor the patrons are proud of, and a distinction Mr. S. is well able to retain. Sept. 19, 1872, he was married to Mabel, an accomplished daughter of Charles A. and Mary C. Binkley, residents of Troy ; she was born in the above place Oct. 20, 1854.

LEVI SWITZER, farmer ; P. O. Pleasant Hill. Mr. Switzer, one of the prominent farmers in this locality, now in the prime of life, is possessed of many sterling qualities ; he was born Oct. 22, 1837, in York Co., Penn., and is a son of Elizabeth and William Switzer ; they emigrated to Clark Co., when Levi was 14 years of age ; his occupation has always been that of a farmer, and in it he finds both pleasure and profit. Miss Sallie E. Sigler and Levi Switzer were married Jan. 21, 1869, in Cumberland Co., Penn. ; their wedding tour was immediately from the home of the bride, to a farm in Miami Co. ; no time being spent in preliminaries, housekeeping was commenced in Newton Township, and neither have ever had cause to regret the day they plighted their troth to each other. Two children have thus far blessed their union—Jesse M. and Edward L. ; they were born in Newton Township, and are both promising lads and are now attending school. Politically, Mr. Switzer is a Republican ; both himself and wife are members of the German Reformed Church, and are respected by all who know them. Mr. Switzer is a great lover of literature, and is especially well posted upon agricultural topics ; he is withal a pleasant, social gentleman, and upon the general topics of the day is much better posted than most farmers.

MURRAY TELFORD, farmer ; P. O. Troy. Murray Telford is a grandson of Alexander Telford, one of the first settlers of this township. Much will be said of Alexander in this history, as he came to Troy in 1802 and erected a log hut somewhere in the neighborhood in which he passed the winter ; Indians were then virtual owners of these beautiful lands, many were the depredations committed, and often would the early settlers hurry their families off to some of their neighbors, the better to protect them from the prowling bands of savages. Judge

Barbee and Alexander Telford entered the section upon which Murry now resides; afterward dividing it, Alexander taking the south half. Murray, the subject of this sketch, is the second son of James and Mary Telford, born May 24, 1827; he obtained a practical education at the district schools, even at that early day, which, together with his well-known honesty and energy, have made him what he is to-day. April 5, 1866, his nuptials were celebrated, he leading to the marriage altar Miss Jane A. Scott, the second daughter of John and Elizabeth Scott, of Miami Co.; the wedding ceremonies were conducted by the Revs. R. T. Drake and James McIntyre. After a brief wedding tour, they commenced married life on the Telford homestead; their first child, Mary Elizabeth, was born May 29, 1867; twin boys came to gladden their home Jan. 25, 1871, who were named Wilber H. and Walter S. Mr. Telford enlisted in Co. H, 147th O. N. G., during the late rebellion, and served until honorably discharged; he was attacked by typhoid fever while in the service, and since that time has not enjoyed very good health. He still superintends his farm, and by energy and industry, has accumulated a competency. The library is well stocked with books, and all the family are lovers of literature. His grandfather, Alexander, was a great accession to this neighborhood and made nearly all the wooden mold-board plows for his neighbors; they driving his team while he did their work. Both Mr. and Mrs. Telford are members of the Presbyterian Church, their piety and good example being worthy of emulation. Mr. Telford has in his possession the gun which his grandfather carried during the Revolutionary war.

WASHINGTON I. TENNEY, farmer; P. O. Troy. Washington I. Tenney was the eldest son of Dr. Elias and Margaret (Hatcher) Tenney; born in Charlestown, Montgomery Co., in 1833; as his father was his teacher for many years, Washington received a liberal education; his parents removed to Milton, Ohio, in 1848, and Washington commenced teaching school in 1850, Dr. Tenney being a teacher for twenty years, and his son, W. I. Tenney, a public instructor for twenty-three consecutive years; during this time, all his work was confined to Milton and the three school districts contiguous to it; the son was appointed by the Commissioners, in 1873, to fill the unexpired term that was occasioned by his father's death, as Auditor of Miami Co.; at the expiration of the term, he was nominated and elected by the Republican party to the same office, and the universal satisfaction given during his term of office caused his re-election to the same office for the second term, by over 800 majority. He purchased a splendid farm of 166 acres, one and a half miles west of Troy, in 1878, and, at the expiration of his official term, moved upon it, and has since followed the occupation of farming. He wedded Miss Jennie K. Kelly, daughter of Samuel and Mahala (Yount) Kelly, in 1858; their married life has been one of happiness and prosperity; they have reared a family of eight children, who give evidence of following in the footsteps of their parents; their names are Ida Belle, Francis Walter, Charles Elmer, Alice Bertha, Mary Estella, William Harold, George Lee and Horace Kelly; they are rapidly acquiring an education, and are developing a great love for music, without doubt being the equals, if not the peers, of any family of the same number of children in the township, as musicians; the eldest daughter, Ida, is a graduate of the high school of Troy, and delivered the valedictory at the commencement of the term in which she graduated. Mr. Tenney is a man of culture, and is very fond of books; his library is well stocked with choice volumes, and he is lavish in his purchase of literature for his children; Mr. and Mrs. Tenney lived one and a half years in Champaign, Ill; while there, her father gave them a tract of land near Lawrence, Kan.; they took possession of it in 1860, but the excessive drought of that year made light crops; Mr. Tenney concluded that Kansas, as an agricultural country, was not just what he wanted; he sold his entire crop for $25, on a year's time, and came back to Miami Co.; he is now a fixture of the county, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

WILLIAM I. THOMAS, deceased; was born in Philadelphia July 4, 1796, and removed with his parents to Lancaster Co., Ohio, in 1808; he received his edu-

cation in the Ohio University, of Athens, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1817 ; then read law with the Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr. ; was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in Troy, in 1819. In 1822, he was appointed Postmaster, and in 1825 was elected Justice of the Peace ; he served six years as Prosecuting Attorney, and was Colonel of one of the militia regiments of the State. In 1836, he was elected to represent his district in the State Senate, which honor was conferred on him three consecutive terms, during which time he very zealously supported his former preceptor, Mr. Ewing, in his race for senatorial honors ; it is recorded of him that during his term of office he made the most remarkable speech ever made on the floor of the House, in opposition to the passage of a bill that was obnoxious to the masses ; the time occupied was from 4 o'clock P. M. till 8 A. M., sixteen hours, when his constituents arrived in sufficient force to defeat the bill. He was a Whig in politics until the death of that party, when he joined his old foes, the Democrats, and stumped the State for Buchanan in 1856 ; as a lawyer, he stood high in the profession ; was a convincing speaker and a very formidable adversary in debate. In 1869, while enjoying a tour through the Western States, recruiting his failing energies and bodily health, he was stricken down in Lawrence City, Kan., from congestion of the lungs, dying suddenly Nov. 6, 1869. He was married to Lucinda M. Neal Sept. 29, 1828 ; eleven children was the result of their union, five of whom are living, viz., Stanley Owen, born Nov. 24, 1835 ; Walter Scott, born April 8, 1838 ; Llewellyn, born March 2, 1843 ; Eugene B., born Jan. 1, 1846 ; Gilmer T., born Jan. 8, 1851. The deceased are Stanley, born July 11, 1829, died July 27, 1831 ; Owen, born March 28, 1831, died Sept. 3, 1833 ; Harriet H., born Aug. 20, 1832, died Aug. 31, 1833 ; Owen Stanley, born Aug. 14, 1834, died March 27, 1850 ; William L., born Dec. 14, 1839, died April 12, 1867 ; Arthur H., born April 28, 1852, died July 27, 1853. Lucinda M. (Neal) Thomas was born in West Virginia Sept. 7, 1809 ; died April 19, 1856.

WALTER S. THOMAS, attorney at law, Troy. Walter Scott Thomas was born at Troy, Ohio, April 8, 1838 ; he is the son of William I. and Lucinda M. Thomas, being the sixth child in a family of eleven children ; in 1852, he entered the Troy High School, and graduated in 1856, as the valedictorian of his class ; in 1857, he entered the Sophomore class at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1860 ; while at college, Mr. Thomas was distinguished for his clear perception and untiring industry, qualities that have since gained him a great measure of his success in his chosen profession. Although a good student in mathematics and the sciences, yet classical studies were his delight, and so proficient did he become in Latin and Greek that at his graduation he was crowned with the classical honor of his class ; after receiving his degree, he began at once the study of law, under the instruction of his father, and during the years 1861–62 he attended the Harvard Law School ; in the latter year he was admitted to the Miami County bar, and began the practice of law in Troy. But the country was then in the midst of the great struggle for national life, and laying aside his law-books and dreams of professional distinction, Mr. Thomas enlisted in the navy of the United States, where he served his country honorably, till the close of the war as a Master's Mate, in the Mississippi Squadron, under Admiral Porter. In the fall of 1865, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Miami Co., and at the expiration of his first term, he was renominated by acclamation, and re-elected by an increased majority. His administration of the Prosecutor's office was characterized by great vigor and efficiency. It was impossible to pick a flaw in any of Mr. T.'s indictments, and perhaps there has never been a larger proportion of convictions under the criminal code in Miami Co. than during his incumbency of the Prosecutor's office. Upon retiring from his official duties, he continued the practice of law, and by faithful attention to business, has built up a large and lucrative practice. As an attorney, Mr. T. is not of the bombastic sort, dealing in "sound and fury, signifying nothing," but he seizes the salient points in a case, and presents them with a clearness and force

that produces conviction—and a favorable decision. Mr. Thomas stands high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. He has enemies, as all positive and independent men have, but to name them where they are known is to pay Mr. Thomas a high compliment. Mr. T. is a conspicuous instance of a boy's growing right up in his own town into positions of trust and honor. In 1877, he was elected member of the Troy Board of Education, for which position he is well fitted by taste and education, and so ably did he discharge his trust that he was re-elected to the same position with only a feeble opposition, in 1880. Mr. T. is yet a young man, and what he has accomplished in the past is only an indication of what may be expected of him in the future. His ripe experience, sterling integrity and indefatigable industry commend him to the confidence and esteem of all to whom his genuine worth is known.

L. A. THOMAS, florist, Troy ; is the fifth son of William I. Thomas, an old and prominent settler, whose sketch appears in this work ; he was born in Troy in 1842 ; his education was received in the schools of the place, and though his father and brothers were ambitious in professional aspirations, L. A. expressed a fondness for agriculture, and the study of plants and flowers, a talent and taste which are perfectly natural, and which have been cultivated until he is a proficient in the art. In 1875, he constructed the ground-work of his now almost perfect establishment, which is rapidly approaching completion, already having more room and a greater variety of plants and flowers than the combined houses in the county. He is a gentleman well versed in his business, his experience and knowledge being fully recognized by the lovers of plants and flowers, who give him a hearty support. Feb. 15, 1866, he was married to Kate Lee, a lady of culture and refinement, whose exquisite taste makes their beautiful home a pleasant place; to them five children have been born, three of whom are living—William W., Guy L. and Llewellyn ; the deceased were Stanley O. and one dying in infancy. Mrs. Thomas was born in Hancock Co., Ind., in 1848, and when quite young came to Troy. Both are members of the Presbyterian Church, with which they have been connected several years.

JOEL T. THOMSON, undertaker, Troy ; another of the old and well-known citizens of Miami Co. ; born in Troy, Sept. 8, 1819 ; was a son of Andrew and Catharine (Tullis) Thomson. His father was born in Virginia, and with his parents came to this county soon after the beginning of the present century ; he served during the war of 1812, leaving his wife and two children in Troy ; after his return he removed to Indiana, where he entered the land on which Muncie now stands, he being the first settler in that locality. After remaining three years in the above place he returned to Troy in 1824, only to meet the summons of death the night after his arrival. They were parents of six children, of whom the two youngest alone survive—John F. and our subject ; the deceased are Jane, Sarah, Eliza, David and Aaron. The latter was killed by a cow the spring following his father's decease. His mother died in 1861, aged 67 years ; his father dying when he was yet young, the care and comfort of his mother depended on him as he grew older ; he was bound to a gentleman for five years to learn the cabinet trade, and after serving two and a half years, bought his time, went to Cincinnati, where he completed his trade after three years' labor, doing work in various towns. Returning to Troy in 1840, he purchased an interest in an establishment, which he soon sold and invested in another, and since has been identified with the interests of Troy. In 1861, he ordered his hands to close up shop, that his country needed him, and must go to her defense. The boys, aroused by his patriotism, suggested that he remain and care for those who depended on them, and they would go, which they did, causing the abandonment of the cabinet business, and the founding of an undertaking establishment. Of the soldiers from this county who died in service and were buried here, he has carried seventy-eight out of eighty-one to their last resting-place. In the broad acceptation of the term, he is no political aspirant, yet he has held many of the petty offices of the township. In 1841, he was married to Mahala Gilkerson, who has borne him eight children, six living—Emma,

Charles E., Walter, Mary, Elmer E. and Nettie ; the deceased—Frances and Wilbur ; the latter, was robbed and murdered in Hartford, Conn., when 21 years of age. Mrs. T. was born in Kentucky in 1824.

JOHN T. TULLIS ; born in Georgetown, Franklin Co., Ky., July 14, 1794 ; at the age of 10 he came with his father, Aaron Tullis, to Lebanon, Ohio, and in the succeeding year, 1805, the family pushed on toward Miami by way of Dayton ; leaving their father, mother and sister at the cabin of Col. Patterson, our subject, with the other boys, drove on with the wagons, cows and calves, to the farm now owned by Mr. Turner, which then was all a forest ; the cows and horses were belled and turned loose, and the calves were tied up with ropes ; the boys woke up next morning to find the horses gone, and the calves calling loudly for their dams, which were not there ; Mr. T.'s father, having married a second time, left the farm to him ; after remaining here some time, during which he was elected Justice of the Peace, he disposed of his real estate and moved to Troy, where he entered into the dry-goods business ; subsequently elected Surveyor, he served for some time, and in 1841 was appointed Postmaster of Troy ; previous to this, however, he, in partnership with a Mr. Drake, published the Troy *Times ;* from this, he started a book-bindery and store, which, in those early days, was not very lucrative ; at this juncture, when Mr. T. was anxiously looking for a more lucrative business, Mr. Malin Morris came into the store one day and asked him how he would trade his store for his farm ; terms were agreed upon at once, and Mr. T. once more became a farmer, the new purchase being located two miles west of Troy, on the Covington pike ; he put up a neat little cottage and prepared to end his days here, but, his health failing, he was compelled a second time to remove to Troy, where, Aug. 25, 1877, he died ; Mr. T. was one of the early pioneers of this county, and for a number of years the last survivor of a family of ten. Aug. 5, 1816, he married Margaret Murray, born Jan. 6, 1796, who bore him a numerous family, only one of whom, Mary, survives ; after living together nearly three-score years, his wife left him alone while she joined "the immortal caravan." Of the nine children born to them, Sarah, the oldest, died at 6 ; James Watson studied medicine, married a daughter of Dr. Lindsey, had five children, and died of consumption at 40 ; Gilbert died of consumption at 23 ; Henry Gilmore and Charles Bayless, born 1830—the former died in his 5th year, the latter in his 20th ; Mary Tullis, the only survivor, through severe sickness in early youth, became permanently afflicted in mind and body, but was preserved to be the comfort of her parents in their declining years, a charge which she most nobly and unselfishly fulfilled. Though a most devout Christian, eschewing the very appearance of evil and yielding not to temptation, Mr. Tullis was naturally disposed to look upon the gloomy side of life, so much so that the cheerful voice of his wife and the studious care of his devoted daughter could scarce remove his sadness.

MRS. MARY WASSERMAN, Troy. Mrs. Wasserman and her husband have a place, not only in the hearts of the citizens of Troy, but also in the record of their county. John Wasserman was born in Bavaria, and Mary Croner, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and were both young when they came from Germany ; when John came to New Orleans, he had no money, and his passage was paid in work ; he started West, working until he could get money enough to pay his way still further. He was 22 years of age when he reached Piqua, and soon after formed a partnership with Louis Schnyer, in the brewing business, which prospered greatly. In 1848, he came to Troy, engaging in the same business for a year. He was married, in 1843, to Miss Mary Croner, of Piqua ; they were the parents of thirteen children, eleven survive—Cardine, Charlotta, Charles, Edward, Henrietta, Amelia, William, George, Louis, Ida and Catharine ; Amelia married Mr. Charles Diehl, a druggist of Cincinnati ; Caroline is the wife of John W. Oblinger ; Edward married Miss Bertha Lehman ; Henrietta is the wife of George F. Norton, of Garrettsville, Ohio ; Charlotta was wedded to William Leidel, of Troy. Soon after coming to Troy, Mr. Wasserman engaged in the grocery business, and continued it for forty-six years at the same stand. He was worth, at the time of his death, in 1878,

about $34,000. He was an honorable business man, enjoying the confidence of all with whom he associated in business. His sons, Charles and Edward, continue the business at the old stand, and are doing well. Christopher Croner, the father of Mrs. Wasserman, was the first German in Piqua. He was a baker by trade, and, during their early life in that city, he furnished bread for 300 Indians, who were encamped on the farm of Joseph Johnston. There were only a few log huts built on each side of the road, which is now Main street. Many changes have been made since then; the log cabins being replaced by endless blocks of brick and business houses. Mrs. Wasserman lives in the house which is rendered doubly dear to her by the birth of her children and her long residence in it. She is well provided for; the children near by are doing well, and a source of great comfort.

REV. J. P. WATSON, Pastor of the First Christian Church, Troy. Mr. Watson is descended from Welsh and English ancestry on the paternal, and from English stock on the maternal, side; his father, Elijah Watson, was the son of Rev. Elijah Watson, of East Andover, N. H., a Baptist minister, whose father, Nathan, the third of his name, was born in Wales in 1729; he emigrated to New Hampshire in 1759, where, in 1819, aged 90 years, he died; Mr. Watson's paternal great-grandfather, Josiah Sawyer, came from England to New Hampshire early in the eighteenth century, and died, aged 90 years, in 1819; his mother was Eliza Palmer, whose grandparents emigrated from England early in the eighteenth century, but of whom he has little knowledge; his ancestry served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. Josiah P. Watson, the subject of this sketch, was born in Lempster, N. H., June 29, 1838, and is, therefore, 42 years of age; he is the fifth of eight children; when a babe of 3 months, his parents removed to Nashua, N. H., in the schools of which city he received his education; at 15 years of age, his parents removed to a farm near East Andover, N. H.; at 16, he was converted, was baptized in Highland Lake, and entered the Christian Church of the village; he at once felt seriously impressed that his life-work was to be that of the ministry; before him, his grandfather and four uncles had been honored ministers; he was very active in general church-work during the winter, both in his home church and in the schoolhouses around; his strong natural sympathies led him much, also, to the Township Infirmary, where he conducted worship; in the spring of 1855, he held meetings in the adjoining town of Wilmot, visiting from house to house and witnessing a limited work of grace; singularly, the first person baptized by him was a convert of this meeting; July 1, the same year, and two days following his 17th birthday, he preached two sermons (his first) in the adjoining township of Hill; he now gave himself wholly to the ministry, and soon had much work on his hands; a revival began in Hill, which extended to another part of the township, the adjoining townships of Danbury and Wilmot, and continued through the fall and winter; June 13, 1856, in Wilmot, he was ordained to the ministry, Revs. P. M. Hershey, W. H. Nason and John Burden officiating—the latter preaching the sermon; the Sabbath following, two weeks to a day before he was 18 years old, he organized a church in Wilmot and baptized seven adult persons; the following winter he taught, and, in the spring, attended one session of the Andover Institute, meanwhile preaching to three churches; in the spring of 1857, he settled with the Christian Church of Bradford, Vt., but, health failing, he resigned at the end of three months and went to Illinois, where, in Ogle Co., he taught the following winter and spring, having, meantime, no regular charge, yet preaching irregularly, and seeing the most of his adult scholars converted; he resumed ministerial work in the same county, in April, 1858, and in May, 1859, became Pastor of the Christian Church of Belvidere, the county seat of Boone Co., Ill.; with this church he remained nearly two years, and here, Oct. 13, 1859, he married Miss L. E. Witwer, the daughter of John Witwer, Esq., of Rockford, Ill.; Jan. 1, 1861, Mr. Watson became the Pastor of the Christian Church of Marion, Grant Co., Ind., and in October following, with leave of absence from his church, he accepted the chaplaincy of the 12th Ind. V. I., holding the position until they were mustered out in May, 1862, being, in their first enlistment, one-year men; re-organizing, Mr. Wat-

son was re-appointed chaplain, but, the regiment being immediately captured in the battle of Richmond, Ky., he resigned, and returned to his church in Marion, where he remained one year. Until 1871, he preached in Iowa and Illinois, nearly five years of the time with the Christian Church at Blackberry Station, in Kane Co.; Jan. 1, 1871, he entered upon his duties as Pastor of the Troy Christian Church, which office he still holds; during this pastorate, he has witnessed eighteen distinct revivals in his church in town and in schoolhouses about, and has received into fellowship more than 450 members—the present membership of his church; in addition to his pastoral work, he has done much general work; for two years he was Secretary of the Miami Co. Sunday-School Union; for ten years he has been Secretary of the Denominational Assurance Association, and for eight years Secretary of the General Mission Work of his denomination; meantime, in addition to numerous addresses on anniversary occasions, Odd Fellowship, Temperance, etc., he has published "A Manual for the Christian Pulpit," and edited the biography of Rev. A. J. Smith, a Baptist minister of this county; this last work has had an extensive sale, and is well received; Mr. Watson, for nearly twenty years, has been a constant writer for the press, contributing to various papers and magazines East and West; for the last twenty months, has averaged one column and a half of matter for his weekly paper in Dayton, without a single omission; he enjoys and gratefully appreciates the general favor of the public, and has been honored with ten annual and unanimous settlements with his church, between whom and himself there ever has been a most harmonious feeling. His family consists of three sons—George Milton, Frank Elijah, Charles Evans—and one daughter—Jennie Palmer Watson. Though he has seen more than a quarter of a century in pulpit service, yet Mr. Watson is comparatively young, more vigorous than ever, easily preaches three times on the Sabbath, and does more general work than ever before; withal, he does not esteem his labor hard; would not willingly lessen it; prefers rather that, in the right direction, it should continue to expand on his hands, and has a hearty relish for it; his ambition is to honor his office and prove himself helpful to his fellows; the reward he seeks is above.

W. H. WEDDLE, lumber-dealer, Pleasant Hill. W. H. Weddle, is, perhaps, as well known as any man in the township; he is sole proprietor of the steam sawmill four miles west of Troy, on the Newton Pike; he was born in Newton Township April 29, 1838, and was the son of Isaac and Margaret Weddle; his early life was passed in a grist-mill owned by his father, and he had educational advantages that afforded him a practical education; immediately after the war, he erected the mill which has been of such service to the farmers in this neighborhood. In August, 1862, he enlisted and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged in May, 1865; he is the hero of twelve of the hardest-fought battles of the war, viz., Winchester, Mine Run, Locust Grove, Battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar and Sailor's Creeks; this was the last battle fought by the Army of the Potomac; a wound was received at Winchester, but he was not seriously disabled; he was a gallant soldier, and as such deserves a place in the history of Miami County's gallant sons.

C. C. WEILAND, of the firm of Weiland & Lawton, dealers and manufacturers of furniture, Troy; was born in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1847, his boyhood days being spent in the place of his nativity; in 1856, he removed with his parents to Hardin Co., Iowa, where he received his education, and was afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits for ten years in Iowa Falls; he then came to Troy, and for four years was engaged in the dry-goods business, which he abandoned, and, in partnership with another gentleman, engaged in the manufacture and sale of furniture; his partner dying August, 1878, his interest was purchased by a Mr. Lawton, his present partner; they give employment to several skillful workmen, who manufacture a variety of plain, fancy and ornamental furniture, which no house in the city can compete with, and as honorable gentlemen, we commend them to the public. In 1870, Mr. W. was married to Mary J. Kelly, who has borne him three

children, viz., Elizabeth, John H. and Bertha; he and his estimable lady are members of the Baptist Church, of which he is Clerk, and also Superintendent of the Sabbath school.

G. K. WESTLAKE, farmer; P. O. Troy. Mr. G. K. Westlake, a life-time resident of this county, is a son of Josias and Sally Westlake, and was born in Monroe Township. He has always followed the occupation of farming, prospering in a substantial manner. He was married to Miss Mary I. Pearson, daughter of Eli and Rebecca Pearson, Aug. 3, 1864, Rev. William Jay tying the matrimonial knot. Her grandfather, Samuel Pearson, was among the earliest settlers in Miami Co. Both Mr. and Mrs. Westlake are descendants of early pioneers, and justly feel proud of their ancestry. They commenced housekeeping upon the spot they now live; the old log house (a souvenir of early times) still stands, and was one of the first houses built in this neighborhood; they have four children—Dora, Della, Viola and Eva, all of whom are intellectual and beautiful daughters, rapidly acquiring an education. Mr. Westlake has erected a splendid brick residence upon his farm, surrounding his family with many comforts. The farm is neatly kept, and the revenue derived from it is a substantial one. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, as are also their two eldest daughters, Dora and Della. Politically, he is a Democrat, and one of the stanch kind. The family are fond of literature, well supplied with books and periodicals. His father, Josias Westlake, has lived in Monroe Township, and is probably as well known as any man in the county, possessed of great erudition, and was formerly engaged in teaching. He, also, by his continued prosperity, became very wealthy, and after helping his children to obtain a good start in life, has nearly 200 acres left, which brings him a fine income. He was elected Colonel of the O. V. L. I., in 1836. Mr. Westlake and his wife will celebrate their fiftieth marriage anniversary this fall should they live, and as the old people are still hale and hearty, there is every prospect of the event being celebrated. He was for five years School Examiner of this county, and as such gave general satisfaction. Is a true Jacksonian Democrat; reared a family of stalwart sons, who are also strong in the faith.

MARTIN A. WHITEMAN, retired, Troy; born in the city of Philadelphia in 1828, there attending the public schools until the year 1838, when he, with his parents, emigrated to Auglaize Co., Ohio, and, from this date, followed farming until 15 years of age. In 1843, he commenced the carpenter's trade at Piqua, serving four years, after which he followed various pursuits for several years, when he moved to Toledo, and about the year 1850 located in Troy, where, until 1876, has been engaged in restaurant, grocery business, etc. At the above date he sold his establishment, and retired from active business. Married Jane Sherrer in Troy Dec. 27, 1863.

ELIHU S. WILLIAMS, lawyer, Troy. Elihu Stephen Williams was born Jan. 24, 1835, near New Carlisle, Clark Co., Ohio, and is the son of Elder Henry Williams and Elizabeth Williams, formerly Elizabeth Pettigrew. His parents were born in Virginia, where his mother remained until she was of age, his father being brought to Ohio in 1807, when a child, and the family settled near New Carlisle, where Elder H. Williams now lives. The subject of our sketch worked on a farm until 16 years of age, getting what education he could in the winter schools of the country district in which his parents resided. Not satisfied with that outlook, he demanded of his father that he should be sent regularly to school; his father told him if he wanted a better education than he was getting at home, to get it himself; the boy took him at his word, and with $1.50 in his pocket, started out in life for himself; he worked among the farmers until he got money enough to pay his board for a few months, then, under the tuition of Mr. Arnott, of Troy, he fitted himself to pass examination for a teacher's certificate, which he obtained, and taught school the following winter in Brandt, Miami Co.; by working in the summer and teaching in the winter, he struggled on until he obtained a fair education. In 1858, he commenced reading law in the office of F. P. Cuppy, Esq., of Dayton, Ohio, and by working in the summer and teaching school he supported himself

until February, 1861, at which time he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio. After closing a school in which he was then engaged, he went to Southern Illinois to select a location to follow his profession; while there, Fort Sumter was fired upon, and the nation had need of her young men; he took the first train north for the purpose of enlisting, but, before he reached home, Ohio's quota was full; he then went to Mercer Co., Ohio, and hung out his shingle in Celina, but, in a few weeks, the second call for troops was made, whereupon he took the stump for volunteers, in Mercer Co. (then, as now, one of the strongholds of Democracy), and raising a company of fifty-six men, conducted them to Camp Todd, at Troy, Ohio, and went into the ranks as a private; here the 71st O. V. I. was organized, and on Oct. 5, 1861, he was elected First Lieutenant of Company A; he was commissioned Feb. 14, 1862, and promoted to Captain Feb. 10, 1863; he was in the battle of Shiloh, leaving a sick-bed to fight with the boys he enlisted; the Captain being slightly wounded in the morning, Mr. Williams had command of the company during the bloody battle of Sunday, holding his men in the front of the fight until night closed the contest; he was with the four companies of this regiment stationed at Ft. Donelson, and was in the fight at Donelson, where their four companies defeated Col. Woodward's regiment, who had captured Col. Rodney Mason and the other six companies of this regiment at Clarksville, Tenn.; he was promoted to the command of Co. H, and was with the regiment in all its marches and skirmishes until September, 1863, when, although the fifth Captain in the line of his command, he was given charge of three companies and a section of artillery, sent by the General commanding to take charge of the Post, at Carthage, Tenn., one hundred and fifty miles by river above Nashville; this post was established by Gen. Crook, with a division, and afterward held by Gen. Spears with a brigade; there was a large amount of Government stores accumulated at this point, for the use of the army, which could not be removed on account of the low stage of water in the Cumberland River; this post was thirty-six miles from any support, and the confederate commands of Col. Hughes and Col. Hamilton, estimated from 1,000 to 1,500 men, were in striking distance of Carthage; Gen. Payne afterward told Capt. Williams that he did not expect the post to be held a week, but he could not spare any more troops, and, from what he had heard of him, he knew the rebels would not get the place without a hard fight; Capt. Williams not only held the post until the river raised and the stores were removed, but kept his troops vigilant and active, and, with the aid of captured horses, mounted part of his command, driving the guerrillas from the country; before Christmas he had captured or killed a rebel soldier for every man in his command, and, by the spring of 1864, had recruited a regiment of loyal Tennesseeans, which, under the command of Col. Garrett, did effective service for the Federal cause; Carthage was then made a recruiting station, and, by the petition of Union citizens, and the request of Andrew Johnson, then Military Governor of Tennessee, Capt. Williams was detailed for service in organizing Tennessee troops, and remained in Carthage until the close of the war, participating in every movement against the enemy in that part of Tennessee, and rendering effective service against the forces of the rebel Gen. Wheeler in his famous raid through Middle Tennessee. After the war closed, Capt. Williams remained in Smith Co., Tenn., and engaged in the practice of law, taking an active part in the reconstruction of Tennessee, being a member of the first convention held for that purpose in Nashville. In April, 1865, he was commissioned District Attorney for the Sixth Judicial District of Tennessee, and held that position until the summer of 1867, when he resigned, to accept the nomination as Republican candidate for the Legislature, to represent the district of Sumner, Smith and Macon Cos.; after an exciting and dangerous canvass, he was elected by a handsome majority, receiving the largest vote ever polled for the Republican party in those counties; he served for two years in what is known as the Radical Legislature of Tennessee, taking an active part in all the leading measures, retiring at the close of the term with the confidence of his party and respect of his opponents. He was married May 31, 1866, to Alice Gordon, daughter of Dr. Wiley B. and Virginia Gordon (the daughter

of Gen. Russwum). In 1869, Capt. Williams refused to be a candidate for any political office, and remained on his farm until the year 1875, taking an active share, however, in the battles of the Republican party, all the more earnest because that party was here proscribed and persecuted, and hopelessly in the minority. In January, 1875, he entered into a partnership with his brother H. H. Williams, at Troy, Ohio, and moved his family to that place, where he now resides, busily engaged in the practice of his profession.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS, Judge of County Court, Troy. Judge H. H. Williams was born in New Carlisle, Clark Co., Ohio, Feb. 9, 1840; his grandfather, Henry Williams, was one of the pioneers of Clark Co., having emigrated from Virginia with his family, and settled near New Carlisle in 1806; his parents were Henry Williams and Elizabeth Pettigrew, who were the parents of five children, of whom our subject is the third; his youth was passed upon the farm, after which he attended a brief academic course at Linden Hill Academy, under the tuition of Prof. Thomas Harrison; after a term spent in teaching, he entered the law office of Messrs. Conklin & Matthews, at Sidney, Ohio. At the beginning of the war, he enlisted as a private in the 15th O. V. I., and served through the following summer; in December, 1861, he again enlisted in the 71st O. V. I., and served as a private until discharged in 1863; was engaged in the battle of Philippi, in the McClellan campaign, of 1861; also the battles of Columbus, Miss., and Shiloh, in which last engagement he was wounded in the right hip and disabled for life; he was taken prisoner by the rebels, but after a four months' confinement paroled and exchanged, receiving his discharge on account of disability, in 1863. Resuming the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in Sidney in September, 1864, and soon after opened an office in Troy; his health failing, business was discontinued until 1870; in the fall of 1871 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and re-elected in 1873, thus making his term of office four years; in December, 1877, he was appointed by Gov. Young, Common Pleas Judge of the Second Judicial District of Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Geo. D. Burgess; and was, in October, 1878, elected to the same position without opposition, which office he still holds. His rank as a lawyer is second to none in the district, and his administrations as Judge give almost universal satisfaction; is held in high regard by the legal fraternity for his high sense of duty, his splendid social acquirements and his sterling integrity. His marriage was celebrated Feb. 25, 1864, wedding Miss Eloise J. Anderson, of Miami Co., Ohio; four children now brighten their home—Maggie, Minnie, Gracie and Harry Lloyd. Judge Williams is a stanch Republican, and the embodiment of honor, truth and justice.

ROBERT M. WILSON, farmer; P. O. Troy. Robert M. Wilson, one of the popular young farmers whom we are pleased to notice, is a direct descendant of one of the first families of this township, his father, John Wilson, having lived here for the past thirty-five years; Robert was born March 6, 1848, upon the farm where his father now resides, and his occupation from choice has been that of a farmer; he is now comfortably located on a nice farm of his own, in full view of the homestead, surrounded by relatives and friends. Sept. 17, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Allie D. Brown, the Rev. I. L. Griffith performing the marriage ceremony, at the Bethel Christian Church, fully 1,000 persons witnessing the marriage of two of their popular young friends; they are now the parents of two lovely children—Clarence Wilford, was born Oct. 9, 1875, and Viona May, May 28, 1879; they are the sunshine of their parents' home, and give promise of great intellectuality; Mrs. Wilson was born June 17, 1853, and is the daughter of George M. and Annie Brown, who have also been for many years residents of the county; they were the parents of four children—Alonzo, Estella, Mollie and Allie (now the wife of Robert Wilson). They are both members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Wilson is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and of Concord Grange. We predict for the young couple a long and happy life, surrounded by friends and everything necessary to secure their happiness.

ABNER R. WINANS, carriage manufacturer, Troy. Abner R. Winans is a manufacturer of carriages and spring wagons, and is otherwise known by his political and religious influence in the city; he was born at Rahway, N. J., and his parents emigrated thence to Miami Co. in 1849. His marriage to Miss Mary Holliday was celebrated July 22, 1859, and their children are named respectively Nellie V., Charles A., Lulu M., Gertie and Warren. Mr. Winans' parents, Abner and Mary (Brant) Winans, were both born in Essex Co., N. J. The wife of the subject of this sketch is an Illinois lady; her mother was born in South Carolina, and her father in Virginia. Both Mr. and Mrs. Abner Winans are members of the Presbyterian Church; their home is a model of neatness, taste and skill being everywhere displayed.

C. D. WRIGHT, attorney at law, Troy; born in Miami Co. (of English ancestry) January 1, 1842; is a son of Jefferson and grandson of Nathan Wright, a native of Maryland, and one of the early pioneers of Miami Co., locating here about 1806. Jefferson Wright was born on the farm upon which Nathan entered, and upon this passed his days in agricultural pursuits, his death occurring Oct. 31, 1876. He was united in marriage to Elizabeth Davis, a native of Troy, by which union five children were born, of whom one son and three daughters are living. Our subject obtained the advantage of the common schools of his district, and, after attending one winter in Troy, entered the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, April 1, 1862, graduating in August, 1864; served as musician for a period in the 87th O. V. I.; on leaving college, for some time followed farming, and taught school during the winters; later he devoted his time to reading law through the summer until May 1, 1870; he was admitted to the bar, and has ever since followed his profession; has been successful to that extent that he now enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice; in 1870, he was elected a Justice of the Peace, served three years, was re-elected and after serving two years resigned; in 1868, he was the Assessor of the east precinct of Concord Township, and, in 1875, was elected Prosecuting Attorney, serving two years, was re-elected and served until January 1, 1880, serving four terms. Mr. Wright has been twice married, first in 1869 to Minnie, daughter of Robert Freeman, of Bethel Township; she dying the same year. In 1873, he was united in marriage with Jennie, daughter of Joseph Stuart, who was born in Troy; by which union they have one son and one daughter—William B. and Laura M. In ending this sketch, we cannot refrain from adding that Mr. Wright is truly one of the self-made and self-educated men, having obtained his education by his own toil and exertion, working and teaching and thereby obtaining the necessary means to equip him well for life's battle.

GEORGE H. ZIEGLER, farmer; P. O. Troy. We are pleased to notice the name of Mr. George H. Ziegler among the many who are mentioned in this work, connected as he is with one of the most worthy families in the county; his residence in this neighborhood dates back more than a quarter of a century; he was formerly connected in Troy with business interests, but, for the past twenty-two years, has from choice followed the occupation of farming; he is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Adams Co. Aug. 10, 1830, and his parents, Jacob and Hannah Ziegler, living in town, he had the opportunity of procuring a good education. He was married to Miss Eleanor Green Jan. 1, 1857, who is a daughter of William and Cassie Green, true pioneers, both born in this county in 1808. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler has been a happy one, and neither of them has ever had cause to regret the day upon which their troth was plighted; they have been the parents of five children—Addie, was born Jan. 19, 1858; Emma, Oct. 25, 1860; William S., Jan. 6, 1863; Joseph G., Oct. 24, 1867; Laura Dell, Sept. 14, 1872; three of these children are now living—Emma E., William S. and Joseph G.; they all reside at this time with their parents, and are such children, both mentally and morally, as do credit to the parents, who, by both precept and example, gave them instruction. Mr. Ziegler resides on the farm of his wife's brother, Dr. J. H. Green, and the excellent taste everywhere visible, ranks both himself and wife among our model farmers and housekeepers; they are both members of the Troy Baptist

Church, and are also connected with Concord Grange; Mr. Ziegler is also connected officially with the public schools in his district, and, as an official, cannot fail of giving satisfaction; both himself and wife are public-spirited, honorable persons, enjoying the confidence of all who know them.

GEORGE ZIEGENFELDER, merchant, Troy; born in Saxony, Germany, in the year 1820; is a son of Simon P. and Gertrude Ziegenfelder, who were born in the same State. In 1835, his father and one brother came to America and located in Cincinnati; in 1836, our subject, his mother and other members of the family came, and for awhile resided in the above place; in 1840, Mr. Ziegenfelder located in Troy, and the year following was joined by the balance of the family, who made Troy a permanent home; his father died in 1858, aged 62 years; his mother departed this life in Piqua, in 1846, aged 46 years; they were parents of eleven children, three living. Our subject received his education in the common schools in his native country, and there a common-school education implies more than it does in our own country. In 1841, Mr. Z. embarked in the grocery business, which he successfully carried on till 1859 after which he engaged in milling, a business he followed until 1877, and again embarked in a general merchandising business, in which he is now engaged, in partnership with Mr. Stein. The above gentlemen constitute one of the most successful and enterprising business firms in Troy. In 1842 Mr. Z. was married to Catherine Bucka, who has borne him eleven children, eight living—Charles, George, Lewis, Walter, Maggie, Clara, Christy and Estella; the deceased are Simon P., John P., and one dying in infancy, viz., Lizzie. He and his estimable wife are members of the Lutheran Church, of which they have been members since childhood, and are exemplary Christian people. Mr. Ziegenfelder is President of the church organization in Troy, and one of the Directors of the First National Bank of Miami Co. He sustains the reputation of being liberal and generous to a fault, having donated nearly one-half the money that built the beautiful little church that adorns the town.

NEWBERRY TOWNSHIP.

CLARK ADAMS, retired farmer; P. O. Covington; a son of Philip and Phœbe (Travis) Adams, natives of New York State, who were married there in 1808; came to Warren Co., Ohio, in 1823; removed to Miami Co. in 1831, where he purchased a number of tracts of land east of Covington, nearly a section being in Washington Township. Mr. Adams resided in the Harrison's Creek neighborhood two or three years, during which time he built on his land, and then removed to Washington Township, and remained a resident of that township until his decease, which occurred in 1874, he being in the 91st year of his age. His wife survived him about six years, and died quite recently at the age of 89. They had a family of eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity, and nine are now living, seven of whom are residents of this county. Mr. Adams, Sr., was an industrious, useful citizen; he improved about half of his original purchase and sold the balance unimproved; he took an active part in politics. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and he of the war of 1812, and there were three sons and seven grandsons in the war of the rebellion. Mother Adams was an active member of the Methodist Church, and both were very much respected. Clarke was next to the youngest child; was born in 1827, and remained on the farm with his parents during his minority. He was married in 1854 to Miss Mary E., daughter of Marshall and Elizabeth (Boggs) Morgan. Her father was a native of Kentucky, her mother was born and raised in Miami Co. Their decease occurred in Iowa after the daughter's marriage. Mr. Adams remained at the old homestead, and had the care of his aged parents; in 1862, he built a fine residence on the old homestead. During the war, he left his farms to the care of his wife,

and served in the Ohio National Guards, of which he was a member five years. In 1878, he built his present neat and commodious residence, which is situated on the North Piqua Pike, near the eastern limits of the corporation of Covington ; he still owns the old homestead in Washington Township, and also a 58-acre tract in same neighborhood ; his time is now occupied in looking after his property and such money speculations as may offer the best opportunity for profit. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are both worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and respected, useful members of society. They have three children living—Annie, now Mrs. Andrew Orr, of Illinois ; Luella, now Mrs. Andrew Frank, of Washington Township, and Clara, a young lady at home.

B. F. ALBAUGH, farmer, etc.; P. O. Covington. B. F. Albaugh is a son of Samuel Albaugh, a native of North Carolina, who came to Ohio in 1829, and entered land in Union Township, this county, and lived upon it until his decease ; he was magistrate in that township a great many years. B. F. was born May 22, 1836, in this county ; was raised upon a farm and received a common-school education ; has been engaged in teaching school for twenty-seven years, and was Superintendent of the West Milton school ; he is now occupied in farming, and in connection with it, he owns one of the finest and best arranged floral gardens in the county ; they contain all the choicest and rarest flowers and fruits that are kept in any first-class garden in the country ; he is also extensively engaged in the manufacture of molasses, making from eight to ten thousand gallons per year ; since he began the business, he has manufactured over one hundred thousand gallons. He married Miss Priscilla, a daughter of Thaddeus and Eliza Mendenhall ; her father was a native of South Carolina, her mother of Virginia. They have eight children—Emma A., married to Dr. Morr, of Troy ; Clarence M., Dora A., Lillian, Edwin S., Herbert, Ellis and Ray. Mr. Albaugh contributes many useful and interesting articles that are published in the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

R. M. ALBERY, saw-milling, Covington. R. M. Albery was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Aug. 26, 1842 ; his father, John M. Albery, a native of Licking Co., Ohio, died in Iowa, in the year 1871. R. M. was raised and educated upon the farm ; in 1862, he learned the house carpenter trade ; served two years as an apprentice in Ohio, then went to California and served one year there ; he worked three years as journeyman, then contracted jobs, and carried on the business for six years ; returned to Ohio and married Miss Hannah, a daughter of Hezekiah Fowler, of Randolph Co., Ind. Their marriage occurred Dec. 22, 1872. In the year 1873, he located in Miami Co., and purchased the saw-mill and privileges, about one mile south of Covington, on the Dayton & Covington Pike ; he has a No. 1 water-power mill, and all the custom work he can do. Mr. Albery has since added more land and a residence, making 37 acres of valuable property. They had three children—Martin S., Morris W. and Richard F.

BAER BROTHERS, millers, proprietors of Falls Mills, Covington. This mill is one of the early industries of the vicinity of Covington ; it was built by George W. Smith, of Dayton, in 1838 ; Mr. S. came here in 1837 with skilled help (he never resided here, but did business here several years), and first built a saw-mill, which he used to prepare the material for a flour-mill and distillery, both of which he completed and operated ; the present firm, Baer Brothers, came into possession in 1875 ; H. H. Baer, the senior member, began milling here in 1869, first learned the business, then operated the mill on shares, and, in 1875, the brother, B. F., became associated with him ; they have improved the mill by placing in new machinery, including the "patent process," and they now have capacity to grind 200 bushels of grain per day ; the power is supplied by Greenville Creek, and the whole machinery driven by a thirty-inch wheel, which is of the famous "Ross Patent" pattern ; the mill is situated on the pike, just below the beautiful Greenville Falls, which gives them twenty-eight feet head and fall ; Baer Brothers are young men of ability, possessed of the experience and knowledge to make a success, which is already proven by the large patronage they are receiving.

HAMILTON BARTMESS, dealer in harness, etc., Covington. Mr. Bartmess, a native of Washington Co., Md., was born in 1816; his parents came to Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1820, and there Hamilton grew to manhood; in 1836, he came to Covington to learn the harness-maker's trade, and when he had completed his apprenticeship, bought out his boss, and has continued the business here ever since; his shop and salesroom are located on High street, the demands of his trade keeping four hands constantly employed; Mr. Bartmess is one of the oldest continuous resident business men in Covington. He was married, in 1840, to Miss Jane T., daughter of John Barber, who was one of the early residents of Newberry Township; they commenced housekeeping soon after their marriage, in the house in which they now reside, having never moved during the forty years of their married life; the issue of this marriage has been eight children, six of whom survive.

MICHAEL BASHORE, retired farmer; P. O. Covington; born in Juniata Co., Penn.; emigrated to Ohio about the year 1835, and located first in Greene Co.; was in such limited circumstances that the end-gate of the wagon-bed was used for a table for several years; the union of industry and economy has rewarded him with success, as he is to-day one of the most reliable and highly-respected citizens of the township; he has lately given $60,000 to his children in lands and property. While living in Greene Co., he followed teaming for seven years; then removed to Darke Co., purchased some land, and was engaged in farming until the year 1872, when he had a stroke of paralysis, which prevented him from laboring; he remained in Darke Co. until 1859, then removed to this county, and is now residing in Covington. He married Miss Henrietta Senseman, of his native county; they had six children, of whom five are living—William H., Benjamin F., Charles, Jacob S. and Susan B.

R. F. BENNETT, Superintendent Preparatory School, Covington. Mr. Bennett is a native of Miami Co.; was born in Washington Township, in 1836; was raised on the farm; received the benefit of the common district and Piqua public schools, and a partial course at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, and has made teaching his profession; he came to Covington in 1863, when he took charge of the public school, and has continued its Principal ever since; the record of the school is the best compliment we can give to his ability as instructor and Superintendent; when he took charge, the school was in a chaotic state, with about 250 pupils, and four teachers; since then, the school has been graded, system and efficiency have taken the place of chaos; a new building has been erected, and there are now eight teachers and nearly 500 pupils, and the school ranks with the best public schools for efficiency. Mr. Bennett is a successful teacher and Superintendent, and a useful, respected citizen. He was married in 1867 to Miss Fanny, daughter of Dr. David Jordan, deceased, lately of Piqua. As Mr. Bennett comes of pioneer stock, it will not be out of place here to trace, somewhat, his ancestry. He is the son of Enoch and Margaret (Withgott) Bennett, who came to Miami Co. in 1834, and located in Washington Township, and are now residing on a farm near Piqua, to which they removed in 1840; each is now 80 years of age; the parents of each were pioneers in the vicinity of Chillicothe, his parents having removed from Pennsylvania and hers from Maryland, as early as 1800. The Bennetts were pioneers in America, having accompanied William Penn, and were Quakers. The Withgotts were Welsh, and Episcopalians; the first of these who came to America was forced into service on board a British vessel which sailed to America; when leaving port, he jumped overboard and swam safely to shore.

A. E. BILLINGSLEY, farmer; P. O. Covington. A. E. Billingsley, born in Fayette Co., Penn., in the year 1819, is a brother of Thomas Billingsley, whose biography appears in this work. He was raised upon a farm, and in early life learned the carpenter's trade, following the business for twenty years. In 1862, he enlisted in 83d O. V. I.; was commissioned First Lieutenant; was in the battle of Vicksburg, and in several other engagements. In 1863, he resigned on account of ill health contracted in the service; since that time, has been engaged in farm-

ing. He married Miss M. E., a daughter of Amos Tucker, a native of New Jersey. They had eight children, five living—Jennie, Hattie M., Mary A., John A. and Lida A.

THOMAS BILLINGSLEY, farmer; P. O. Covington; is a son of James Billingsley, a native of Maryland; he came to Ohio about 1816, and located in Warren Co., then moved to Hamilton Co. In 1832, he came to this township and entered the farm where Thomas now lives; he lived upon it until his decease, which occurred at the ripe old age of 97 years. Thomas Billingsley was born Jan. 7, 1823; came here with his parents, and helped to clear off the farm where he now resides. He married Miss Mary E., daughter of George Luckey, a native of this State; they had three children, of whom one is living—John E.

MRS. L. G. BLACK, widow, farmer; P. O. Covington. Mrs. L. G. Black is the widow of Rev. F. G. Black. In speaking of those who are gone, we feel that this history would not be complete, without a personal mention of Mr. Black. He was a native of Jefferson Co., Ky., born March 9, 1808; educated in the Old School Presbyterian Church, and professed religion when 17 years of age. Three years later, he left the Old School Church, connected himself with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was ordained minister in that church. In 1840, he moved to Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, and was Pastor of the church in that place for thirteen years; in April, 1853, he moved to Centerville, Ind., was Pastor there for thirteen years; and in April, 1866, he came to Covington, where he was Pastor of the church until his death, March 5, 1871; he died while holding a revival in his church; when he fell, he said they should let him die, for he had the harness on, and was ready to go; he was a faithful servant, always serving the Master. His death was a great loss to the church and community. Mr. Black's marriage with Miss Kate Frederic, of his native place, was celebrated Dec. 11, 1851; they had nine children, of whom five are living—P. F., William H., Pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Penn., Chauncey, Ida K. and Mattie Bell.

GEORGE BOEHRINGER, Covington. Among the business enterprises of Covington, the manufacturing firm, composed of Daniel Face, George Boehringer and Henry Dress, doing business under the firm name of Dodd, Face & Co., deserve a more than passing notice. This enterprise was first started in 1871. The present firm took possession in 1878. The factory now is a two-story frame structure 96x36 feet, and is supplied with the necessary machinery for the work in which they are engaged. They employ fifteen to twenty hands constantly, and are turning out and shipping an average of one car-load of stock every week. Mr. Boehringer is the superintendent and manager, and has been connected with the enterprise from its infancy to the present time. He was born in Germany in 1828; came to America in 1851; spent about four years in Philadelphia working at his trade (house carpenter), then came to Covington and began working at his trade here. Many of the houses in Covington and vicinity are the products of his labor and supervision. His business gradually developed—to his shop was added a saw-mill, then a planing mill, and finally the necessary machinery for the manufacture of hubs, spokes, rims, etc. Finally the saw-mill was sold, and his shop became a hub, spoke and binding factory, which has developed a quite extensive business. Mr. Boehringer has not only been directly connected with the growth and development of this factory, but also of that of the town and vicinity, and he is still an active, enterprising citizen. He was married in Philadelphia in 1852 to Miss Cathrena Haller; they have had nine children, seven of whom are living.

EZEKIEL BOGGS, farmer and carpenter; P. O. Covington. Ezekiel Boggs, farmer and carpenter, is a son of Aaron Boggs, a native of this county, who, when 18 years of age, went to Kentucky and lived there seven years, he then moved back to Ohio and located in Shelby Co.; lived there three years, then came to this county and purchased a farm about one mile north of Covington, and lived upon it until his death. Ezekiel Boggs was born in Kentucky in the year 1838;

raised a farmer, and has followed the occupation most of his life. Mr. B., being naturally handy with tools, about twelve years ago contracted to build a house, and since that time has worked mostly at carpentering. He has twice been married—first with Eve, a daughter of Henry Etter; she died Nov. 8, 1866, leaving two children—Henry L. and Ida Alice; his second marriage was with Esther C. Coats, Dec. 27, 1869; they have five children—Mary A., Anna May, James Q., Aaron and Elizabeth.

DAVID C. BOSSERMAN, farmer; P. O. Bradford. David, a son of Isaac Bosserman, a native of Adams Co., Penn., came to Ohio about the year 1833, and located first in Darke Co., living there about twenty-six years; in 1860, he moved into this county and purchased a farm about one mile north of Bradford, where he now resides. He married Miss Lydia, a daughter of Jacob Warner, an old soldier of the Indian war; they had four children, three living—Solomon W., David C. and Emma F.; David C. was born in Darke Co. Aug. 30, 1859; was raised upon a farm; he has lately been to Michigan, where he expects to make his home.

REV. RICHARD BRANDON, farmer and preacher; P. O. and residence, Covington. Although not an old resident of Covington, he has been identified with the growth of this vicinity, having been born near Versailles in 1820; his father died when he was a baby, and when 8 years of age, Richard was driven from home by a step-father, battling with the world from that time; when 19 years of age, he taught school. He was married, Jan. 2, 1841, to Hannah Bayman, also of Darke Co.; soon after his marriage, he was ordained a minister of the Christian denomination, and has continued an honored and useful minister of the Gospel ever since, his field of labor embracing churches in Darke, Montgomery and Miami Cos., but he has been preaching more or less in this county for the past forty years; he is the present Pastor of the Union Church, located about two miles south of Troy, and also of the Greenville Creek Church, located about four miles west of Covington; in 1863, he purchased a farm two miles west of Covington, which he still owns, and where he resided until 1876, when he removed to his residence in Covington, which is a neat, commodious brick structure, located at the junction of the Troy pike and High street. Mr. and Mrs. Brandon, although quite advanced in years, are still active, reliable members of the church; they have four children living—Minerva (now Mrs. Jeremiah Thompson, of Darke Co.), Thomas A., Alexander B. and William H., all residents of this county, and all members of the Christian Church.

D. C. BRANSON, farmer; P. O. Covington. D. C. Branson, farmer, is a son of Moses N. Branson, who was a native of New Jersey; came to Ohio in the year 1820, located in Lost Creek Township, in this county, and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1877; D. C. is a native of this county, was educated a farmer, had a common-school education, taught school in his younger days several years, and since has been engaged in farming; Mr. Branson is highly respected by the citizens of Miami Co.; he has held several public offices; was Magistrate three terms, County Commissioner one term, and is one of the present Trustees of this township. He married Miss Charlotte D., a daughter of George Suber, of this county; they had eight children—Willis, John, Franklin, Harriet, Caroline, Sarah, Lydia and Angeline.

WILLIAM A. BROWNE, publisher, Covington. Among the business enterprises of Covington none are of more general interest than the home paper. The first attempt to publish a paper here was made by S. W. Eley, and the first issue of the *Stillwater Valley Gazette* was brought out by him in July, 1870, the enterprise being quite liberally supported by the citizens of this vicinity, but, for some reason, the editor did not succeed in building it up, but on the contrary, the patronage declined until the present editor, Mr. Wm. A. Browne, took it in charge in 1874; he changed its style from a four to an eight column sheet, its name to the Covington *Gazette*, and otherwise improved it, receiving an increased patronage as his reward; in March, 1879, Mr. Browne bought out the company which had previously owned it, becoming proprietor as well as editor, and is now doing a very satisfactory business. The

press upon which the *Gazette* is printed is an old-style double-end Adams, and is said to be the first press used on State work in Columbus; what offices it may have graced since, we are unable to state, but it now turns off very good work. Mr. Browne, born in Pennsylvania in 1842, is a son of the Rev. W. A. Browne (deceased), who was a member of the Maryland M. E. Conference, also brother to Miss Emma Alice Browne, known as a contributor to the New York *Ledger* and other periodicals; when he was 12 years of age, he entered the office of the *Cecil County Whig*, and has been an occupant of a printing office ever since, during which time he has worked in many different offices in different parts of the United States; was an employe in the office of the St. Louis *Republican*, and several years also of the Cincinnati *Times*, *Commercial* and *Enquirer*. It will be seen from the foregoing that Mr. B. is a self-made editor; the printing office furnished both means and opportunity for his education, making it intensely practical, and eminently fitting him for the position which he now occupies; through his energy, the Covington *Gazette* has come to be an established and successful fact, a credit to the town and a great benefit to this part of Miami Co.; his lively editorials will be long and gratefully remembered by the pioneers of the Dayton, Covington & Toledo Narrow Gauge Railroad. He was married in 1864 to Miss Sadie Hawkins, of St. Louis; they have five children.

D. J. BUCHANAN, retired farmer; P. O. Covington; one of the old residents of Newberry Township; is a son of Geo. Buchanan, who was a native of Rockingham Co., Va., and married Nancy Cassady, a native of Rockbridge Co., Va.; they came to Ohio in 1803, and located at Deerfield, Warren Co.; removed to Milton, Miami Co., in the fall of 1807 or spring of 1808, where he remained until the war of 1812, in which he was a soldier, being Captain of a company of "frontier guards," and in charge of the supply depot at the junction of Greenville Creek and the Stillwater—then called Fort Rowdy, now Covington; in the beginning of the war, he removed his family to the east side of Stillwater, just over the county line, into Montgomery Co., which place continued to be his home until 1830, when he removed to a farm in Sec. 6, Newberry Township, where he spent the remainder of his days; he was a carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade, and the son now has some articles of furniture that were both designed and made by him, which indicate originality of genius as well as a good degree of workmanship, valuable relics of olden times; he was promoted Colonel of militia after the war in "training days," andwas an active and respected citizen; both he and his wife were members of the Christian Church, and he was identified with the interests of Miami Co. from its formation until his decease, which occurred in 1862, he being in his 83d year; his widow survived him nine years, and died in her 88th year; they had a family of two sons and six daughters, four of whom became residents of this county and three of them still reside here. D. J., one of the younger children, was born in 1817, and grew to manhood during the formation period of Miami Co.; was raised on a farm, and has been actively engaged in farming all his life until about four years since, when he retired from active labor and removed to his residence in Covington, which is a substantial, commodious structure, handsomely located at the intersection of Wall street and the Piqua pike; he has also been an active and respected, though unassuming, citizen; was Trustee three years, and has repeatedly refused offers of office; is now living a quiet, retired life; his farm is now carried on by his oldest son. Mr. Buchanan married, in 1846, Minerva, daughter of John Hershbarger, who was also a native of Virginia; came to Ohio in 1824, to Miami Co. in 1833, and located in the north part of Newberry Township, entering a tract of canal land; Minerva was born in Augusta Co., Va., in 1818; they have raised a family of five sons, two of whom are living on his farm—one being a carpenter and the other farming the place; one is a music teacher, another a school teacher, and the younger is now engaged in an art establishment in Cleveland.

JOHN A. BUCHANAN, carpenter, Covington. John A. Buchanan is a son of D. J. Buchanan, whose biography appears in this work; John A. was born Dec. 16, 1851, upon his father's farm in Sec. 6, Newberry Township; was raised

and educated a farmer; when 19 years old he learned the carpenter's trade, and has followed the business ever since; he is a first-class carpenter and builder; he built a great many of the beautiful farm buildings we see in this part of the county. He married Margaret J., a daughter of Henry Falkner, of Newberry Township; they had two children—Otto Loy and Homer Willis.

AMOS BUTTERFIELD, hotel, Covington. Mr. Butterfield was born in Dayton in 1838; his father, a carpenter and builder, built the court house in Dayton; he removed to Miami Co. in 1847, and built the present County Infirmary building, and many other large buildings, both public and private; as a stair builder, he had few equals and no superiors; his decease occurred in Troy in 1860; Amos grew to manhood here, and, in 1861, was married to Rosanna Fetters, whose people resided in Union Township; Mr. Butterfield has been a resident of Covington since his marriage, being engaged successively in carpentering, undertaking and furniture, and other mercantile pursuits; in March, 1880, he became "mine host" of the Leondis House, where he is winning favor with the traveling public.

R. E. CABLE, M. D., physician and surgeon, Covington. Dr. R. E. Cable is a son of Elder John Cable, who was a native of Bedford Co., Penn.; married Miss Nancy A. Ellis, a native of Virginia; came to Miami Co. in 1812, and located in Newberry Township, on Harrison's Creek, about two miles northwest of Covington; they had a family of eleven children, of whom only four are now living; three of these are residents of this county, and one resides in Kansas; Mr. and Mrs. Cable, after passing through the privations, dangers and toils incident to the early settlers, lived to enjoy much of the fruits of their labor; his death occurred in 1864, hers in 1874. The subject of this sketch was born in Newberry Township Feb. 26, 1827; his youth was spent on a farm until about 18 years of age, when he commenced teaching school and studying medicine; graduated at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1849, and began the practice of medicine at Pleasant Hill the same year, receiving his initiation in practice during the memorable cholera scourge; he continued to practice at Pleasant Hill until the fall of 1859, when he removed to Covington, and has remained ever since, enjoying a very satisfactory practice. Dr. Cable is one of the few medical men who take an active interest in the general public, is a public-spirited citizen, always contributing liberally to any and every enterprise which has for its object the better condition of his fellow-citizens or the general public, while his extensive practice ranks him among the leading physicians of the county; his office is conveniently located on Pearl street, adjoining his residence, which is a fine brick structure of modern design, elegantly furnished and pleasantly located on the corner of Wright and Pearl streets.

JACOB CABLE, farmer, carpenter and undertaker; P. O. Covington. Jacob Cable is a son of John and a brother of R. E. Cable, whose biography appears in this history; Jacob was born Aug. 7, 1824, upon his father's farm in Sec. 19, Newberry Township; his young days were spent in assisting his parents and attending the district school; when 18 years of age, he learned the carpenter's trade; he has worked at his trade most of the time since, and is also engaged in the undertaking business; he has a beautiful farm of 60 acres, with good farm buildings upon it. He married Miss Susanna, daughter of Thomas Wenrich, a native of Pennsylvania; they had ten children, eight living—Cynthia Ann (living in Missouri), Frances, Esther, Thomas B., Clinton, Alice, Nancy A. and Arte F.

T. B. CABLE, teacher, Covington. T. B. Cable is a son of Jacob Cable, whose biography appears in this work. T. B. was born Feb. 2, 1857; was raised and educated a farmer; for several years attended the Covington Graded School, and graduated there in 1877; since then he has been engaged in teaching school; has been very successful, and is highly respected.

A. L. CABLE, telegraphy, Covington. Is a son of John Cable, a native of Montgomery Co., Ohio, who came to this county in 1829, and located on Harrison Creek. A. L. Cable was born March 13, 1861, upon the farm where James Seas now lives; he was educated as a farmer, attended the Covington High School for several years, and graduated in the spring of 1878; in a short time he intends

learning telegraphing, and making it his business; he is a young man with a good reputation, and promises something honorable for the future.

JOHN G. CARSON, farmer; P. O. Piqua. John G. Carson, a son of William Carson, deceased, who was born in the State of Delaware; emigrated from that State to Ohio in the year 1815, and located in this township. John G. was born Sept. 12, 1834, upon the farm where he now resides; was brought up to heavy farm labor; received a common-school education, and is living a single life; he has a beautiful farm of 173 acres, well improved; upon this farm he has a field that was cleared by the Indians, and to this day it is known as the "Indian field."

B. E. CASSEL, farmer; P. O. North Clayton. B. E. Cassel was born in Miami Co., near Troy; his early life was spent upon a farm, until he was 19 years of age; he then enlisted in the 147th O. V. I., for four months, afterward enlisted in the 194th O. V. I., for one year, and went forward to battle for his country; he was not engaged in any battle, but had to do a great deal of hard marching. He was twice married, first with Miss Martha, a daughter of George Howard, whose biography appears in this work; they had one child, Mizpah. His second marriage was with a daughter of Emmanuel Blickenstaff, deceased; Mr. Cassel has a nice farm of 26 acres, with good improvements, a short distance north of North Clayton.

WILLIAM COUFFER, retired merchant, Covington; he is a native of Franklin Co., Penn., and was born in 1814; he came to Miami Co. in 1850; he first purchased a farm about two miles northeast of Covington, and engaged in farming about four years, then sold and removed to Covington, where he has been engaged in merchandising in some form, until within the past few years; having accumulated sufficient to enable him to retire from active business pursuits, he has lived a quiet, retired life, respected by all; his residence is a two-story brick, pleasantly situated on Rock avenue, near the Stillwater. He was married in 1841, to Miss Maria J. Elder, by whom he had three sons, two of whom survive—Christian N., now dealer in boots and shoes, at Urbana, Ohio; and William E., now chief clerk in freight office of the Pan Handle R. R. Co., at Chicago; Mrs. Couffer's decease occurred Dec. 11, 1861. His marriage with Miss Sarah A. Dubois was celebrated Oct. 4, 1864; she was born in Warren Co. in 1833, and resided in Darke Co. at the time of her marriage, and is an intelligent lady.

J. C. DOWLER, farmer; P. O. Covington. J. C. Dowler was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Oct. 1, 1819, and is a son of William Dowler, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio at an early day, and first located in Butler Co.; in the year 1824, he moved to this county and entered the land where J. C. now lives; J. C. was reared a farmer, and, when 19 years old, he began teaching school, following the occupation for thirteen years; since then he has been farming. His marriage with Susan, a daughter of John Rike, deceased, was celebrated Aug. 14, 1856; they had one child—John W., an engineer and surveyor.

GEORGE H. DRAKE, farmer; P. O. Covington. George H. Drake, son of Daniel Drake, a native of New Jersey, emigrated to Ohio about the year 1838, and located southwest of Piqua, on the farm where he now resides; George H. was born upon his father's farm, and was reared and educated a farmer, and is highly respected by all who know him. He married Miss Mary E., a daughter of George Buckles, of this county; they have two children—Theodore and Thomas F.

HENRY DREES, merchant, Covington. Among the business men of Covington who deserve special mention is Mr. Henry Drees, the senior member of the firm of Drees, Miller & Neith, dealers in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries and queensware; he is a native of Prussia; was born in 1833; came to the United States in 1854, and located in Covington the same year, where he commenced working at his trade (tailoring); ambitious to get a start, and business being scarce, he worked at anything he could get to do, from ditching to shop work; in the fall of 1862, he purchased a small stock of goods, which included a general stock, and, in the following spring, Mr. D. Face became a partner, and they enlarged the stock gradually as their trade increased; in 1866, Mr. Drees sold his

interest to T. C. Leonard, but re-purchased it about six months later, and has continued in the business ever since, being associated with different parties as partners; in 1876, the present firm was formed; they now occupy two rooms which adjoin each other; in one is kept a general stock of groceries, queensware, etc., in the other a large stock of staple and fancy dry goods, boots, shoes and clothing, while the upper story is used for a tailor shop where suits are made to order. Mr. Drees came to Covington in 1854, a young man with nothing but his natural abilities and a knowledge of tailoring, but by energy and hard work, soon established himself in business here; his long and successful business career is the best tribute we can give to ability, industry and wise management; for he has been *the* business man of the different firms with which he has been connected; he is also now one of the firm of Dodd, Face & Co., who operate the hub, spoke and bending factory here. He was married in 1855 to Miss Agnes Neith, who is a sister of one of his present partners; they have eight children.

CHRISTIAN DUNKEL, miller; P. O. Covington. Mr. Dunkel, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Dauphin Co., in 1812; his father died when he was but a child, and his youth was spent in various occupations; was errand-boy in a store two years or more, then worked on a farm for a time, then went into a woolen factory; teamed some, and worked at the carpenter's trade, and when about 20 years of age began milling, which he has followed most of the time since; he came from Lancaster Co., Penn., to Miami Co., Ohio, in 1835, and has been milling in the vicinity of Covington ever since; the mill now known as Dunkel's, of which he is the manager, has a quite interesting history in connection with the business development of Covington; the site was first utilized by Jacob Ullery, who removed a saw-mill from near Fort Greenville, using the then abandoned fort for quarters while tearing down and removing it; rafted it down Greenville Creek and put it up here, a little west of where the present flour-mill stands; afterward Benj. Lehman bought it, together with the grounds, and erected a flour-mill; he sold to John Brumbaugh, he to Patty Bros., they to — McCampbell, who in turn disposed of it to Swisher & Hartzell, and they to Ullery & Mikesell; this Ullery was a son of the first owner, and Mikesell the John Mikesell whose biography appears in this work; a brother of Ullery's bought out Mikesell, Lewis Kensinger bought out one of the Ullerys, and in 1877 Dunkel & Miller bought out Ullery & Kensinger. As Mr. Miller is a farmer of Newton Township, and quite aged, the business and management is left entirely to Mr. Dunkel, a position which his experience, both as a miller and business man, eminently fits him, and which he is successfully filling. The mill is operated for custom and merchant business, and has a capacity of 300 barrels of flour per day; it is situated near the mouth of Greenville Creek, from which its power is supplied, and is on the Painter's Creek pike, near the bridge across Stillwater, at the south part of Covington. Mr. Dunkel has been identified with one of the important industries in the vicinity of Covington for nearly a half-century, is still an active man of business and a respected citizen. He was married in 1840, to Miss Mary Eresman, of Darke Co., but she only lived about one year; he was again married in 1834, to Miss Mary, daughter of John Falknor, deceased, who was an early resident of Newberry Township.

L. D. FALKNOR, farmer and dairy; P. O. Covington. L. D., son of David Falknor, a native of this county, was born near West Milton in 1816; was raised near Covington, upon his father's farm, afterward belonging to him; he put all the improvements upon the farm; during the thirty years of his married life, there were only three seasons that he did not put up a building of some kind. He died Feb. 19, 1880, a highly respected citizen. L. D. was born June 9, 1851, near Covington; he was raised and educated upon the farm where he lives; besides farming he has been engaged in the dairy business for about four years; he supplies Covington with milk that gives general satisfaction. He married Miss Ellen, a daughter of James Kelsey, deceased, Oct. 14, 1872; they had three children—Gracey Alma, Pearl and James William.

JACOB FETTER, farmer; P. O. Bradford. Jacob Fetter, a son of Samuel Fetter, a native of Huntingdon Co., Penn., emigrated to Ohio in the year 1811, and located in Newton Township, Miami Co.; lived there until 1816; moved into Newberry Township, and purchased a farm known as the Yount farm. The subject of this sketch was born upon the Yount farm April 13, 1818; his early life was spent in assisting his father upon the farm; he knows something of the hardships that the early pioneers had to endure; he has always lived in the same school district, but not on the same farm; he owns a good farm lying west of the one mentioned, and west of Stillwater. Mr. Fetter has twice been married—first, Dec. 18, 1838, with Miss Maria, a daughter of John Hagan. Mrs. Fetter died May 29, 1848, leaving four children, viz., Nancy, Catharine, Hannah and John H. His second marriage was celebrated Dec. 19, 1850, with Miss Catharine, a daughter of Jacob Brumbaugh. From this union they had three children—Emma V., Mary F. and Samuel A. M. Mr. Fetter has held several public offices; was Trustee, Land Appraiser and Assessor for several terms each. His father was either the first or second Justice of the Peace of Newberry Township.

G. H. FINFROCK, farmer and plasterer, Bloomertown. G. H. Finfrock, born in Carroll Co., Md., Feb. 25, 1826, is a son of G. H. Finfrock, Sr., a native of Maryland; came to Ohio in the year 1832, and entered the farm where Uriah Valentine lives; he opened the farm and lived upon it until death. The subject of this sketch was raised a farmer, lived with his parents until 22 years of age; he then learned the trade of a plasterer, has worked at it most of his time since, but latterly has given more attention to farming. He has three times been married, first, with Miss Mary Umholtz, his second wife was Miss Elizabeth Routson. They had four children—Milton A., Josephine, David C. and Israel C.; his third union was with Miss Maria E. Black. From this union they had five children, of whom four are living—Edith May, Harriet E., Cora M. and Fannie F.

WILLIAM FRESHOUR, lawyer and broker, Covington. Mr. Freshour, the only member of the bar at Covington, is a life-resident of Miami Co.; was born in Newton Township in 1841; his early youth was spent on the farm and at school. In 1861, when the first call was made for troops, he was the first man to sign the roll in Covington, and served in the 11th O. V. I. until mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service in August. Soon after, enlisted for three years, and was assigned to the 44th O. V. I., in which he served until the spring of 1864, when they "veteranized" and he remained until November, when by reason of a wound which he received during Hunter's retreat from Lynchburg, he was discharged. He started in the 44th a private, was promoted to First Sergeant, and on the reorganization, was elected First Lieutenant, and a little later was promoted to Captain. His wound in the right ankle was caused by a minie ball, declared by the Surgeon in charge so serious as to require amputation of the limb, but the Captain could not see it that way, and went to Cincinnati, where, under the treatment of Dr. Groesbeck, he so far recovered as to be able to use his limb for ordinary locomotive purposes. After returning, he was at, to and from, Covington, until 1867, when he went to Washington, where he remained in the employ of the Treasury Department six years. In the fall of 1873, he went to California, and on his return, stopped two years in Minneapolis, and returned to Covington in 1876; since which time he has been engaged in different enterprises, latterly being President of the Stillwater Valley Bank, from which he withdrew in June, 1879, and has since been engaged as broker and lawyer, and is doing a very satisfactory business. He was married in 1873 to Miss Emma, daughter of Jacob E. Shellenbarger; they have two children.

JACOB FURNAS, retired farmer; P. O. Versailles. Jacob Furnas is a son of William Furnas, born May 29, 1775, in South Carolina, who moved to Ohio in 1803, and located in Warren Co.; lived there two years; then moved to Miami Co. and located in Newton Township, and lived there until death. Jacob Furnas was born Nov. 28, 1807, upon his father's farm in Newton Township; was raised and educated a farmer; his educational advantages were very limited; he is one

of the oldest citizens living, born in Miami Co.; has seen the full development of the county, having resided upon his farm for forty-seven years. He has twice been married—first, with Miss Abby Large; she died in 1862, leaving two children—Joshua and Rachel. His second marriage was celebrated March 16, 1868, with Mrs. Margaret McDonald, whose maiden name was Dowler; she had twice been married; first with Samuel Mitchell; from that union she had two children—Fernando W. and Joseph T. Mitchell.

JOSHUA FURNAS, farmer; P. O. Versailles. Joshua Furnas, is a son of Jacob Furnas, whose biography appears in this work. Joshua was born upon his father's farm Aug. 18, 1839; when young, he assisted his father on the farm and attended school. At the age of 20 years, he attended a select school controlled by the Quakers in Newton Township; he then taught school for ten or twelve years. In the year 1861, he went to Iowa; when there, enlisted in the 28th Iowa V. I; was discharged three months later on account of prairie sore eyes; he then came back to his native place; in October 1862, he enlisted in the 110th O. V. I. and went to battle for his country; he was in the battle of the Wilderness, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburg, Sailor's Run, and many other lesser engagements. After his return from service, he married Miss Eliza Dowler, Oct. 6, 1869; they had one child—Emma Bell.

S. B. GIFFIN, retired farmer; P. O. Covington. S. B. Giffin, born about six miles south of Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1804, is a son of William Giffin, a native of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Ohio, about the year 1800, and located near Cincinnati; lived there awhile, then moved to Montgomery Co.; from there to Warren; in the year 1835, he moved to Miami Co. and located southwest of Piqua, and lived there until death. S. B. was raised, until 16 years old, upon a farm; he then learned the trade of a blacksmith; he worked eleven years southwest of Piqua, and twelve years in Covington; he had to quit his trade on account of his eyesight failing him; he purchased a farm near Covington, now known as the Tobias farm; traded this for the James Etter farm; sold it and bought the old Souder farm, which he exchanged for the farm where he now resides; his farm is situated half a mile west of Covington, containing 81 acres of rolling land. Near his residence is one of these valuable springs that are quite numerous in Miami Co. He has twice been married; first, with Miss Martha Vanhorn, of Hamilton Co., Ohio, in April, 1828. They had nine children, of whom four are living—William, John V., Robert and Martha A. His second marriage was with Miss Martha Scott.

J. V. GIFFIN, farmer; P. O. Covington. J. V. Giffin, a son of S. B. Giffin, whose biography appears in this work, was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Jan. 22, 1831; when 16 years of age, he learned the trade of a wagon-maker, and has worked at the business for over thirty years; in 1852, he moved to Logansport, Ind., lived there nine years, then removed to Miami Co., Ohio; he has been engaged in farming for the last three years; has a small farm about one mile southwest of Covington, and also a residence in Covington. He married Miss Annie N., a daughter of Joseph Young, March 10, 1858. They had five children—Samuel J., Schuyler O., Ida May, Mattie B. and George E. Mr. Giffin has served as Mayor of Covington for three years and seven months.

CHARLES M. GROSS, carriage manufacturer, Covington. Mr. Gross is an old resident of Covington, and has been identified with the business interests of the town for many years; he was born in Bucks Co., Penn., in 1823, and came to Miami Co. with his parents, in 1837; in 1841, he went to Dayton and learned the carriage maker's trade, and, in 1845, started a little shop here, which he continued until 1862, when he enlisted in the 110th O. V. I., in which he served until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox; after the war, he again engaged in the manufacture of carriages in Covington, and has continued the business ever since; the shop now located on High street, is a two-story structure, the upper part being used for trimming and finishing, and the lower for storage and salesroom, where the most fastidious taste can be gratified with a satisfactory equipage; the experience and reduced expenses of the firm (now Charles Gross & Son) enable them to

sell as low as the lowest who furnish first-class work. Mr. Gross entered the army in 1862 as First Lieutenant, and returned in 1865 a Captain; he was a prisoner nearly two years, eleven months of which were spent in the infamous Libby; he was also one of the 600 officers who were placed under the fire of the Government guns at Charleston; he is now an active business man and respected citizen. He was married, in 1845, to Miss Mary A. Alloways, of Preble Co.; they have three sons and two daughters; the oldest son, W. H., is associated with his father in the factory.

J. B. HAMILTON, livery, Covington. Mr. Hamilton is a Buckeye, born in Lebanon, Warren Co., in 1852; he is a son of Russell C. Hamilton, an early resident of Warren Co., who removed to Shelby Co. in 1869. J. B. was married in Shelby Co. to Clarissa Sims, daughter of J. C. Sims, an early resident of Shelby Co.; soon after his marriage, he removed to Miami Co., and farmed in the vicinity of Fletcher until 1877, when he engaged in the livery business in Fletcher; he removed to Covington in October, 1878, where he succeeded Lewis Face in the livery business, and has lately associated Mr. McGinnis with him, in order to meet the increased demands of his growing business.

JOHN HARRISON, physician, Covington. Among the professional men of Covington, none are more worthy of special mention than Dr. Harrison; he was born in Montgomery Co. in 1821; when 15 years of age, went to Middletown, taking an academic course, after which he engaged in mercantile pursuits; in 1841, he began to read medicine; in 1842, his father, Isaac Harrison, died, leaving him dependent on his own resources, but, being determined to pursue his studies, he resorted to different means of raising funds, sometimes teaching, at others clerking, and ran a woolen-mill, during night time, one year, sandwiching his studies with his work; finally, by a little help from his brother-in-law, he was enabled to finish his professional studies, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1844; commenced practice in Tippecanoe the same year; came to Covington in 1846, where he has continued practice ever since; during his residence here, he has also contributed to the business interests of Covington, having been associated with Mr. Routson in 1858, when the business now conducted by A. Routson & Son was inaugurated; in the spring of 1869, he, in company with J. B. Latchford, established a drug store, from which, in 1872, Mr. Latchford retired; L. S. Harrison, son of Dr. Harrison, took charge, and continued the business until 1876, when the son, who was a graduate of pharmacy, desiring a larger place, and the Doctor having his time entirely occupied in taking care of his large practice, they sold out; Dr. Harrison is now one of the oldest practicing physicians in Miami Co., and a leading and influential citizen; his office is located at the corner of High and Ullery streets, and is a part of his large, substantial residence. He was married Jan. 19, 1849, to Miss H. M. Dunham, of Piqua; they have had five children—three sons and two daughters—of whom the first-born died in infancy, three are residents of this county, and one of Terre Haute, Ind.

JACOB A. N. HARRY, farmer; P. O. Covington. Jacob A. N. Harry, a son of John, and grandson of Jacob Harry, Sr., a native of North Carolina, who emigrated to Ohio September, 1811; located in Montgomery Co.; served in the war of 1812; was detailed to sled provisions from below Dayton to Forts Larimor and Defiance; John Harry was born in Guilford Co., N. C., March 27, 1810; came to Ohio with his parents when quite small, and had a pioneer's education; in the year 1848, he located in Tippecanoe, in this county; remained there five years, then moved to Darke Co., and was engaged in making brick; in 1858, he removed to this county, and located in this township. Jacob A. N., born Oct. 17, 1856, in Darke Co., Ohio, is a young man that is well respected, and promises something for the future.

SAMUEL HARTLE, retired farmer; P. O. Bradford. Samuel Hartle is a son of Frederick Hartle, a native of Blair Co., Penn., who emigrated to Ohio in 1829, and located upon the farm where his son Samuel resides. The subject of this sketch was born in Blair Co., Penn., Sept. 22, 1825; came to Ohio with his parents when

quite small ; was reared and educated as a farmer ; soon after his father's death, which occurred in 1861, he rented his farm, and has since lived a retired life ; he is living a single life, on a No. 1 farm, lying in the northwest part of Newberry Township, and is highly respected by the citizens of his neighborhood.

A. J. HARTLE, farmer ; P. O. Covington. A. J. Hartle was born July 5, 1841, upon the farm where he now lives ; his early life was spent helping his father and attending the district school ; he is a son of John Hartle, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in the year 1820, and located in Newberry Township. When the subject of this sketch was 19 years old, he enlisted in the 44th O. V. I. ; was in the engagements at Lewisburg, Dutton Hill, Lynchburg (lasting twenty-two days), Liberty, Beverly, and a great many others ; was discharged in August, 1865. He married Miss Catharine, a daughter of John Lindsay, deceased ; they had five children, of whom four are living, viz., Carrie B., Rosa A., Ottie May and Luedna.

JAMES HARTLE, farmer ; P. O. Covington. James Hartle is a son of Frederick Hartle, deceased, and brother of Samuel, whose biography will be found in this work ; was born in Blair Co., Penn., Jan. 28, 1828, and came to Ohio with his parents when 1 year old ; he was raised a farmer, and has always been engaged in the business. His marriage with Miss Catharine, a daughter of Peter Lehman, deceased, of Darke Co., was celebrated Dec. 18, 1851 ; they had nine children, viz., Elizabeth, Lavina T., Columbus, Frederick, La Fayette, Albert, Calvin, Ora and Dr. Franklin.

PHILIP HARTZELL, carpenter and millwright ; P. O. Covington. Mr. Hartzell, one of the old residents, is a son of Philip Hartzell, Sr., who was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio when a young man with his father, Adam Hartzell. Adam located in Montgomery Co., about 1800, and resided in that county until his decease. Philip, Sr., married Elizabeth Miller, came to this county and settled on Greenville Creek, either just before or immediately after the war of 1812 ; his decease occurred in Covington, he being in the 68th year of his age. The subject of this sketch was born in 1824, and grew to manhood here in the pioneer days of Newberry Township ; went to school in the first house built for school purposes, on Greenville Creek ; Mr. Hartzell's life has been varied with success and reverses ; he remained on the farm with his father until he arrived at his majority, worked at millwrighting about one year, then worked at bridge building, first as a hand, and later he became a contractor ; for several years was the principal contractor in the county, and built nearly all the bridges in Miami Co.; while repairing an old bridge, the old timbers suddenly gave way,and he fell on the stony ground some twenty feet beneath ; some of the timbers falling on him and crushing the frontal bone, required the removal of a portion and the placing of a silver plate instead, which he now carries, the only mark or reminder of his fearful accident being the ugly scar and sunken spot on his forehead, underneath which is silver plate instead of bone ; in 1860, he was an equal partner in the Covington flour-mill, and had a large investment in property in Covington, but, being some in debt, the pressure of 1861 compelled him to sacrifice heavily ; he soon recovered sufficiently to buy a mill at Casstown, but in 1868, a fire swept away the labor of years and left him with almost nothing ; he managed to trade into a coal mining company in the Hocking Valley, and in two years had an interest worth $6,500, which he exchanged for a mill at Sidney that he sold for $9,000 ; in 1872, he bought the Burket mill property, in Union Township, which he improved considerably, and when he had it nicely fixed it took fire and burned ; there being no insurance, he was unable to re-build, but still owns the site, including 60 acres of land ; since the last misfortune, Mr. Hartzell has resumed his trade. He was married in 1846, to Elizabeth Swisher, daughter of Jacob Swisher, who was an early resident of this county, and resided in the same neighborhood with the Hartzells, but at the time of her marriage she was a resident of Darke Co ; they have seven children.

ROBERT N. HARWOOD, farmer ; P. O. Covington ; his father, John Harwood, was a native of England ; came to America in 1832, located at Saratoga, N.

Y., and, in 1854, came to Meigs Co., Ohio, living there until 1862, when he removed to this county. The subject of this sketch was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Aug. 1, 1840; he came here with his parents; was raised a farmer, and is now engaged in that pursuit; Mr. Harwood is living a single life.

DANIEL HAY, retired farmer; P. O. North Clayton. Daniel Hay, a son of John Hay, a native of Bedford Co., Penn., emigrated to Ohio in 1816; entered land in Newberry Township, near where North Clayton is now situated; they had to open the road from Harrison Creek to their land themselves; his nearest neighbors were more than a mile away, through the woods. He, with the help of his family, began the laborious task of opening a farm in the woods, in a new country; they endured all the hardships and disadvantages connected with the early settling of the country. Daniel Hay, born in Bedford Co., Penn., Feb. 22, 1813, came to Ohio with his parents, when only 3½ years old; was reared and educated in the woods; his school advantages were very limited, as he did not receive ten months' schooling in all; he remembers when he would see ten Indians to one white man; he was the second Assessor in Newberry Township, has held several public offices, has been Township Trustee, and Justice of the Peace four years, never having a case sent to the court; he was School Director for thirty-five years in succession. Mr. Hay married Miss Sarah J., a daughter of John Kinsinger, one of the very first settlers in the county; their children are Mary M., Jesse A., Anna E., Daniel C. and Emma A. In the year of 1852, he went West, bought 123 head of cattle in Missouri, and drove them across the plains to California; returned the next year.

D. HECKENDORN, farmer; P. O. Covington. D. Heckendorn, born in Perry Co., Penn., Aug. 6, 1818, was raised principally on a farm; when 18 years of age, he began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he worked at about twelve years. He moved to Ohio in the year 1838, and located first in Newton Township, Miami Co., remained there until 1864; came to this township (Newberry) and located on the farm where he now lives; he has a farm of 88 acres, northwest of North Clayton, in Sec. 12; he has also 200 acres of land in Kansas. He has three times been married; first, with Miss Anna, a daughter of William Long, of Newton Township; she died June 2, 1849, leaving four children—Mary A., Catharine J., Esther and William J; his second marriage was with Mary A., a daughter of Jacob Reiber, of Newton Township, who died April 10, 1858; they had six children by this union, two living—Levi A. and John R.; Nov. 24, 1864, he married Barbara Aspenall (Fults), a daughter of Jacob Fults, of Indiana. Mr. Heckendorn is a member of the Christian Church in North Clayton.

BENNETT HELMAN, farmer; P. O. Bradford. Bennett Helman is a son of Adam Helman, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in the year 1864 and located near Bradford, in Darke Co., where he is living at the present time. Bennett was born in Indiana Co., Penn., Jan. 15, 1850; his early life was spent assisting his father on the farm and attending school; after he attained his majority, he clerked in the Bradford hotel and dining hall; he also clerked awhile in a dry-goods store; he owned a third-interest in a flouring-mill in Gettysburg, Darke Co., Ohio, where he was engaged in the milling business for several years. In 1876, he purchased his beautiful farm of 52 acres with good improvements, located about one mile south of Bradford, on the Covington and Gettysburg Pike. His marriage was celebrated Sept. 3, 1869, with Miss Mollie, a daughter of Levi Gilbert, a native of Lancaster Co., Penn, now living in Darke Co., Ohio.

H. G. HEOFFER, minister, North Clayton. H. G. Heoffer, born in Clayton, Jan. 19, 1846, was raised and educated in that town; when 20 years old, he learned the trade of a plasterer, which he worked at thirteen years. During this time, he was preparing himself for the ministry; he was licensed to preach the Gospel at Yellow Springs Sept 5, 1877, and ordained at North Clayton Sept. 29, 1878, minister of the Christian Church. He was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Ballenger March 20, 1869. They had three children—Lizzie Hortense, Maggie Capitola and Charles D. C. H. G. is a son of John Heoffer, a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., who came to Ohio in 1845 and located at Clayton.

HENRY HILL, dealer in farm implements, stock, etc., Covington. Henry, son of John Hill, a native of Maryland, emigrated to Ohio about the year 1803, and located on Stillwater, south of Pleasant Hill, Newton Township, Miami Co. He served in the war of 1812; was Captain in Ft. Greenville. Henry was born in Newton Township June 17, 1823; his early life was spent in helping his father upon the farm; his schooling was very limited. When in his 19th year, he married Miss Amelia, a daughter of Zachariah Green, of Newton Township. From this union they had eight children, of whom five are living. Mrs. Hill died about the year 1860. Mr. Hill was again united in marriage, Oct. 12, 1861, with Mary (Dunham) Mowry. When he began life for himself, he received $300 from his father's estate, and his father-in-law gave him 70 acres of timber land south of Pleasant Hill; he lived there twenty-two years, and during that time added to his 70 acres, 132 acres more; he opened or cleared 125 acres himself; in 1865, he sold his farm for $9,065, and purchased a farm of 80 acres a short distance west of Covington, where he now resides; he has since added 16 acres to this farm; by industry and economy he has accumulated considerable property; he has a tract of land east of Covington, a lot and warerooms in Covington, and a beautiful residence in Versailles, Darke Co., Ohio. He is dealing extensively in farm implements, machinery of all kinds, etc.

MARTIN HIMES, grain dealer, Covington. Among the important business enterprises of Covington is the grain warehouse operated by the firm of Shuman & Himes, of which Mr. Himes is the active man; he is a "Buckeye" by birth, in Montgomery Co., in 1823; removed to Greene Co. in 1848, and came to Miami Co. in 1865; he first purchased a farm about one mile east of Covington, where he resided, being occupied in farming until 1873, when he came to Covington and engaged in grain buying in connection with J. R. Shuman, whose biography also appears in this work; their business has gradually increased and is now quite extensive; they have lately erected a large crib and fitted it with the necessary machinery for shelling, cleaning and handling corn; they are also handling a large quantity of tobacco, besides their usual quantity of grain. Mr. Himes was married in 1846 to Miss Anna Vancleave, also of Montgomery Co. Her father was a nephew of John Vancleave (Old Johnny, as he was called), who laid out the city of Dayton. Mr. Himes has two children living—Robert W., Assistant Superintendent and teacher in the Covington school, and Chas. M., R. R. agent and dealer in agricultural implements, Covington.

EMANUEL HOOVER, farmer; P. O. Bradford. Emanuel Hoover, a son of Isaac Hoover, a native of Blair Co., Penn., came to Ohio in the year 1818 and located in Newberry Township upon land entered by John Brumbaugh; Mr. Hoover went into the woods and opened his farm Jan. 1, 1828, but was crippled for life at a raising. Emanuel was born in Blair Co., Penn., Sept. 9, 1817; he came with his parents to Ohio when quite small; was raised and educated in the neighborhood where he lives; he never learned a trade, but is naturally a carpenter, and has worked a good deal at the business. He has twice been married—first with Miss Lydia Weaver, April 14, 1842; she died June 1, 1844, leaving one child—Elizabeth. His second marriage occurred Oct. 9, 1848, with Rachel Boocher; from this union they had ten children, seven living, viz., Catharine, John B., Lydia B., Levi, Sarah A., Isaac and Nancy. Mr. Hoover was elected first degree minister in the German Baptist Church Aug. 5, 1863, and was promoted to the second degree in 1868; Jan. 25, 1878, he was elected Bishop or Elder of the Upper District Church, and is a man that is highly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

GEORGE HOWARD, farmer; P. O. North Clayton. George Howard was born in York Co., Penn., Jan. 26, 1800; he emigrated to Ohio about the year 1822, and located first in Montgomery Co.; lived there six years, then moved to Wayne Co., Ind.; he remained there about a year, came back to Ohio and located in this county; lived here several years, then moved to Darke Co., where he lived twenty years; he then came back to this county and located near North Clayton. Mr. Howard has done a great deal of hard labor. He is now over 80 years old, being

educated and raised to manhood in Pennsylvania. He has twice been married; first with Miss Mary Blickensalve, of his native place, who died in 1855, leaving five children; his second marriage was with Mary Hughes (Edington), a native of Virginia, who had three children with her first husband; from this union they had one child—Quintila. He has a farm of 170 acres near Clayton.

T. HUBBARD, farmer; P. O. Piqua. Timothy Hubbard, born in Tipperary Co., Ireland, came to America about the year 1848, and located in Piqua, Ohio. He was raised as a farmer, and has always been engaged in that pursuit. He married Martha, a daughter of Samuel E. Burns, a native of Pennsylvania (she was John Carson's widow); she had one child, Edwin Carson; of this union they had seven children, three living—James H., Michael W. and Martha J.

A. J. JOHNSTON, farmer; P. O. Covington; son of Frederick J., a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1806, and located in Greene Co., Ohio; he entered land and lived upon it until his death, which occurred two years ago, at the age of 104 years and 3 months. A. J. Johnston was born on the sea Dec. 25, 1806; he was reared a farmer, and helped his father to clear the farm; Jan. 1, 1837, he came to this county and located in Covington, where he kept hotel for two years; then moved to the Greenville Falls, and followed coopering for ten years; in 1850, he purchased a quarter-section of woodland, about half way between Covington and Piqua, for $700; in 1864, he sold it for $11,000, and purchased the farm where he now resides for $6,000. Mr. J. has twice been married, first to Eliza, a daughter of J. W. Maxwell, of Preble Co., Ohio; from this union they had one child, Eliza, who married Richard Adams, now residing in Wisconsin; his second marriage occurred in 1836, to Mary A., a daughter of Giles Thompson, of Greene Co., Ohio; they had six children, five of whom are living—Louisa J., James A., Frederick W., John K. and Edward.

A. H. JONES, farmer; P. O. Covington; son of Joseph Jones, a native of North Carolina; emigrated to Ohio about the year 1829 with his mother, and located in Newton Township, Miami Co.; when 14 years old, he was bound to Henry Knoop for $5 per year; while living with Mr. Knoop he learned the wagon-making trade; after he obtained his freedom, he worked at his trade about seventeen years; he then began buying and selling land until he had accumulated a great deal of property; he died in the year 1877. A. H. was born Oct. 28, 1852, about one and a half miles west of Covington, on the Covington and Gettysburg pike; he was raised and educated as a farmer, and has always been engaged in that pursuit. His marriage was celebrated Feb. 22, 1877, to Miss Martha, a daughter of David Ingle, a native of this county, now living in Montgomery Co., Ohio; they had one child, Edward Forest.

J. M. KENDALL, farmer; P. O. Piqua; was born, Nov. 14, 1836, in this township; was reared a farmer, but has been engaged in several other different pursuits; he is now attending his farm, which lies in the north part of this township, and has everything tidy about the farm and premises. He married Miss Jerusha, a daughter of James Patterson, deceased; they have three children—Olive B., Joseph L. and Matellus. His father, William Kendall, a native of Pennsylvania, was left an orphan, and, when 8 years old, he came to Ohio with an uncle, about the year 1813; in early life, he learned the carpenter's trade, and followed the business for ten or twelve years; he purchased a farm in the northeast part of this township, and lived there until his decease.

JACOB KENDELL, M. D., druggist and physician, Covington. Dr. Kendell, a life-resident of Miami Co., was born in Newton Township Dec. 16, 1845; his parents, Jerry and Mary (Boggs) Kendell, were early residents of Newton Township. His father's death occurred there in 1850, and his mother's in 1853. Jacob, being an orphan at 8 years of age, was cared for by an uncle until he was 12 years of age, during which the uncle made him pay more attention to work than schooling. He then became the ward of Dr. Weaver, whose biography also appears in this work, and who not only gave him opportunity for education, but also encouraged him. When he arrived at 18, he began teaching, and reading medicine.

He graduated at the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, in 1869, and in the same year began practice in connection with Dr. Weaver, in which he has remained ever since. Weaver & Kendell are druggists as well as practitioners (see Dr. Weaver's biography). The Doctor is the present Township Clerk, and highly respected both as a citizen and physician. His residence is a neat brick, situated on High street.

LEWIS KENSINGER, grain dealer, Covington. Mr. Kensinger is the present representative of one of the first pioneer families of Newberry Township, and is a life resident of Miami Co. His father, John Kensinger, born in Maryland in 1796; married Mary Hulings; came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1805, and to Miami Co. in 1808. He was a millwright by trade, and resided near Covington. During his early residence here he was employed a great part of his time aiding in surveying and locating land for settlers. His patriotism was a marked characteristic. During the war of 1812 he was a member of the "Frontier Guards," and when troops were being enlisted during the late war, he, although nearly three-score and ten, uselessly, but honestly, offered his services. In 1820, he entered a tract of land about a mile north of Covington, where he resided about ten years, then sold it and purchased the farm also north of Covington, where he resided the balance of his days. Mr. Kensinger, Sr., was of the desirable kind of pioneer. He was a member of the Masonic order, also of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a man universally respected and esteemed, and regarded as an excellent Christian citizen. His decease occurred in 1872. The subject of this sketch was born in 1832. His youth was spent on the farm, receiving such education as the common school afforded, until about 18 years of age. He then worked three years at millwrighting, but soon after learning the trade engaged in farming, at which he continued about ten years, then engaged in milling, grain buying, etc., and has been occupied in merchandising in some form ever since. He is now engaged in grain buying, in connection with Mr. Flockemmer, under the firm style of Flockemmer & Kensinger. They are among the most reliable and extensive business men of Covington. Mr. Kensinger was married in 1852 to Alice Hitchin, only daughter of William Hitchin, who was a native of England. Alice was born in Ohio in 1834; they have five children.

JACOB LINK, farmer; P. O. Piqua; is a son of David Link, of Montgomery Co., Ohio, who came to his death by cramp while bathing in the Miami River. Jacob Link was born in Montgomery Co. Jan. 30, 1831; grew to manhood upon a farm, and, when 20 years old, began the business of running a thrashing machine; he ran the first machine in Montgomery Co., and has followed the business most every season up to the present time. He served as Trustee in Montgomery Co. during the whole time of the late war, and has held the same office in this township. His marriage with Miss Sarah D., daughter of Jacob Darner, of Maryland, was celebrated Feb. 23, 1853; they had eleven children, eight living—Calvin, Charles E., D. B., Francis D., William H., Oscar H., Emma May and Samuel J. Mr. Link has 157 acres of land.

C. E. LINK, farmer; P. O. Covington; is a son of Jacob Link; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Jan. 25, 1856. Was united in marriage Jan. 30, 1879, with Miss Eliza, daughter of Mathias Ingle, of this township, and grand-daughter of Philip Ingle, and great-granddaughter of Michael Ingle, one of the first settlers in this township, who entered the farm now owned by her father; Mrs. Link's father was born Feb. 8, 1823, on the farm entered by his grandfather, and has done his share in improvement. He was married to Miss Lindsay, a daughter of John Rike, deceased, and has one child—Mathias J.

J. H. LONG & BROTHER, milling, North Clayton. J. H. Long was born in Wayne Co., Ind., Aug. 31, 1840, and William H. Long was born in the same county, Jan. 2, 1842; are sons of Peter Long, a native of Pennsylvania, now living in Elk Co., Kan.; they were raised and educated upon a farm; J. H. learned the milling business when young, in which he is still engaged; he worked eleven years in Darke Co., in the Bear's, Hoover and Foster mills; two years in Preble Co., near New Paris, and one year in the Greenville Falls mills, in this county. W. H., when

young, learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed four or five years. In 1875, they purchased the Clayton Mills, and have been doing a good custom business; they make a good grade of flour, that will compete with any made in the county. W. H. is the patentee of the White Lily or improved Providence Washing Machine, one of the most complete washers ever put before the public. J. H. married Miss Sarah, a daughter of William Hess, of Darke Co., April 2, 1862; they have had five children, four living—Mary E., Laura E., John W. and Cora E.

JAMES McCLARY, farmer; P. O. Covington; is one of the old residents of Miami Co., having been born Feb. 18, 1821, on a farm about two miles north of Covington, where he has resided almost continuously for more than a half-century. His father, John McClary, was a native of Kentucky; came to Miami Co. as early as 1812; was a soldier in the latter part of the last struggle with the red men here. Married Miss Eliza Brandon; she was a native of South Carolina; her father, Benjamin Brandon, a soldier in the Revolution, emigrated with his family to Miami Co. about 1812, and located near Piqua; Mr. McClary, Sr., located near Covington, soon after his marriage, where he remained until his decease; James remembers going to school, when a small boy, by a path his father had cut through the woods; books being scarce and money scarcer, an alphabet was pasted on a sort of paddle which served for a primer; when a little older, he was often sent to mill; mounted upon the sack of wheat, which was thrown across the back of a trusty horse, he would strike out by the bridle path for the mill, which was on the Miami, near Piqua; he usually went to the mill and got his grist the first day, returning as far as Grandpa Brandon's, where he would stay all night, have a good time with the children, and return home with his flour the next day; such were some of the disadvantages experienced by the youth of those days; as he grew older, there was, of course, gradual improvement and increased facilities. In 1842, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy, daughter of George Buchanan, who was among the first settlers of Newberry Township; after his marriage, he built a house on a small tract, a part of the old homestead which his father had given him; a few years later, his parents having died, he sold out and went to Piqua, where he resided about eighteen months, in the meantime purchasing several shares in his father's estate; then returned to the old homestead, bought out the other heirs, becoming the owner of the farm upon which he was born, where his youth and early manhood were spent; his son, George D., lives on and cultivates it, Mr. McClary having removed to his residence in the north part of Covington about six years ago; Mr. McClary has grown with the county, and his associations and history are inseparably interwoven with the history of Newberry Township; he has served it as Assessor, and is now one of the Board of Trustees; he has a family of three children living, and one dead.

T. S. McGINNIS, liveryman, Covington. Mr. McGinnis was a native of Ohio, born in Champaign Co. in 1845; his parents removed to Shelby Co. the year of his birth, and he there grew to manhood; was married to Miss Bell Woodard and resided there, being occupied in farming; recently he moved to Covington, where he is now engaged in the livery business in connection with Mr. J. B. Hamilton, whose biography also appears in this work; Mr. McGinnis comes of pioneer stock, his ancestors on both sides being Virginians and early emigrants to Kentucky; his great-grandfather was scalped by the Indians in his own dooryard, near Maysville, Ky.; his grandfather removed from Kentucky to Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1812, and served in the army during the war; Mr. McGinnis is now in the prime of life, and is an active, energetic man, just embarking in a new business venture, in which there seems to be a good prospect of success.

O. M. McGOWEN, liveryman, Covington. Mr. McGowen, a native of Virginia, was born in 1817; came to Ohio when a child, and lived in the vicinity of Dayton until about 1845, during which time he learned the bricklayer's trade; he then came to Miami Co., first located near Piqua, and was engaged in farming until 1864, when he engaged in the livery business in Piqua; in August, 1865, he removed his stock to Covington, and has continued the business here ever since.

Mr. McGowen is now doing a very satisfactory business here; his stable is located on the north side of the C., C. & I. C. R. R., near the depot, where he keeps livery equipments fully equal to the demands of the place; his residence, situated on the same lot and near the stable, is a very neat and comfortable home.

GEORGE W. McMAKEN, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Covington. George W. McMaken, farmer and stock-dealer, is a son of John McMaken, Sr., a native of Kentucky, who came to this county when the howling of the wolves was as familiar as the barking of dogs is now; he located on the farm where George W. now lives; he brought a fine lot of cattle from Butler Co., Ohio, and lost all of them with milk-sickness; he lived to the good old age of 78 years; his wife still survives, is 80 years old and enjoys good health. George W. was born in this county July 13, 1836, on the farm where he now lives; he married Miss Hannah E. Aspinall, a native of England; they had three children, of whom two are living—Frank L. and John Ellsworth.

MICHAEL MAIER, wagon and carriage manufacturer; P. O. and residence Covington. Mr. Maier was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1835; received the usual schooling until 14 years of age, when he began work at his trade, which he has followed ever since. He came to America in 1853; first worked in Hartford, Conn., about four years, then came West and located in Covington, where he worked a few months for C. M. Gross, then bought a shop on the Troy .pike and carried on business until 1864, when he bought out Gross, and has continued the business at Gross' old stand ever since. The shop, located on Spring street, between High and Pearl streets, is a two-story structure, the upper part being used for finishing and trimming. This long experience enables him to turn out first-class work of all kinds, at low prices. His residence is situated at the corner of Pearl and Spring streets, adjoining the shop. He was married in 1859, to Agnes M., daughter of George Neth; they have had seven children, five sons and two daughters. Mr. Maier has been a member of the Town Council several years; has also been both Town and Township Treasurer the past four years, and is one of the substantial citizens of Covington.

DAVID J. MARTIN, P. O. and residence Covington; is a son of Jacob Martin, and grandson of John Martin; his grandfather came from "Morrison's Cove," Penn., through Cincinnati, Ohio, and located in Warren Co., when there was but one frame building in Cincinnati. Jacob grew to manhood in Warren Co., and was married first to Abigail Thomas, who was of a Quaker family, and the mother of David J.; they removed to this county in 1830, and located in this township, near Clayton. Mr. Martin was a millwright, and built a great many mills in this vicinity; he laid out the town of Clayton, and was a useful and respected citizen; he removed to Iowa in 1852, and died there in 1856, at the age of 68. The subject of this sketch was born in Warren Co. in 1829, but grew up in Miami Co.; he learned the blacksmith's trade in a machine shop in Piqua, and followed his trade here and in Piqua, until 1862. He enlisted in the United States Army, was mustered with the 110th O. V. I., and remained in the service until after he witnessed the surrender of Lee, at Appomattox; since his return he has invented, or rather perfected the invention of, a "tweer" for blacksmith's forges, for which he has a patent, and which is now in very general use; he also invented an automatic car-coupler, which ought to be in general use, and would be, but for the parsimoniousness of railroad corporations, who place more value on a few dollars than upon the lives and limbs of their servants; he has also patented an animal-trap, which has been quite extensively introduced, and is meeting with general favor. He organized the Covington Silver Mining Company, who purchased a mine near Rosita, in Custer Co., Colo., which is now being successfully operated by a Philadelphia company that have it leased. In 1873, he organized what is known as the Covington Stone Company, of which he is the only resident member, and of which he has had the sole charge. The company now employ from five to fifteen hands, and are shipping stone to all points within reasonable distance, their sales amounting to about $8,000 per year. Mr. Martin is an active, wide-awake business man, and an old

respected citizen of Covington. His residence is situated on the Piqua pike, near the eastern corporate limits. He was married in 1851 to Miss Mary, daughter of Samuel Thompson, whose biography also appears in this work.

A. F. MIKESELL, farmer; P. O. Covington. A. F. Mikesell, a son of John Mikesell, whose biography appears in this work; was born in this county, Newton Township, July 3, 1842; he was raised in the mercantile and milling business, but when 20 years of age, began farming, and has been engaged in that occupation ever since; he has a beautiful farm north of Covington, where he resides; his barn, built in the form of an octagon, is novel, odd and beautiful. Mr. Mikesell's marriage with Miss Jane Beery was celebrated Jan. 1, 1867; she was a daughter of Levi Beery, a native of this State, now residing in Henry Co., Iowa. They had six children—Arthur, Alma, Elnora, Vinnia, Maurice and John L.

JOHN MIKESELL, retired, Covington. Mr. Mikesell, a native of Pennsylvania, is a son of William Mikesell, who came from Bedford Co., Penn., to this county in 1822, and settled in Newton Township, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1856. The subject of this sketch was born in Bedford Co. in 1817, and grew to manhood on the farm in Newton Township; when 20 years of age, he began to learn wagon-making, which he followed until 1847, when, on account of ill health, he sold out and engaged in merchandising in Covington, which he continued about seven years; after which he purchased the "Sugar Grove Mill" in Newton Township, and afterward the Covington, now called Dunkel's, Mill, and operated it from 1859 to 1865, Mr. J. C. Ullery being associated with him; after he sold out his milling interest, he engaged in the "tree" trade, in which he continued until the fall of 1879, when he retired; he is now occupied in looking after his lands and other affairs, and attending to such public business as the people choose to place upon him. Mr. Mikesell is the present Land Appraiser, a useful, respected citizen, having grown up in Miami Co., and identified with some of its important industries which have helped to develop the county. He owns, besides his residence, a nice property on High street, in the south part of town; 150 acres north of and adjoining the corporation; also 140 acres about two miles northeast. He has been twice married; his first marriage, with Susan Fridley, of Pennsylvania, was celebrated at her home in Franklin Co. in 1841; her death occurred in this county in 1845. His second marriage was with Betty Thompson, daughter of Capt. John Thompson, and was celebrated in 1846. They are both worthy members of the German Baptist Church, and useful, respected members of the community. He had three children by his first wife—A. F., Mary M. Rapp, of Montgomery Co., and Elizabeth Mohler. By his second wife he had three children—Catherine B., now Mrs. William V. Swisher, of Union City; Mellie and Jennie.

ADAM MINNICH, Justice, Covington; is one of the oldest residents of Miami Co. now living in Covington; he was born in Pennsylvania in 1810; his youth was spent on a farm, and he had the privilege of attending school in winter; in 1832, he came to Montgomery Co., Ohio; in the following year came to Covington, where he has resided continuously ever since. There were not, when he arrived, over half a dozen houses in the town, not one of which is now standing, except as a part of some remodeled building. Mr. Minich has been identified with the interests of Miami Co., and particularly of Covington, nearly a half-century, having been engaged in merchandising almost continuously until 1860, since which he has occupied some of the local offices, being the present Justice at Covington. He was married in 1838 to Miss Mary A. Shade, daughter of Jeremiah Shade, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Miami Co. about the same time Mr. Minnich did. Mary was born in 1818, and was the mother of fourteen children, ten of whom are living.

RICHARD MORROW, farmer; P. O. Covington. Richard Morrow is a son of Allen Morrow, a native of Pennsylvania; emigrated to Ohio in the year 1812; located first in Hamilton Co., afterward moved to Montgomery Co., and in 1837 arrived in this county and located in Washington Township, where he lived until death. The subject of this sketch was born in Armstrong Co., Penn.; after he attained his manhood he farmed eight years, then kept a hotel in Waynesville,

Warren Co., Ohio, for fourteen years; came to the conclusion that it was not a good place for his children, sold out and bought a farm in this township, where he now lives. He married Miss Ruth Beck, of Greene Co., August, 1837. They had eight children, of whom five are living, all married.

JAMES MOTT, retired farmer; P. O. Bloomertown; son of Zachariah Mott, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in the year 1818, and located in Darke Co., about two miles east of Gettysburg; lived there about six years, then moved to Tippecanoe Co., Ind., and from there to White Co., where he lived until death. James Mott, born in Darke Co., Ohio, April 22, 1819, lived with his parents until he was 10 years old, the time of his father's death; he came back to Ohio, and lived with an older brother for seven years, then began doing for himself. June 12, 1845, he married Miss Annie, a daughter of Joseph Elmore a native of South Carolina. They had two children, one living—Nancy F., married John Etter, who is tending the farm. Mr. Mott has a splendid farm of 160 acres, with first-class buildings upon it, situated south of the Mott pike.

SAMUEL MURRAY, farmer and preacher, Covington; is a son of David Murray, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and came when a boy with his parents to Montgomery Co., where he married Hannah Kimmel, and resided on Wolf Creek until about 1832 or 1833, then removed with his family to Miami Co., having purchased the northeast quarter of Sec. 32, which he improved and lived on until in 1856, he sold out and returned to Montgomery Co., where he still resides. The subject of this sketch was born in Montgomery Co. in 1828, and grew to manhood here on the farm in the days of hard labor and limited facilities; he has always followed farming, first commencing for himself in Sec. 28; his farm is the north half of two 80-acre tracts, one being in Sec. 32, and the other adjoining in Sec. 33, it being the unimproved portion of each tract at the time he purchased; he has cleared most of it, erected the present neat and substantial buildings, and the farm now compares favorably with others in this well-improved neighborhood. He was married Jan. 23, 1851, to Mary Shellaberger, daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Mohler) Shellaberger, who also came from Pennsylvania, and settled in Sec. 33 of this township. She also grew up here, and both Mr. and Mrs. Murray went to school in a log schoolhouse that stood on the same ground where the present neat brick house is situated, in which their children are now being educated under much more favorable circumstances than their parents enjoyed. Mr. Murray is a useful, respected citizen, and both he and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church, of which he was elected Deacon in 1860, and since 1864 has been the chosen and useful minister. They have five children, all of whom are as yet members of the family household.

DAVID M. MURRAY, physician, Covington. Among the professional men of Covington, of deserved reputation, is Dr. Murray; he is the son of D. M. Murray, Sr., whose biography appears in connection with that of Rev. Samuel Murray. The subject of this sketch was born on the farm near Covington in 1835; he began practice in Clark Co. in 1862, and in 1863 entered the army, where he served as Acting Assistant Surgeon until the latter part of 1864, when he returned and practiced at Pleasant Hill about two years, then purchased a drug store in Indiana, but soon sold out and returned to Miami Co. where he practiced a short time with Dr. Cable at Covington, then bought a drug store in Dayton, which he conducted about four years, practicing there at the same time; he afterward returned to Miami Co. and practiced again at Pleasant Hill about two years; he again came to Covington in 1877, and has practiced here since in connection with Dr. Cable; he is a respected member of his profession and a worthy Christian citizen.

P. L. C. MUTZ, farmer; P. O. Covington; he is a son of George Mutz, a native of Germany, who was a soldier in the German army and deserted and came to America about the year 1816; he first located in Pennsylvania and remained there until 1830, when he moved to Ohio, and located in Montgomery Co., where he lived twenty-one years; he then moved into Miami Co., and purchased a farm in Newberry Township, about three miles north of Covington; the subject of this

sketch was born in Montgomery Co., Sept. 13, 1831 ; he was raised and educated upon a farm and has always been engaged in that avocation. He married Miss Ann C. Senepp March 6, 1857 ; they had four children—Mary M., Huldah M., William E. and George W. ; Mr. Mutz has a number one farm of 160 acres, which was the first one entered in this part of the county.

JOHN NICHOLSON, farmer ; P. O. Piqua ; he is a son of Samuel Nicholson, a native of Kentucky, who, in 1815, emigrated to Ohio, and located in Piqua ; he worked at the carpenter's trade, and helped build the first schoolhouse in the town ; about the year 1820, he entered a quarter-section of land in the north part of Newberry Township, and began the labor of opening a farm. The subject of this sketch was born in December, 1820, upon the Trotter farm ; his principal occupation has been farming. His marriage with Henrietta, a daughter of Harvey Buchanan, was celebrated April 1, 1851 ; they had three children, two of whom are living—William P. and Emma.

SAMUEL NIXON, retired, Covington. Among the industries of Covington and vicinity, which deserve mention, is the woolen mill of Nixon & Lewis, situated on Greenville Creek, about three-quarters of a mile west of town. Mr. Nixon, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Bucks Co. in 1805 ; came to Ohio in 1826, resided first in Warren Co., then in Preble, where his father owned and operated a carding machine. He removed to Richmond in 1833, where he remained until 1866, being engaged in a woolen mill ; owned and operated a saw-mill about eleven years, by which he lost the use of his limbs to some extent. He removed to Covington in 1866, at the solicitation of his step-son, Mr. Lewis. His present neat and commodious residence, situated on High street, he erected in 1868, and it was then the most elegant and modern in Covington. Mr. Nixon is the son of William and Martha (Roberts) Nixon, whose deaths occurred at Richmond, Ind., he being 94 and she 85. They were married in 1801, and lived together sixty-six years ; had twelve children, seven of whom are now living, the youngest being 59 and the oldest 79 ; Samuel was the fourth child. He learned his trade while a boy, and has been an active, successful business man ; is still vigorous in mind, although crippled in body. He was married in 1841 to Mrs. Barbara (Garber) Lewis, the mother of Alfred Lewis, who is the junior member of the firm of Nixon & Lewis. Her death occurred here in 1875 ; they had one child, a daughter—Mattie, who now presides at his home.

WILKINSON PEARSON, farmer ; P. O. Covington ; is a son of Benjamin Pearson, a native of South Carolina, who came to this county in 1805 ; entered land in Newton Township, and lived upon it until his death. The subject of this sketch was born in South Carolina June 30, 1803, and came to this county with his parents at 2 years of age, when it was quite in its infancy in respect to improvement. He was raised a farmer, and has followed that occupation all his life, until within two years, when he rented his farm, and now lives retired from business cares. Mr. P. has undergone all the hardships of early pioneer life, and has seen the full development of the county. In 1826, he was married to Eleanor, a daughter of Robert Leavell, a native of South Carolina ; they had eight children, three of whom are living. Mr. P. has given a farm to each of his children, and has a beautiful home east of Covington, where he now lives.

SILAS PERRY, farmer ; P. O. Covington ; is a son of Amos Perry, a native of Newberry District, S. C., who came to Ohio and located in this county in 1814 ; he at first taught school several years, then entered land and began the laborious work of opening a farm ; he was the first Representative sent from this township, and is supposed to be the one that suggested the name given to the township ; he also secured the charter of the Dayton & Covington pike. The subject of this sketch was born July 12, 1827, in this township ; was raised a farmer, and has been always engaged in that occupation. He has been twice married ; first, Nov. 24, 1857, with Miss Maria, a daughter of Fielding and Sarah Dye, natives of New Jersey ; Maria died June 15, 1868, leaving two children—Luella and Arthur ; his

second marriage was celebrated Nov. 24, 1869, with Miss Jennie Deweese, a daughter of David D.; they had three children—Chas. E., Oran L. and Wilson A.

W. L. PERRY, fruit culturist; P. O. Covington. W. L. Perry is a son of J. W. Perry, a native of this township, born in the year 1817; he lived with his father until his majority, then taught school during winter seasons, and during the summer worked for his father; he continued to do so for nine years, then bought land, and has been engaged in farming ever since; he is a brother of Silas Perry, whose biography appears in this work. W. L. is an accomplished young man, is living with his parents, and is extensively engaged in raising small fruit, which is his chief delight.

MARTIN A. PETERSEINE, farmer, etc.; P. O. Bloomertown; is a son of John A. Peterseine, a native of Prussia, who came to America about the year 1830 and located in Newberry Township upon the farm where Martin lives, and, with the help of his children, cleared and cultivated it. The subject of this sketch, born upon this farm Sept. 8, 1844, was reared and educated a farmer; he has a farm of 110 acres under good cultivation, with excellent buildings; Mr. Peterseine has one of the largest cane-mills in this county, and is extensively engaged in the manufacture of molasses, averaging about ten gallons per hour. His marriage with Miss Mary, a daughter of Wm. Keiser, of Darke Co., was celebrated Sept. 30, 1869; they had two children—Semantha and Edith May.

JAMES L. PURDY; P O. Covington; is one of the oldest residents of Miami Co.; he was born in Perry Co. in 1816; his father removed to this county in 1825, located in Washington Township and remained a resident of that township all the remainder of his life. James L. began teaching in Washington Township when quite young, and taught more or less until after his marriage. Then he permanently located in Covington, and was directly connected with the business of Covington for a period of twenty years, since which, on account of old age and deafness, he has retired from active business. From a mere financial point of view, Mr. Purdy's life has not been a great success, but, nevertheless, he has been a very useful citizen, and deserving of much more credit than is generally accorded him; naturally modest, his claims upon the public were never pressed, but being possessed of a philosophical mind and a philanthropic heart, his labors have been not so much for himself as for others. As a teacher, he was always in advance with text-books and improved methods; was first to introduce McGuffey's readers into the schools of Newberry Township; also first to introduce the blackboard, in which he was very strongly opposed by some of his patrons; as a citizen of Covington, he has served in some capacity on the Board of Education almost continuously, until within a few years, and has always been the friend and advocate of the advanced methods which have given us the present systematic and efficient schools. A Presbyterian in faith, his practice has done honor to his profession; he has been a student all his life, and the friend and patron of standard historical works; on account of deafness, an affliction which began troubling him when young, and which has grown upon him, interfering with his plans and prospects, books have been his chief companions, and the writers of this work are indebted to him for many facts connected with the early history of the county. He was married in 1843 to Prudence Billingsley; they have had two children—Emma D. and Thomas L.

ELIAS RATCLIFF, farmer; P. O. Covington; is a son of Elias Ratcliff, Sr., a native of Surry Co., N. C., who, in 1816, came to Ohio and located in Montgomery Co. There the subject of this sketch was born March 12, 1824, and received his early education; during early life, he learned the trade of a blacksmith, in which business he continued some seven years. He has been twice married; first on Oct. 26, 1846, with Miss Mary Shaffer, a daughter of John Shaffer, a native of North Carolina; Mary Ratcliff died, leaving five children—Davis, Alonzo, Elizabeth S., Perry and Anna A. His second marriage was with Miss Susan, daughter of Joel Hutchens, a native of North Carolina; they had two children—Etta B.

and Willie A. W. Mr. Ratcliff has a beautiful farm, with good improvements, and takes a great interest in raising fruit, especially small fruit.

GEORGE W. RAUCH, tanner; P. O. Covington; was born in Fairfield Co. in 1831, and grew to manhood there; in 1850, he went to Montgomery Co., where he learned tanning and conducted business there until 1860, when he came to Covington and purchased the Covington tannery, which was built by James Ross in 1832, but then owned by James Campbell; Mr. Rauch rebuilt it and has operated it ever since; he came to Covington just before the C., C. & I. C. R. R. was put in operation, and there was even then but a small beginning of a town; in the improvements which have followed, he has done his full share, having erected a fine residence, in which he now resides; it is situated on an elevated ridge on the left bank of the Stillwater, opposite the mouth of Greenville Creek, and is divided from the remainder of the town by the Little Branch, which enters the Stillwater just below the house; the residence has a suburban appearance, which is not only attractive to the eye, but a source of pleasure and comfort to the family. He was married in 1853, to Sarah J. Moss, whose death occurred in 1865; they had six children, four of whom are now living—John Wesley, now a respected resident of Dayton, W. T.; James B., a resident of Cowley Co., Kan.; Urilla J. and Elsworth M.; the latter two are members of the family household. Mr. Rauch's second marriage was with Miss A. M. E. Beck, and was celebrated Feb. 6, 1867; she is a daughter of David Beck, of Darke Co.; by her he has had five children, three of whom are living—Nettie L., Osta A. and Carrie E.

S. W. REIN, teacher; P. O. Bloomertown; is a son of Nicholas Rein, a native of Germany. S. W. was born in Darke Co., Ohio, Nov. 13, 1859, and is a young man of talent, promising something honorable for the future; he is now prepairing himself for a schoolteacher.

SAMUEL REISH, retired farmer; P. O. Covington; a native of Pennsylvania was born in Berks Co. in 1785; married Rachel Coppas and came to this county from Union Co., Penn., in 1834; he purchased the southeast quarter of Sec. 33, which was then a wild, heavily timbered tract; after building a cabin, he removed his family into it, and has resided on this place ever since; having witnessed the work of clearing and improving, in which he took an active part, he is one of the few early settlers left living to tell the history of their toils, privations and difficulties; he has raised a family of seven sons and two daughters, all of whom are married; for the past twenty years or more, he has not attempted to farm himself, but has remained on the place, and although now past four score (85), is still in possession of all his faculties.

JOHN RHOADES, farmer; P. O. Bloomertown; born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, June 24, 1820; was reared upon a farm near Farmersville; when 20 years old, he came to Miami Co. and located in the northern part of Newberry Township, where he is living at the present time. He has twice been married; first, on Dec. 26, 1840, with Miss Barbara Apple, of his native place; she died June 1, 1860, leaving three children—Uriah V., Noah and Amanda; by his second marriage, which occurred Dec. 15, 1861, he has had five children, four living—William F., George C., Emma J. and Charles D. By industry and economy, Mr. Rhoades has accumulated a respectable fortune; he has 352 acres, all in one tract, with three sets of farm buildings upon it.

NOAH RHOADES, farmer; P. O. Covington; was born Nov. 29, 1851, upon his father's farm in this township; he was educated a farmer, and is engaged in tilling his farm, which lies in Sec. 31. His marriage with Miss Elizabeth, a daughter of Emmanuel Sherrer, a native of Shelby Co., Ohio, was celebrated Oct. 7, 1876; they had three children, two living—Clement Orness and Bessie Florence.

A. S. ROSENBERGER, physician, Covington; is the only "straight-out" homœopathist practicing in Covington; he was born in Hancock Co., Ohio, in 1848; his father being a farmer, his early youth was spent on a farm, attending school during the winter; when about 5 years of age, he was the victim of paralysis, his whole left side being affected, but he afterward partially recovered from its effects,

and his father determined on giving him an education; accordingly, when 15 years of age, he was sent to the Academy at Berea; afterward attended the Findlay High School, and took a regular scientific course at Oberlin College; commenced the study of medicine in Findlay in 1846–47, reading under the direction and tutorship of Drs. Austin and Detwiler, graduated at the Homœopathic College at Cleveland in 1870, and commenced practice the same year in Carey, Ohio, afterward practiced several years in Leipsic, and came to this county in 1878. During the past winter, he attended a course of lectures at New York. His increasing practice shows his value as a physician, while the general high esteem in which he is held by the citizens of this vicinity indicates his character as a citizen. He has recently been chosen minister in the German Baptist Church, of which he is a member, and is universally esteemed by the people of his acquaintance. He was married in 1871 to Miss Sabina E. Workman, of Holmes Co.; they have two children.

A. ROUTSON, merchant; P. O. and residence, Covington. Among the old reliable business enterprises of Covington is that known as "Routson's Store." Mr. Routson is a native of Maryland, was born in 1825; his youth was spent on a farm; his parents resided in Pennsylvania, and later, in Shelby Co., Ohio. When 15 years of age he came to Covington, first learned the tailor's trade, then carried on a tailoring establishment, gradually accumulating a little stock. In 1844, Dr. Harrison became a partner, and they added a stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., thus establishing a store of general merchandise, which Mr. R. has continued to operate ever since. Mr. Routson came to Covington in 1840, a poor boy, learned a trade and gradually worked his way up, until the firm, now consisting of A. Routson and W. O. Routson, under the style of A. Routson & Son, are doing the largest business in Covington, aggregating about $60,000 per annum, which speaks more praise for his enterprise and business ability than pen can express. He has also been identified with other business enterprises, having been connected with a warehouse for a time, and was one of the new company which re-organized the Stillwater Valley Bank in 1879; is now one of its Board of Directors, and also Vice President. Nor is the business of Covington the only matter of public importance in which he has taken interest, and with which he has been identified; he has united the qualities of a business man and those of a Christian citizen; has been connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church here for upward of twenty years, and is now one of its main supporters. His residence, situated on High street, is a large two-story brick, elegantly furnished and pleasantly located. He was married in 1846 to Miss Martha Clarke, a native of Virginia, but at that time a resident of Covington; her death occurred June 2, 1868; they had seven children, four of whom are now living—Mary Bell (now the wife of J. T. Bartmass, Superintendent of the Tippecanoe High School), William O. (now associated with his father), H. W. B. (now assisting in the store), and Miss Mattie E. Mr. Routson's second marriage was with Miss S. M. Bierly, daughter of Joseph Bierly, who is also a resident of Covington.

REUBEN ROUTSON, farmer; P. O. Bloomertown; is a son of George Routson, a native of Maryland, who came to Ohio in the year 1832, and entered the farm upon which Reuben now resides. The subject of this sketch was born upon the farm entered by his father, Aug. 5, 1833; was educated a farmer, and, when young, learned the trade of a carpenter, which he worked at eleven years; since has been engaged in farming. He has held the office of Trustee three terms. He married Miss Catharine, a daughter of David Rodehaffer, deceased; they had ten children, nine living—George W., Margaret A., David J., Angeline B., Mary J., Sarah A., Ida May, Wesley S. and Suvilla J.

DAVID ROUTSON, retired farmer; P. O. Covington; is a native of Maryland, born in Carroll Co. in 1816; came with his parents to Shelby Co., Ohio, in 1833, where he grew to manhood, and was married, March 9, 1841, to Catharine, daughter of George Snow, deceased, who then resided about one mile west of Covington; Mr. Routson was raised a farmer, and followed that occupation until failing health compelled him to relinquish it; for a number of years, the farming

was done by his sons, under his supervision, but, in the fall of 1878, he rented the farm to two sons, and removed to Covington, hoping to better his health by releasing himself entirely from care; he now has, besides his residence on High street, the old farm in Shelby Co., containing 130 acres, which is well improved, and 126 acres in Montgomery Co., also in a good state of cultivation with good buildings; he has been a useful, industrious citizen, and it is hoped he may be spared to reside in Covington many years; Mr. and Mrs. Routson are the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are living—Elias W., Henry A., George W., Dorothea Ann (now Mrs. Uriah Rhoades, of this township), John G., Sarah M. and Albert L.; Elias W. was a member of the 110th O. V. I., and one of the two who returned, of seven that went out together; he is now a resident of Montgomery Co.

HENRY A. ROUTSON, farmer; P. O. Bloomertown; a son of David Routson; was born Dec. 13, 1844, in Shelby Co., Ohio, and lived with his parents until he attained his manhood. He married Miss Susan, a daughter of George Schaefer; they had six children, five of whom are living, viz., Mary A., Fernandez O., Laura D., Catharine E. and Olive R. Mr. Routson has a beautiful farm, with good buildings; he is a prosperous farmer and respected citizen.

WILLIAM ROUTSON, farmer; P. O. Bloomertown. William Routson, born Dec. 29, 1853, in Shelby Co., Ohio, is a son of Jacob E. Routson, a native of Pennsylvania, living now in Shelby Co.; William moved into this county in the year 1874, and located on the farm where he now lives. He married, March 22, 1873, Miss Sarah E., a daughter of George Shaefer, and sister of J. G., whose biography appears in this work; they have four children, viz., Lartha Eldora, Jacob E. M., Maria E. A. and Harry W.

J. W. RUHL, dealer in stone and lime, Covington. Among the business enterprises of Covington, the quarrying of stone is the most extensive, and Mr. Ruhl is one of the leading men in this line; he was born at Galion, Ohio, in 1837; his parents removed to Springfield in 1848, his father having purchased a tract of land which then adjoined the corporation, but which was soon after taken into the corporation; here J. W. grew to manhood; in 1861, he came to Covington, and engaged at farming until the fall of 1868, when he purchased the stone quarry which he is now operating; his quarry is at the south end of town, along the bluff of the left bank of Stillwater, and has a perpendicular wall of twenty to thirty-five feet solid stone, the upper half being porous limestone, from which a very good article of white lime is made; the lower half is solid stone, in layers from four to thirty inches in thickness, from which all kinds of building stone, from common wall to the neatest caps and sills, are procured; Mr. Ruhl has erected a Pelton patent kiln, with a capacity of 300 bushels per day of twenty-four hours; to quarry, dress and shape the different kinds of stone and burn the lime requires, in the season, from ten to twenty-five workmen, according to the demands of his trade; it will thus be seen that Mr. Ruhl has been identified with one of the important industries of Covington for the past eleven years, and is now prepared, by reason of his experience and improved facilities, to do a still larger business when the new railroad, now being constructed, shall give a new outlet for the riches that here lie in mother earth; Mr. Ruhl's residence is a neat, commodious frame, situated at the extreme south end of High street, in the rear of which is his quarry and limekiln. He was married, in 1876, to Mrs. Zipporah DeVault, daughter of Charles Lindsay, one of the early settlers of Newberry Township.

JOHN G. SCHAEFER, minister, Piqua; born in Maryland; is a son of George Schaefer, deceased. J. G. was raised upon a farm, and when 19 years of age went to attend the Capitol University at Columbus, to prepare for the ministry; he received a thorough course and mastered all the principal languages except Hebrew. Immediately after he received his degree, he was ordained minister of the Lutheran Church, and has always been engaged in the cause. He has had charge of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, near Webster, for the last twenty years. He married Miss Elizabeth Shick, of Logan Co., Ohio. They had six children—Mary C., living in Toledo, Ohio; H. N., living in Shelby Co.; John W., Martin L., Matilda and Maria L.

MRS. L. SCHNEPP, farming; P. O. Covington. William Schnepp, deceased, was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Aug. 21, 1830; in 1852, he came to this county and purchased the farm now occupied by his widow. He was murdered by John Riddle and Frank Stover, now in the State Prison. Mr. Schnepp was a man of excellent character, a prosperous farmer, and in every respect was highly esteemed by his neighbors. Louisa Maggart (Schnepp) was born in Champaign Co. April 14, 1836. They were married Oct. 24, 1852. They had three children, but all died in 1860.

SAMUEL SEARER, farmer; P. O. Bradford; born in Juniata Co., Penn., May 19, 1837; is a son of Christian Searer, a native of Berks Co., Penn., who came to Ohio in 1845, and located in Newberry Township, Miami Co. He purchased eighty acres of land now within the corporation of Bradford, where he is living at present. The subject of this sketch was raised and educated upon a farm, and was 7 years old when his parents came to Ohio. After he attained his manhood, he taught school for several terms, and since has been engaged in farming. He married Miss Hannah, a daughter of John J. Harrison, of Newton Township, February, 1868; they had one child—Rosa Annie. He has a beautiful farm of 60 acres within the corporation of Bradford, with good farm buildings, and everything in good order.

D. C. SHELLABERGER, merchant, Covington; is the present representative of a pioneer family, being the son of Dr. M. R. Shellaberger, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and an early resident of Miami Co. D. C. was born in Covington in 1841; his early youth was spent there, during which he received the benefit of such educational advantages as the home school afforded; when 16 years of age, he took a two years' course of instruction at the Piqua High School. When the first call was made for three years' troops, he was the second one to volunteer at Covington, and was assigned to the 44th O. V. I., which he entered as a private, but was immediately appointed First Sergeant of Co. B. In the spring of 1862, having passed a rigid examination (one peculiar to the command of Col. Cook, who was a regular), was commissioned Second Lieutenant, in which capacity he served until the latter part of the winter of 1864, when by reason of injury incapacitating him for duty, he resigned, after which, on account of ill health, he spent the spring and summer in New York under medical treatment, then returned to Covington and engaged in general merchandising in company with a brother who is now deceased. After about three years, he sold out and opened a hardware store, in which his father, in the spring of 1871, became a partner. In June, 1879, the father died, and D. C. again became sole proprietor, and is now doing a very satisfactory business, being the leading house in Covington in the hardware line. His store building, the property of his father's estate, of which he has the charge, is conveniently located on High street, and is well calculated for the extensive stock which he now carries. Mr. Shellaberger is a life-resident of Miami Co., and, although a young man, is already regarded among the most substantial business men of the place; has been Township Treasurer; is now a member of the Council, and Secretary of the District School Board. He was married in 1864 to Miss Rose Shellenberger, daughter of Jacob E. Shellenberger, who was an early resident of Miami Co. Mr. and Mrs. Shellaberger are respected, useful members of society. They have three children, one son and two daughters.

MRS. CATHERINE SHELLENBERGER, Covington. Mrs. Shellenberger is the widow of Jacob E. Shellenberger, who came from Pennsylvania to Miami Co. in 1833; he was a saddler and was employed at his trade here until about 1847, when he built the brick store on the east side of High street, at the north side of the alley between Spring and Pearl streets, and added a general stock of hardware. In 1870, he sold out to his son-in-law, and in 1872 his death occurred. The widow who survives him was his second wife; she is a daughter of Joseph Shellenberger, of Pennsylvania, and was married to Mr. J. E. Shellenberger in Philadelphia in 1854. His first wife was Miss Jane E. McDowell, also of Pennsylvania.

By his first wife he had eight children, five of whom attained majority, and three are now living—Mrs. Clinton Shellenberger, Mrs. George W. Freshour and Dr. James E. Shellenberger. By his second wife, he had eight children, six of whom are now living—Jennie, Addie, Ida, Eva, May and Olive.

ELLEN SHELLENBERGER, Covington; she is the daughter of Samuel Thompson, whose biography appears in this work. She was married to D. M. Shellenberger, in 1861, who was the son of Jacob E. Shellenberger, by his first wife; D. M. received a business education, being brought up to the hardware business, and continued with his father in that trade here until 1867, when he went to Brownsville, Neb., and in company with his brother W. D. engaged in the hardware trade there; they were quite successful; but consumption claimed both for its victims, and compelled them to relinquish their business; both returned to Covington and died here at the place of their birth; the decease of D. M. occurred in 1871, and that of his brother, in the following year; Mr. Shellenberger, although a young man, had established a reputation as a business man of ability, and by his many good qualities, had won a large number of friends, who deeply mourned his early demise; the widow and three children who survive him are pleasantly and comfortably situated; her residence, on Wall street is one of the best in the town, and her home, in its surroundings and furnishings, indicates culture and refinement.

LEWIS C. SHOE, farmer; P. O. Covington; he is a son of Solomon Shoe, who was born near Hagerstown Ind., and emigrated to Ohio in 1829, and entered land in this county, Newberry Township; he has a large farm situated on Harrison Creek, which has one of the best springs that can be found along the Creek; Lewis C. was born Oct. 5, 1849, near Milton, Union Township; he is a man that is respected by all who know him; he was reared and educated a farmer, and is still engaged in the business.

J. R. SHUMAN, banker, President Stillwater Valley Bank, Covington. Of the business men of Covington, none are more worthy of special mention than is J. R. Shuman. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1826, and his early life was spent on a farm, during which he received such education as the schools afforded and a three years' attendance at the Tuscarora Academy, after which he taught two winters. He came to Covington in 1851; engaged in the dry-goods business, and continued in mercantile pursuits from that time until 1872, when he was chosen President of the Stillwater Valley Bank, a position for which his varied mercantile experience had eminently fitted him, and his long and successful management proves him the right man in the right place. He was married in 1855 to Miss Sophronia J. Huckins, who was a native of Bangor, Me., and at the time of her marriage a resident of Indiana. Mr. Shuman's residence is one of the largest in Covington; is surrounded by a spacious yard, very neatly adorned. It is situated on a prominent part of Pearl street. Mr. Shuman came to Covington when there was but a small beginning of a town, and has been identified with its improvements, and aided materially in securing many of them, having contributed more than $3,000 toward the construction of pikes and other public improvements.

HENRY SPITTLER, retired, Covington, a native of Pennsylvania; was born in Lebanon Co. in 1811; raised on a farm, and has followed farming with the exception of the past twelve years. He came to Miami Co. in 1849 and settled about five miles northwest of Covington, where he remained until 1869, when he purchased a residence in Covington, to which he removed and retired from active labor. In 1872, he, in company with Wilkerson Pierson and John Shuman, opened a bank in Covington, which is now known as the Stillwater Valley Bank. They began with $35,000 cash capital. At one time, Mr. Spittler held all the stock, except about $1,000, and has been its principal stockholder during all its existence. The bank was managed with such perfect honesty and stability that it passed safely through the crisis of 1873, and has been growing in the confidence and patronage of the people ever since. Its history is given more completely elsewhere, and need not, therefore, be repeated here. Mr. Spittler has been successful both as a farmer and banker, and is now a valuable citizen. He was married in

Pennsylvania to Susan Banner ; they have reared eleven children, eight of whom are now living ; all are married—five are residents of this county—two are in Indiana, and one in Missouri. Mrs. Spittler's death occurred here March 7, 1870.

JOHN SOWERS, grain and stock dealer, Bradford ; of the firm of J. Sowers & Son, grain and stock dealers ; is a son of Henry S., a native of Maryland ; came from Maryland to Pennsylvania, and, in 1836, he moved to Ohio and located in Richland Co., living there until his death. The subject of this sketch was born and raised in York Co., Penn., Feb. 6, 1814 ; when 17 years old, he learned house carpentry and cabinet-making ; in 1835, he came to Ohio ; in the spring of 1836, returned to Pennsylvania, and, in the fall of the same year, came back to Ohio and located in Covington, Miami Co.; he worked at his trade in all about fourteen years; he then began railroading and merchandising, carrying on business himself awhile; afterward was in the firm of Routson, Leonard & Co.; when the Piqua & Union Railroad was built, he had the agency ; built a warehouse and began dealing in grain and stock ; he carried on business there until 1868 ; sold out and came to Bradford ; built a warehouse (the first building put up in Bradford), and bought the first grain sold in the town ; he had also a business room in the house and sold the first goods ; they are doing a very good business ; their annual sales being about 100,000 bushels. His marriage was celebrated Jan. 3, 1838, with Miss Mary, a daughter of John Thompson, one of the first settlers in Miami Co. ; they had eight children, of whom six are living—William H., John T., Ora B., Annie, Frank F. and Sylvester S.

JOSEPH TEAGUE, retired farmer ; P. O. Covington ; is a son of Moses Teague, who was a native of South Carolina and emigrated to Ohio in the year 1805 ; stopped in Warren Co. about six months ; then came to Miami and located near Ludlow Falls ; they lived there forty-three years ; moved then to Indiana and remained there ten years ; came back to Miami Co. and lived here until death. The subject of this sketch was born in Newton Township, Miami Co., Sept. 15, 1818, and lived with his parents upon a farm until he attained his majority. He married Miss Mary A., daughter of David Patty, a native of South Carolina ; after his marriage, he learned the tanning business, and followed it about ten years on the old home farm in Newton Township ; he then purchased a farm in Darke Co., mostly all timber ; opened and improved it, living there about twenty-five years ; in 1879, he traded his farm in Darke Co. for the J. M. Mahler farm in Newberry Township, Miami Co., situated on the Mott pike ; this is a splendid farm of 118 acres, with a spring upon it that has few equals.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, retired farmer, Covington, is one of the oldest settlers now living in this township ; he was born in North Carolina in 1802, and came with his parents, Sylvester and Polly Thompson, to Miami Co. in about 1807 ; they first settled in Newton Township, entering the tract now known as the Landis farm ; afterward entered the west half of Sec. 32, in this township, removing to it about 1817, and also entered two quarter-sections on Greenville Creek about the same time ; he resided here in Sec. 32 until his death. Samuel grew to manhood here in the pioneer days of Miami Co. ; went to a subscription school held in a log cabin at Sugar Grove, but later on a cabin was built in the present Mohler neighborhood ; soon after he had attained his majority, he came in possession of the northwest quarter of Sec. 32, upon which he built a cabin, where he removed his family, and has resided here all his life ; when he came upon this tract it was all woods, except "an opening" of six or eight acres ; now it is one of the finest farms in the county ; there is a good brick house, and other farm buildings to correspond, all the result of his labor and management. He was married in 1823, to Hannah, daughter of Peter Rench, who settled in Newton Township before the war of 1812 ; they had a family of eleven children, and, what is remarkable, there has been as yet but one death in the family—that of the mother, who died Sept. 14, 1879 ; the children are all married, and each has a family ; their names are as follows : Catherine, Falkoner, David, whose biography appears in this work ; William, now a resident of Iowa ; Nancy, now Mrs. Duncan, of Darke Co. ; Mary, now Mrs.

D. J. Martin, of Covington; Rhoda, now Mrs. B. F. Jones, of Chicago; Samuel, now a resident of Findlay; Lavina, now Mrs. Z. Tobias, of Covington; Josephus; Ellen Shellenberger, also of Covington; and Betty, now Mrs. Isaac Heckman. Josephus was born in 1840, and grew to manhood here on the farm upon which his father first settled. He was married, in 1861, to Amanda, daughter of Otha Rench, who was an early resident of Piqua, and later of Newton Township. Mr. and Mrs. Josephus Thompson have resided here on the old homestead ever since their marriage, having the care of his parents for several years past. They have six children.

DAVID R. THOMPSON, Covington; son of Samuel Thompson, whose biography appears in this work, was born in 1825, and grew to manhood here in the days of log schoolhouses and limited farming facilities. He was married, in 1845, to Catharine, daughter of Wm. Long, Sr., a pioneer of Newton Township; after his marriage, he remained on his father's farm for about two years, then purchased and removed to his present homestead, in Sec. 32, which formerly belonged to his grandfather; his wife's death occurred here April 10, 1853; by her had four children, three of whom are now living; he was again married, Nov. 10, 1856, to Susan Lehman. During the following winter his house was burned, consuming all his furniture and clothing; this house stood near where his present residence stands, and was erected by his grandfather about 1810; it was made of hewn logs, weather boarded, and was at the time of building considered the finest residence in the county. It will be seen, Mr. Thompson is a life-resident, and has been identified with the history and development of Newberry Township from the pioneer days to the present time; the present homestead contains 130 acres, and is in an advanced state of cultivation. He is the father of eleven children, ten of whom are living; by his first wife he had Joseph R., Orrin and Alonzo; his second wife's children were Charles, D. C., Elizabeth, John F., Edwin, Clinton and Samuel.

HENRY TUCKER, blacksmith, Covington; a Buckeye by birth; was born in 1833; is a son of Abraham Tucker, a native of Tennessee, and for several years a resident of Union Township, in this county, where his death occurred in 1845. The subject of this sketch, then being a lad of 12 years of age, was thrown upon his own resources; when 15 years of age, he began work at his trade in West Milton, and has followed it ever since, with the exception of about two years, during which he was engaged in different occupations, but returned to his trade again; most of the time he worked in the vicinity of Laura, but the years from 1867 to 1876 were spent in Indiana; in 1876, he came to Covington, and in 1878, purchased his present property, which is located in the south part of town, on High street, his shop and residence adjoining, being very conveniently and pleasantly located. He was married, in 1853, to Olive, daughter of Elam Kelly, who was a native of Pennsylvania and an early resident of Union Township; the fruits of this union have been five children, two of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are both members of the Christian Church, and respected by all who know them.

JOHN ULLERY, retired farmer; P. O. Covington; one of the oldest residents now living in Newberry Township; is a son of Jacob Ullery, a native of Maryland, who left there in the spring of 1810 and came by wagons to Pittsburgh, where he purchased an old "flat," upon which he loaded his goods and family and floated down to Cincinnati; here they stayed about three weeks, being detained by a sick child, which died and was buried within the present limits of the city; he then hired teams to take him to Dayton, where he rented one of the little shanties of which Dayton was then composed, but only remained about one month; while living here, he purchased a tract of 160 acres of Government land, about ten miles north of Dayton, to which he removed; the following winter he came up the Stillwater, prospecting, and, having an eye to a mill-site, purchased, for $300, the southeast quarter of Sec. 30, in Newberry Township, a part of which he afterward laid out in town lots; in the following spring, he removed his family to the new purchase; as there was but a small cabin partly built, the family had to shift as best they could until the cabin could be enlarged and made suitable for occupation; during

the war which commenced the following year, Mr. Ullery took his family and went back south to the older settlements, but, having a fine crop of wheat, came up with help and harvested and stacked his wheat; notwithstanding the presence of Indians and, what would now be more dangerous, a company of troops, stationed at the block-house which stood near the mouth of Greenville Creek, he found that stack all right three years afterward, and it furnished bread for his family until he could get another start; about 1817, he purchased a saw-mill near Fort Greenville, which he removed and erected on his place; this was the first saw-mill in Newberry Township; after having cleared about 30 acres, he laid out in town lots that part of his place which is now between High street and the river; he sold his mill, which was in running order, to Benjamin Lehman for $4,000, being then thought a large price; he purchased several tracts in the vicinity of Covington, the northwest quarter of Sec. 29 being one of them; a part of this tract he afterward sold in town lots, and this is now the most attractive residence property in the town. Mr. Ullery was an active, useful citizen, and, could he now see what has been developed from his humble beginning seventy years ago, he would no doubt exclaim, "I have seen and am satisfied; now let me die in peace." But, while he did not live to see much of the richness of his pioneer settlement, some of his sons still remain to see and enjoy the blessings handed down by the arduous efforts of the former generation. Jacob Ullery was twice married, and had five children by the first wife and eleven by the second. John, the oldest child, was born in Maryland May 22, 1801, and was therefore only a lad when his parents came to Miami Co., and received but little education, for, after they came here, at first there was no school, and later, when there was one, his services were too important at home; his education was, therefore, of that practical character that could be obtained swinging the ax and hoe, or following the plow. He was married in 1822 to Elizabeth, daughter of Powell Dale, an early settler of Newberry Township; they began housekeeping on the farm in Sec. 29, where he now resides; when he came here there was but an "opening"—now it is in a good state of cultivation, with fair buildings; he had eleven children, six of whom are living, and all but one are married; the oldest son, Samuel, was a member of the 110th O. V. I., and was a prisoner during the last six or seven months of the war, the most of that time being spent in the notorious Andersonville Prison. The youngest son, John D., was in the 100-day service; is still single, and resides, as also does his father, with James McMaken, who has rented the farm; Mr. Ullery's death occurred Feb. 6, 1875.

DAVID E. ULLERY, farming and saw-milling; P. O. Piqua. His father was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, and came to Miami Co. with John Ullery, whose biography appears in this work. D. E. was born Oct. 25, 1839, upon the farm where he lives, was educated a farmer, and has traveled considerably. April 22, 1861, he enlisted in the 20th Ill. V. I.; was in the engagements at Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing and Raymond, where he was severely wounded; he was taken prisoner before Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864, and was in the Andersonville Prison seven months. His marriage with Miss Rachel, a daughter of Peter Passage, deceased, was celebrated Aug. 26, 1865; they had six children, five living—Minnie, Sarah, Clifford, Joseph and an infant not yet named.

L. B. VALENTINE, teacher and farmer; P. O. Versailles; was born Dec. 27, 1857, upon his father's farm; he was raised a farmer, but, the last few years, has been preparing himself for a school-teacher; he is the only child of Uriah and Harrietta Valentine; his father was born in Frederick Co., Md., Dec. 29, 1819; moved to Ohio in the year 1844, and located in Versailles, Darke Co.; was a tailor by trade, and followed the business in that place for twelve years, then came to this county and purchased the farm where he now lives.

J. G. WAGNER, tile manufacturer, Covington; is comparatively a young man; he was born in Berks Co., Penn., in 1834; became fatherless when a child, and, when 7 years of age, was bound out to an uncle who was a farmer; when he was 16 years of age, his uncle sold the farm and released him, after which he sustained

himself principally by teaching ; in 1861, he was employed in the Quartermaster's Department about three months, but, on account of a chronic disease, was compelled to return home, where he resumed teaching. In 1862, he enlisted in the 167th Penn. V. I. for nine months' service, in which he served as First Sergeant of Co. B until the expiration of the term. In 1865, he came to Ohio, and was employed as Superintendent of Pleasant Hill School two years, of the Tippecanoe school about three years, and of other schools at different periods, teaching in Ohio in all about nine years ; in 1875, he purchased an interest in Ford & Co.'s wheel works, at Tippecanoe, of which he was superintendent two years, increasing the business materially ; in 1877, Mr. Wagner came to Covington and purchased 20 acres of land adjoining the town, which included the tile factory, which he has since successfully conducted ; the factory possesses an O'Ferrall machine, a square kiln, $13\frac{1}{2}$x$13\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and 9 feet high inside, with 245 feet of shedding, and complete and systematic arrangements for handling material, etc. ; the growing demand for tile has induced a great growth of factories ; Mr. Wagner has increased the aggregate of his business, and is now doing probably more than any other two similar establishments in this county. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Harriet, daughter of William Pierson, deceased, who was a resident of Newton Township ; they have one child, a daughter.

AARON WARNER, farmer ; P. O. Bradford ; born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Nov. 1, 1832 ; was raised and educated a farmer, and has always been engaged in that occupation ; he owns one of the nicest farms in Newberry Township, with a good house and one of the best barns in the county, having a supporting roof, situated on an elevation with a beautiful descent to the south ; he has everything handy and well arranged about his premises. He married Miss Charlotte, a daughter of Solomon Basserman, a native of Pennsylvania, Dec. 1, 1853 ; they had four children, viz., David B., Elmira, Albert B. and Alice. Aaron, son of Henry Warner, a native of Montgomery Co., Ohio, moved to Miami about the year 1835, and located upon the farm owned now by his son, Aaron, lying about one and a half miles northeast of Bradford ; in 1872, he sold the farm to Aaron and purchased a farm southwest of Bradford, in Darke Co., where he now resides.

A. WEAVER, M. D., druggist, Covington ; is one of the firm of Weaver & Kendell, druggists, of Covington, who commenced business here about four years ago, and are now carrying a full stock of drugs and druggists' sundries, receiving a liberal patronage in their business, besides doing a large practice. Dr. Weaver was born in Virginia in 1822, and his youth was spent on a farm in Montgomery Co., his parents having emigrated to Ohio when he was a babe ; he began reading medicine in Canton, Ill., in 1845, completing his studies with Dr. Gish, of Salem, Montgomery Co., Ohio, with whom he was associated in practice about two years ; in 1852, he removed to North Clayton, Miami Co., where he practiced eleven years, after which, in 1863, he came to Covington, where he has remained ever since, having a very satisfactory practice ; thus, it will be seen, the Doctor has been identified with the history of Miami Co. for more than a quarter of a century. He was married, in 1856, to Miss B. E. Whitmer, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1838, and is the daughter of Samuel Whitmer, an early resident of Miami Co.

GEORGE WIHLEY, retired farmer ; P. O. Covington ; is a son of Michael Wihley, a native of Pennsylvania, where George was also born, March 15, 1805 ; he was raised a farmer, and followed that business in Pennsylvania until the year 1855 ; when he moved to this State, located in this county, and has been engaged in farming until 1870 ; then he rented his farm, purchased a residence in Covington, and now lives retired from hard labor. On Nov. 25, 1830, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Saylor ; they had seven children, four living—Julia A., Mary, Samuel and Sarah. Mr. Wihley is afflicted with a nervous affection that injures his health and produces sleepless nights.

SAMUEL WILEY, farmer ; P. O. Covington ; is a son of George Wiley, whose biography appears in this work. The subject of this sketch was born Jan. 23, 1840, in York Co., Penn. He was reared a farmer and has always been engaged

in that avocation. On June 9, 1866, he married Miss Sarah E., daughter of Rudy Bollinger; they had four children of whom two are living—Susan and Martha.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, retired farmer; P. O. Covington; a life-resident of Miami Co.; is the son of Michael Williams, and grandson of Michael Williams Sr. Michael, Sr., was a native of South Carolina, and a soldier from that colony in the Revolution. He married Barbara Sumce, afterward became a resident of Virginia; removed to the Northwest Territory, and located on Mad River, near what is now Dayton, which then consisted of a few huts, with a few French fur-traders for its business men; the year following, he removed to Honey Creek, in this county; and in 1800 removed to Newton Township, where he located or "squatted" (as the lands were not yet surveyed) on Stillwater, and entered the land as soon as practicable. Michael, Jr., was born in South Carolina in 1780, and accompanied his parents to Miami Co., where he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Long, who was also a pioneer of Newton Township. During the war of 1812, Mr. Williams was a member of a Home Guard company, which was stationed at a block-house built about three-fourths of a mile west of what is now Pleasant Hill. About 1820, he removed to Newberry Township, having purchased a farm in Sec. 34, where he resided until his death in 1850. After having taken part in the labor and privations of pioneer life, he lived to see something of its developments. He was County Commissioner nineteen years. The present court house was built during his term of office. The subject of this sketch was born in Newton Township in 1810, and grew to manhood here in the pioneer days of Miami Co. All the schooling he got in his youth was a few months' attendance at the "subscription" schools which were then held in some unoccupied cabin. But, as he was a bachelor and felt the need of education, he attended the somewhat improved schools when as old as 30. He was married in 1844 to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Gilbert, who was also a pioneer of this county. Mr. Williams has been a farmer all his life, but is now retired from active labor, and his farm is operated by a son and son-in-law. Mr. Williams, it will be seen, is the descendant of a pioneer family and has been identified with the interests of Miami Co. in general, and Newberry Township in particular, for more than a half-century. He has been Township Trustee and is still a useful and respected citizen. Although a bachelor until 34 years of age, has been thrice married. His second marriage was with Miss Nancy A. Vanorman, an Eastern lady. His third wife was Mrs. Sarah (Waymire) Williams. By his first wife he had six children, only two of whom are living—Nancy A., now Mrs. S. B. Riber, and William C.

D. A. YOUNCE, physician, Covington; is a son of Abraham Younce, a German Baptist minister, and a native of this county, now residing in Preble Co., Ohio, who has been preaching for forty years. The subject of this sketch was born June 2, 1837, in this county, and was reared a farmer, having a common-school education; after he attained his manhood, he followed farming for eight years; while lifting a heavy box, he broke a ligament in his hip, by which he lost the entire use of his leg; a kind friend prescribed a remedy, and, by adding several oils, he effected a cure; during his lameness, he began the study of medicine; by the addition of several more oils, he effected many great cures; he is the patentee of D. & A. Younce's Indian Cure Oil, which is sold in seventeen different States besides his own; he treats all chronic diseases. He married Miss Catharine Westfall, and their children are—Sarah A., Rosetta, Mary Ida, Elizabeth J., Martha E., Davis E., R. Delley, Belle, Clara A. and William C.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP.

ENOCH BEERY, farmer; born in Fairfield Co. Ohio, in 1823; is the son of Isaac Beery, a native of Rockingham Co., Va., whence he emigrated to Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1806; he entered a quarter-section of land, erected the pioneer log cabin and established a home in the wilderness; bear's meat and corn bread furnished a large portion of his daily food. He was a minister in the German Baptist Church twenty-five or thirty years, traveling on horseback and on foot over Fairfield, Hocking and Perry Cos. He married Mary Cradlebaugh, of Lancaster Co., Penn.; seven sons and five daughters were reared on the same place; Isaac B. died in 1851, aged 74 years, and his wife in 1850, aged 65 years. Enoch was reared on a farm, and farming is his life's occupation, in which he takes much pride; he may be considered an enterprising and successful farmer. He has been twice married; first, to Mary Hatfield, in 1849, who was born in Union Township; she died in 1869, a faithful member of the German Baptist Church. He married, in 1870, Mary J., daughter of Jonathan Coate, a son of James, and grandson of Marmaduke; Jonathan was one of the prominent and enterprising citizens of Newton Township; he served twelve years as Commissioner of Miami Co., and was an active member of the Friends' Society; at one time was sent before the State Legislature to ask them to exempt the Quakers from military service in the late war; he died May, 1872; was married three times, and had a family of thirteen children. Enoch B. had seven children by his first, and one by his second, union, one dying in infancy. Mrs. B. had two children by her marriage with Mr. Coate. Mr. B. and wife are faithful members of the German Baptist Church, in which he has been a Deacon for nearly thirty years.

RICHARD W. BRANDON, farmer; P. O. Laura; was born in Newton Township in 1836, and is the son of I. P. and grandson of Richard Brandon, an early settler of this county. Richard's father came from Ireland at an early day and located in Virginia, where Richard was born, and married to Anna Piersol in 1809; she still survives and is deserving of more than a passing notice; she was born in Loudoun Co., Va., April 18, 1788; her father, born in England, came to Virginia when only 6 years old, and served in the war of 1776, with a Virginia regiment. Anna was twice married, and had eleven children. Isaiah, father of our subject, was the oldest child, and was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., May 6, 1810; when 16 years old he came to Miami Co., where his death occurred Feb. 1, 1878. He married Sarah, daughter of Amos Hall, of Carolina; six sons and six daughters were the issue of this union; all grew up, were married, and living till within a year, when the oldest daughter, Martha, died. The spirit of 1876 had a well-marked outcrop in the fourth generation in the late war, which received five of the sons, and four of the sons-in-law, all entering the service as members of Co. B, 71st O. V. I., and all as privates but H. K. McConnell, who had a Second Lieutenant's recruiting commission; when mustered out, the sons' ranks were R. W., First Corporal; Samuel, First Lieutenant; Amos, Brevet Major; E. R. and I. V., Privates; the ranks of the sons-in-law, H. K. McConnell, Brevet Brigadier General; A. E. Duncan, Assistant Surgeon; William McConnell, First Lieutenant; John R. Johnson, Sergeant; all returned home; they participated in the battle of Shiloh, Jonesboro, latter part of siege of Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, two days' fight at Franklin, Nashville, Tenn., numerous skirmishes, and, at close of war, were sent into Texas, where they suffered severely by change of climate. Richard, our subject, was married in 1855 to Mary A., daughter of John McConnell, of Ireland, who came to this country when about 4 years old with his father. Of the eleven children born to this union, two have died.

WILLIAM H. CADWALLADER, farmer and teacher; P. O. Pleasant Hill; he was born in Adams Co. in 1844, and was a son of John Cadwallader, who was

born in Bedford Co., Va., Dec. 31, 1799 ; he emigrating first to the Kanawha Salt Works, where he remained about two years, and then came to this State ; he located first in Highland Co., in which and Adams joining, he lived till he came to this county in the fall of 1856 ; he settled here on the southwest portion of Sec. 13, and in this township passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring April 2, 1879, aged 79 years 3 months and 2 days ; he was a minister of the German Baptist Church for fifty-five years, and during the latter five years of his life was a minister of the Congregational Brethren Church of Pleasant Hill, of which he was the founder ; he was a man who taught the principles of Christianity, not only by precept, but by his daily walk, and his death was a loss to the church and community. He was married to Anna King about 1823 ; she was born in 1801 in Virginia, she moved to Highland Co., Ohio, with her parents, when she was quite small ; her death occurred July 25, 1864, or 1865 ; six sons and four daughters were the issue of this union. The subject of this sketch is the ninth child of the family, and was reared on the farm ; his early education was received in the common school of his day, and so well did he improve his time, that he qualified himself for the profession of teaching, which he entered about 1865 ; this profession he has since continued during the winter months, devoting his summers to farming ; he finds his political creed in the Republican party, and his religious creed in the Congregational Brethren Church, of which he is Secretary.

JAMES H. CALDWELL, farmer ; P. O. Bradford ; born on his present farm in 1841 ; is the son of James, who was born in Pennsylvania, June 8, 1798, and was the son of Stephen and Margaret C. The former died in 1801 at the age of 42. James, Sr., followed smithing his entire life ; he emigrated to Ohio about 1832 or 1833, and located first in Darke Co. In 1835 or 1836, he purchased the quarter-section in the extreme northwest angle of Newton Township ; here he died in 1861 at the age of 63 years. He married Hannah Bouey, born in Emmetsburg, Md., in 1814, who bore him two sons and three daughters ; two sons and one daughter deceased. Hannah Caldwell died when J. H. C. was a small child. The subject of this sketch, is the youngest of the family ; he has made farming his life occupation. In this pursuit he is a success ; he combines industry with skill and experience ; integrity being the ruling principle in all his business transactions. He finds his political creed in the Republican party, in which he is an ardent worker. In religion, he and his wife belong to the Christian Church. Mr. Caldwell has served the people as Township Trustee, discharging his duties with fidelity and zeal. He married in 1861, Eunice M., daughter of Joseph Pearson (see biography of F. Deeks); of their six children, four survive.

MARMADUKE COATE, deceased ; was born in South Carolina in 1738, and came of an illustrious Quaker family of England. In Besse's " Sufferings of the Quakers," and John Whiting's " Persecution Exposed," we find frequent mention of one Marmaduke Coate, of English notoriety, who was again and again arrested for non-compliance with the intolerant requirements of the parish priests; he was one of the faithful Quakers, who suffered imprisonment and proscription during the Quaker persecution of England ; for liberty of conscience, he suffered imprisonment at sundry times from 1670 to 1685, with short intervals, in all about fifteen years, one of the longest terms on record. All these persecutions could not move him from his steadfast adherence to the right ; he was of Hambridge, Somersetshire, England ; he died about 1689, and left, among other children, a son Marmaduke, who married Ann Pole, daughter of Edward and Mary Pole, originally of Wales, but late of Battlehay, near Wiveliscombe, Somersetshire, England. Marmaduke was imprisoned at Ilchester, the place of his father's long confinement, in Somersetshire in 1683, for attending a meeting at Gregory Stoke, three miles from Curry Revel which latter place appears to have been his place of residence ; his mother, Edith, was imprisoned at the same time. He immigrated to America, and settled in Hanover Township, Burlington Co., N. J., in 1690 ; the house which he built was partly constructed of materials brought from England, probably the leaden window-sash, and the 5x7-inch panes of glass. He died Dec. 15, 1729, aged 77, an

Elder in the Society of Friends. He reared a family of five children, among whom was William. Our subject was a direct descendant of this William, probably a grandson. He was married to Mary Coppick, who passed ten or twelve years of her early life as a captive among the Indians. He came to Ohio and located in Newton Township in 1806, where his death occurred Sept. 25, 1822, at the age of 84. His children were, in order of birth, Esther, Moses, Henry, Samuel, Sarah, James, William, John and Jesse, from whom have sprung numerous descendants.

ROBERT COATE, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; born in 1844; is a son of John Coate (for a history of his ancestors, notice the sketch of his brother Benjamin J.), and was reared on a farm and afforded the opportunities of a common school education, which was so well improved that he was early qualified for the profession of teaching; this he followed for about four years, when he abandoned it and turned his attention entirely to farming, which he has since continued. His marriage with Miss Elizabeth Jones was solemnized in August, 1866. She is a daughter of Alexander Jones, and a descendant of early settlers. Four children have been born to this union, three of whom are deceased; the one living is Julia Mary. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Friends' Church, in which they were both reared. Mr. C. is no political aspirant, but has been three times elected to office of Township Trustee, the duties of which he has discharged with commendable zeal.

JOSHUA COATE, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; was born near the place where he now lives in 1821; he is the son of James and grandson of Marmaduke Coate. James was the fourth son; he came to the Stillwater Valley with his father, and located on a farm now owned by Wenger. His first marriage was celebrated before he left South Carolina, and his wife's death occurred before his immigration; he was again married after coming here, to Laurana, daughter of Samuel Teague; by this union he reared a family of four sons and two daughters—Jonathan C., now deceased; Samuel T., Joshua, Thomas E., Mary and Esther. James Coate was born in South Carolina in 1777, and died in Miami Co. in 1838 or 1839; his wife, Laurana, was born in South Carolina in 1786, and her death occurred a few years ago at the age of 75 years; they were both faithful members of the Friends' Church. The subject of this sketch has always lived on a farm; he remained at home till he reached majority, and was married to Adila Jenkins in 1842; she was born in 1821 in this county, three miles south of Troy. After the marriage of Joshua Coate, he located on the homestead two years, and then moved to Montgomery Co.; at the end of fifteen years, he purchased his present place: a family of nine children, two of whom have died, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Coate. Mr. Coate and family were reared in the Friends' Church, and are now faithful members of the society.

BENJAMIN J. COATE, deceased, was one of the prominent citizens of Newton Township, and a son of Jesse, and grandson of Marmaduke Coate; he was born in 1813, in Darke Co. He was married in 1835, to Mary Jones, a daughter of John, and granddaughter of Wallace Jones. Wallace Jones emigrated from South Carolina to this State, at an early day, with his family of four sons and two daughters; he settled near West Milton, where he and wife passed the remainder of their lives. John Jones was the second child of this family, and was born Nov. 21, 1797; he had no early educational opportunities, but after he had grown to years of maturity, he procured a spelling-book, and while working in the shop (being a smith by trade), would learn with book in one hand, while blowing the bellows with the other, and in this way was soon able to read his Bible. Such a will as this always wins, and we are not surprised to soon find him a prominent minister in the Friends' Church; in this capacity he became an efficient worker, traveling through many parts of the United States; he departed this life in Eastham, Iowa the 5th day of the 8th month, 1877, at the advanced age of nearly 80 years; his wife still survives at the age of nearly 80 years. John Jones had a family of six sons and four daughters, of whom Mrs. Coate was the oldest. Benjamin J. Coate moved on Sec. 27, Newton Township, in 1836, where he passed the remainder of his earthly career,

his death occurring Sept. 19, 1870. He was reared in the Friends' Church, of which he and wife were consistent members. Seven sons and six daughters were the issue of this union, all living to maturity but one—Josias, the third son, died in the fall of 1864, at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., while in his country's service. He was a member of the 86th O. V. I., C. K.

B. C. COATE, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; was born in 1850 where he now resides. He is the son of John and Nancy (Finney) Coate, and a direct descendant of Marmaduke Coate. John Coate was born in 1807 in Union Township, and was the son of Samuel Coate, and grandson of Marmaduke C. Samuel C. was born in South Carolina in 1772, and at the age of 28 married Margaret Coppock, a native of South Carolina. In 1804, he immigrated to Ohio; he was one of a family of nine children, who, with their parents, emigrated about the same time. He located on Sec. 5, now within the limits of Union Township. He reared a family of six sons and three daughters. His death occurred in February, 1869; his wife died in the spring of 1847. John Coate was the fourth child of this family; he was twice married—first to Phœbe Miles in 1830; she was a daughter of Jonathan Miles; she died in 1838, leaving a family of three children, two of whom are still living. His second marriage was celebrated in 1842, with Mrs. Nancy Crew; she was born in North Carolina in 1808, and when quite young her parents immigrated to this State. They located in West Milton, which consisted of one frame house—then vacated—and four log cabins. Here she passed her youth. John Coate reared two sons—Robert and Benjamin C.—by his second union; he died March 11, 1871. He was reared in the Friends' Society, of which he was always a faithful member. Our subject's life has been that of a farmer. His early education was acquired from the common schools, and the high school of Pleasant Hill. His marriage with Miss Esther Coate was solemnized in 1869. She is a daughter of Joshua C., and a descendant of early pioneers. Two sons have been born to them. Mr. and Mrs. C. were both reared in the Friends' Church, of which they are now consistent members.

JOSIAS COATE, farmer; P. O. West Milton; is the son of Jesse Coate and grandson of Marmaduke Coate, who was a native of South Carolina; he raised a family in his native State, of seven sons and two daughters, to wit: Moses, Henry, Samuel, James, William, John, Jesse, Lydia and Sarah. Early in the beginning of the present century, they cast their fortunes in the wilds of Ohio; of this family, Moses and Samuel led the way, in 1804, locating first in Montgomery Co.; here they halted one year, and raised a crop; in the following fall of 1805, these two brothers were joined by the rest of the family, when they all pressed their way farther northward up the Stillwater, some locating in what is now Union, and some in Newton; of the latter was the head of the family and a portion of the children; they located on land in Sec. 32, and constituted one of the first families in the township. An incident in the early life of Mary Coate, wife of Marmaduke, is deserving of more than a passing notice. When only a small girl of three or four summers, she was captured by a tribe of Indians, and held by them till she was about 12 years old; her maiden name was Mary Coppock. Jesse Coate was the youngest child of the family. He celebrated his marriage in 1809 or 1810, with Mary Johnson, a native of Tennessee, and a relative of the late President Johnson; after living on various farms for a few years, he located on the place where our subject now resides, and there passed the remainder of his life; he met with a fatal accident, being crushed by a saw-log rolling over him, which caused his death July 8, 1837; the death of his wife occurred Dec. 4, 1865, at the advanced age of 76 years; they were the parents of nine children, to wit: Eleanor, Benjamin J., Josiah, Elizabeth, Thomas, David, Mary, Sarah, Julian J.; of these, four are now living. Our subject, the third son of the family, was born in 1816, Dec. 9; he remained with his father, assisting in farm duties, till he reached his majority. He was married, in 1838, to Miss Sarah Tucker, a native of Warren Co., Ohio; she emigrated to this county, with her parents, in 1836; six children

have been born to this union, one of whom died; all were married, the deceased daughter leaving one child and husband to mourn her loss.

THOMAS H. COATE, blacksmith, Pleasant Hill; was born in McMinn Co., Tenn., in 1828; he is of English descent and son of Miles and Mary (Umphsus) Coate. They emigrated to Ohio in 1832, making the journey on horseback. They settled in Newton Township, where Mrs. C. died, when our subject was only 15 years old. Mr. C. again married and moved to White Co., Ind., and in 1863, enlisted in the late civil war; the 7th of November of the same year he died while in the service, at Knoxville, Tenn, aged nearly 60 years. Our subject was raised on a farm till 15 years old, when he was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade and served a term of three years; blacksmithing has been his chief occupation, giving his attention to some extent to farming. He was in the late war, as member of the 147th O. N. G. He is no political aspirant, but has several times been elected to township offices, which he filled with entire satisfaction. He is a chartered member of the A., F. & A M., of Pleasant Hill. Is the present and was the first resident W. M. He has been married twice, first, May 15, 1849, to Louisa J. Evans, who died June 14, 1854; second to Susannah Jones, of English descent, in 1855; three children were born to the first union, all died in infancy, and ten to the second, eight of whom still survive.

SAMUEL COATE, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; is a son of Henry Coate, and was born in Newton Township in 1840. His boyhood was passed on a farm, and he thus early became accustomed to the art of farming, which has always been his occupation. His early education was limited to the common schools of his day. His mother was taken from him, by death, when he was only 6 weeks old, after which he was placed under the care of his aunt until he reached the age of 10; at this time he returned to his father's, where he passed the remaining years of his minority. He was united in marriage with Miss Nannie A. Barker May 5, 1863; she is a native of Boone Co., Ind., born in 1843. Mr. and Mrs. C. were the parents of three children, of whom one is deceased. They are both members of the Friends' Church.

JAMES COATE, confectioner, Pleasant Hill; born in this township in 1839; is of English extraction, and the son of Jonathan C. and Elizabeth Coate; Jonathan C. was born in this township, where he passed his entire life in the occupation of farming. The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life and accustomed to its duties; at his country's call for volunteers to suppress the rebellion, Mr. Coate bade adieu to his family and the comforts of home, and took his place among the patriots of the Union on the battle-field; he was a member of the 1st O. V. C., participated in the Atlanta campaign and the battles of Rome, Ga., Selma, Ala., and Columbus, Ga.; this latter fight occurred after the war had really closed, that fact being unknown to them; they proceeded from this place to Macon, Ga., where they were met by a flag of truce, announcing to them that the armies had agreed upon an armistice; from there they went to Atlanta, and shortly were transferred to the Department of South Carolina; the regiment was then divided up into numerous small parties and scattered over the State to preserve peace and quiet; our subject was located in the various places of Orangeburg, Florence, Darlington, Charleston and Hilton Head; at this latter place, he embarked on a steamer for New York, and from there to Columbus, Ohio, where he was honorably discharged on the 29th day of September, 1865; during his service, he received several slight wounds, but none severe. In the spring of 1870, he embarked in the mercantile business, which he carried on extensively till the financial panic that swept under so many of our enterprising business men, when he was compelled to reduce the magnitude of his business; he carries a large stock of goods, which he disposes of at lowest prices. He has held the office of Township Trustee, and also School Director; has been foremost among those who have taken an active interest in the railroad enterprise of this place. Mr. Coate was united in marriage, in 1860, to Miss Mary J. Pearson, a native of Newton Township; they are the parents of seven children—five sons and two daughters.

J. C. COPPOCK; farmer, P. O. Pleasant Hill; was born in 1812 in Union Township, and is the son of William C., who was born in Newberry District, S. C., in 1807; he came to this State in company with his mother and some of his brothers, and located in Newton Township. He celebrated his marriage with Miss Eunice Cothran in 1809; she was born in South Carolina in 1793, and emigrated to this county with her parents in about 1808, and settled in southern part of Newton Township. Alexander Cothran, the head of this family, met with an untimely death soon after coming here, a falling limb striking him on the head and crushing his skull. After the marriage of William Coppock, he located at Ludlow Falls, in Union Township, and began farming for himself; the privations and hardships of pioneer life proved too severe on his constitution, and, in 1812, death removed him from his home in the wilderness. His widow was subsequently married to Henry Coate, when they moved further up Ludlow Creek, where she died at the advanced age of 73 years. Henry Coate was the son of Marmaduke Coate. Our subject passed through all the experience incident to pioneer life, and, at the age of 16, his step-father being a smith by occupation, he was placed in the shop and learned the trade; his chief employment in the shop was forging the old-fashioned hand sickles; this business he continued about seven years, when the demand decreased and he abandoned it and turned his attention to farming, which has since been his occupation. He has been married three times, first to Miss Sarah Jay in 1833, she died Oct. 25, 1842; her death was a loss to the Friends' Church, of which she was a life member, and the community in which she lived; three sons were born of this union, all of whom are still living. His second marriage was celebrated with Mrs. Sarah Conway, formerly Miss Alridge; she was an Eastern lady, and emigrated from Providence, R. I.; her death occurred Jan. 2, 1871, aged 50 years and 18 days; three children were born of this union, one of whom is dead. His third marriage occurred in May, 1877, with Miss Barrett, a descendant of South Carolinans; her ancestry coming here early in the history of this county. Mr. Coppock, after his first marriage bought the old Marmaduke Coate farm and moved on it; he subsequently purchased the place where he now resides; he has a fine water-power flouring and saw-mill; the mill stands on the site of the first mill in the township. Although no political aspirant, Mr. C. has been twice elected to the office of Justice of the Peace.

ALLEN COPPOCK, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill. Prominent among the farmers of Newton Township is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch; he is a descendant of a worthy family of early pioneers of this county, and son of Joseph C. Coppock, whose sketch appears in another part of this work; he was born in 1838, on the place where he now resides, and which has always been his place of abode, with the exception of about six years; his life has always been that of a farmer, which, by industry and good business habits, he has made an eminent success. His nuptials with Miss Maria Furnas were celebrated in 1865; she is the daughter of Joseph Furnas; after the marriage of Mr C., he located in the northeast quarter of Sec. 29, where he remained a period of six years, and then moved to his present farm; he operates a farm of 300 acres, two-thirds of which is arable and under a good state of improvement; Mr. and Mrs. C. were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters; two children are dead.

D. M. COPPOCK, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; he is a son of Benjamin Coppock, and grandson of Benjamin J., Sr., who was one of a family of nine children, who came from Newberry District, S. C. about the year 1800; he settled two miles west of Ludlow Falls, Union Township, where he raised a family of ten children. He married Susan Jay, in South Carolina, and they both lived to an advanced age; Benjamin J., Jr., had three children—Ellwood, D. M. and Almeda; the parents still survive, residing with our subject, who was born Dec. 29, 1841, in Union Township, and raised to farm labor, and, aside from common schools, was educated in the select schools of the Friends, and was raised a Quaker; he is now a member of the Christian Church and highly respected in the community in which he lives; he is a member of the

A., F. & A. M. Lodge, of Pleasant Hill. He married Jane, daughter of J. Furnass Jay, who died Jan. 17, 1879, leaving nine children ; she was a good Christian woman, and a member of the Christian Church.

H. B. CRUMRINE, miller, Pleasant Hill ; he was born in Darke Co. in 1855, and is the son of Jacob and Susannah Crumrine ; Jacob C. was born in Montgomery Co. in 1811 ; he was the eighth child of a family of eleven children, whose father was Peter C. ; he was a native of Greene Co., Penn., and immigrated to Ohio in 1806 or 1807, and located on Wolf Creek, in Montgomery Co. He was married to Elizabeth Ringer ; Peter C. pioneered his way into Darke Co., and settled in German Township in 1818 ; in this vicinity he and his wife passed the remainder of their days, he dying in 1860 at the age of 86½ years, and she about 1858, at the age of 82 years ; the subject of this sketch has made farming his life occupation ; he lived in Darke Co. until 1873, when he moved to his present place and purchased the Sugar Grove Mill, which he has since been operating ; at the time of purchase, there was attached to it a saw-mill, but in February, 1879, the two were burned down ; they have since been replaced by a large, fine flouring-mill, with the latest improvements ; he is a minister of the Congregational Brethren Church of Pleasant Hill. He was married to Susanah Kunkle, of Pennsylvania, a daughter of Michael and Mary Kunkle, early settlers of Darke Co. ; they have had eight sons and four daughters, three of whom have died. The subject of this sketch lived on a farm till 1873, when he came to his present place, and has since been operating his father's mill.

STEPHEN DAY, farmer ; P. O. Bradford ; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1840. William M. Day, his father, one of a family of four sons and one daughter, was born near Cincinnati, Hamilton Co.; he was a cabinet-maker by trade, but devoted the last twenty years of his life to farming. He was married to Margaret Trimble, of Knox Co., and by her had four sons and three daughters. His death occurred March 28, 1878, and his wife died the 16th of April of the same year. Stephen has made farming his life occupation ; he remained at home till he grew up to maturity, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1862, he came to this State, and in 1864, entered the army as a member of the 147th O. N. G. ; after serving his time out in this regiment he enlisted in 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, and was identified with the Army of the Tennessee till the close of the war. After returning home, he finally located, in 1868, on Section 3, Range 4, of this township. His farm consists of eighty acres, on which he has established a large cider-mill of the most modern style ; it has a capacity of 100 barrels per day (see card in directory). Mr. D. identifies himself with the Republican party ; his father was a strong Anti-slavery man, and used his utmost efforts to crush out slavery. Mr. Day was married February, 1866, to Jennie Maxwell, of this county, a daughter of Samuel Maxwell, an early settler. Two sons have been born to this union—William M. and Orrion O.

D. W. DE BRA, painter ; Pleasant Hill. Among the business men of Pleasant Hill deserving of notice is Mr. De Bra ; he comes of early settlers of the township. His father, Daniel De Bra, was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., in 1812, and when 2 or 3 years old, was brought to this State by his parents ; they camped first on the present site of the town of Pleasant Hill ; they died soon after coming here with milk sickness. Daniel was a cabinet-maker and passed the remainder of his life in Newton Township. He was married to Mary Langsten, of Preble Co., Ohio ; she was born in 1815 and still survives. Daniel died in 1844. The subject of this sketch was born Oct. 9, 1843, and his early days were passed in the village of Pleasant Hill. Early in the progress of our late civil war, he enlisted as a member of the 110th O. V. I., Co. G, and participated in all the hard-fought battles which this regiment engaged in till the fight of the Wilderness ; here, while at his post of duty, he received a wound which disabled him so that he was unfit for any more active duty ; after passing some time in different hospitals, he was honorably discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 6th of February, 1865, having been in the service over two years. Mr. De Bra finds expression for his political creed in the

Republican party, and, although not a politician in the true sense, he was recently elected to the office of Township Treasurer, and is now the present incumbent of this office. He is a worthy member of the following orders: F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. Lodges of Pleasant Hill. His maternal grandparents were natives of North Carolina, and were early settlers of Union Township. His grandmother died a few years ago at the advanced age of 96 years. He has been married twice; first to Elizabeth Pearson in 1873; she died Jan. 22, 1875. He was married the second time, May 4, 1876, to Eliza Graybill, of Juniata Co., Penn. Two children, Charles Earl and Nellie, have been the issue of this union.

J. B. DEETER, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; was born on his present place in 1854, and is the son of John S. Deeter, who was born in Preble Co., Ohio, in 1813; he was a son of David Deeter. John S. was a farmer by occupation, and at different times owned and operated the Sugar Grove Grist-Mill. He was married in 1831 or 1832 to Sarah Reed, born in Virgina in June, 1812. Of their family of four sons and three daughters, two sons have died; one, David, lost his life in the United States service at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in 1862; he was a member of the 94th O. V. I. Isaac died in October 1867. John S. died in 1872, a faithful member of the German Baptist Church. He located on Section 7, about 1835. J. B. is the youngest of the family, and has devoted his life to farming; his early education was limited to the common school; his energy and industry, directed by his skill, has made his career as a farmer a success; he finds his religious creed in the German Baptist Church, of which he and his wife are consistent members, and in which he has held the office of Deacon since he was 22 years old. He was married in October, 1873, to Angie Younce, of Union Township; she was born in November, 1854, and is the daughter of Larkin Younce. A son and daughter have been the issue of this union.

FRED DEETER, cabinet-maker and undertaker, Pleasant Hill; was born May 8, 1834, within the present limits of Pleasant Hill; is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Reed) Deeter, and grandson of David Deeter, an early settler; Jacob was a farmer by occupation, and made his first location from home on Sec. 17, Newton Township, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring Nov. 22, 1865, and that of his devoted wife a few years later; of his family of five sons and five daughters, all grew up to maturity but one; seven still survive. Our subject was the fourth child of the family, and lived on the farm till 19 years old, when he went to learn the cabinet trade under the tutorship of his brother S. R.; in about two years, he formed a partnership which lasted till 1862, when he purchased the whole interest and added to it carpentering, undertaking and painting; he has since carried on cabinet work and undertaking, and, by his careful attention to business, has enjoyed gratifying success; in May, 1873, he formed a partnership with his brother Isaac; the year previous to this, he united in partnership with Groff & Aspinwall in the tile factory, but soon purchased the whole interest; since 1873, he has been operating the factory, cabinet and undertaking business, under the firm style of F. & I. Deeter; their large and increasing trade bears evidence of the quality of their work, their integrity and good management. In politics, Mr. Deeter is a Republican; in 1870, he was elected to the office of Township Treasurer, to which position he was elected for ten consecutive years, and the duties of which he discharged with commendable zeal and satisfaction to the public; he has also been School Director, and member of the Town Council and of the Board of Education; he is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. of Pleasant Hill, and Encampment of West Milton, and, with his wife, a member of the Christian Church. He has been married twice, first on Nov. 22, 1855, to Emily Riffle, of Darke Co., Ohio, who was born Aug. 8, 1841, and died March 4, 1860, leaving two daughters—Martha J., born Aug. 23, 1856, and Sarah E., born Feb. 24, 1858; a son died in infancy; his second marriage was on April 18, 1861, to Lydia J., daughter of Joseph Pearson; three daughters have been the issue of this marriage—Dora D., born March 19, 1862; Harriet Armina, born Nov. 22, 1863, and Nellie, born Feb. 11, 1876. Lydia J. Pearson was born in

Newton Township March 20, 1840; she began teaching school at the age of 17, and continued at it for four years, teaching nine months out of each year; she is of Quaker parentage, and a direct descendant of Thomas Macy, who was the first white settler of Nantucket Island, in 1658, and who forms the subject of a poem by John G. Whittier, entitled "The Exiles;" the line of descent is as follows: Thomas Macy, John, Thomas, Joseph, Paul, Paul, Lydia, Lydia J. Pearson; she is also a direct descendant of Peter Folger, the maternal grandfather of Benjamin Franklin, the line of descent being as follows: Peter Folger, Johanna, John Coleman, Eunice Coleman, Bethia Coleman, who married Paul Macy, the great-grandfather of Lydia J. Pearson. Joseph Pearson, one of the early pioneers of Newton Township, was born in Newberry District, S. C., in 1800, and is the son of Benjamin and Esther (Furness) Pearson, both natives of South Carolina, and of English descent; Benj. immigrated to Ohio with his family in 1805, and halted till the fall of 1806 in Warren Co., whence he pioneered his way to Miami Co., locating within the present limits of Newton Township; he was a farmer by occupation, and passed his remaining days in Newton Township, his death occurring March, 1844, his wife dying about eleven years previous. Joseph was reared on a farm, and has made farming his life occupation; he remained at home till he was 28 years old, having after his majority accumulated some money, with which he purchased a quarter-section near the homestead; on this he moved in October, 1828, and resided till April, 1862, when he moved to his present place in Pleasant Hill; he has witnessed the changes wrought in this country by the unflagging industry of man, for seventy-four years; Mr. P. still survives at the ripe age of 80 years, with his physical and mental powers remarkably well preserved; he is a member of the A., F. & A. M. of Pleasant Hill; he is a man esteemed for his many sterling characteristics. He has been married twice, first to Lydia Macy, who died April 7, 1846, leaving ten children—Allen (now deceased), Phebe (deceased), Robert, Paul (deceased), Esther (deceased), Eunice, Lydia J., Charles, Seth and Levi; his second marriage was with Mary Patty, daughter of Richard and Anna Brandon, Nov. 10, 1846.

C. H. DEETER, blacksmith, Pleasant Hill; born in Newton Township in 1841; is a son of Daniel and Mary A. (Hoke) Deeter; his early life was devoted to farming and attending school. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the 1st O. V. C., and December following, was sworn in as member of the 11th O. V. I., at Camp Dennison; he was in many hard-fought battles, viz., Frederick City and South Mountain, Md., Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, and many others; he served in Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee and Georgia. Among his Generals were McClellan and Rosecranz. When his regiment was mustered out he remained in the service, working on the National Cemetery, at Chattanooga, until Dec. 3, 1864, when he was mustered out of service, having served over three years. Returning home, he completed his education and taught school. In 1867, he commenced his trade, which he has since successfully followed. In February, 1867, married Sophronia Ward, born in Hocking Co. in 1847; they have six children living. Mr. D., while leaning toward the Republican party, exercises his judgment, and votes for men best qualified for the different positions.

M. DEETER, farmer; P. O. Covington; was born in this county and township Jan. 31, 1821, and is one of the few remaining early-born citizens of the township; his father, David Deeter, a Pennsylvanian by birth, emigrated to this county in early times; he was one of the pioneer ministers of the German Baptist Church. He was married to Elizabeth Stultzman, and reared fifteen children, all of whom grew up to maturity and were married. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of the family; his boyhood and youth were passed on the farm, thus acquiring a knowledge and experience in agriculture which have served him well through life; has made stone-cutting and stone masonry his chief occupation, operating, at the same time, his farm; he has, with the exception of about six years, lived on his present place, which is the place of his nativity; he lived about three years near Union City, Ind., and three years at the Sugar Grove Mill, which he

operated ; Mr. Deeter has on his farm an extensive limestone quarry, which he has operated for a number of years, turning out a vast amount of stone of the best quality ; he is now engaged in sinking a shaft to the depth of thirty or more feet, for the purpose of operating a fine marble stone which is supposed to exist there. Mr. Deeter is a man of many sterling characteristics, unimpeachable in his business transactions, and industrious. He finds his religious creed in the Congregational Brethren Church, of which he has been a member since its organization, and now holds a deaconship in the same. He has been married twice ; first to Frances Eller, in 1842 ; she was born Nov. 8, 1821, and was the daughter of Henry Eller, an early settler of the county ; her death occurred March 6, 1865 ; six sons and two daughters were the issue of this first union, one son of whom is dead ; the youngest of this family is now 16 years old. His second marriage was with Mary Fowler, nee Teeter, a native of Pennsylvania ; three children have been born to this union.

R. E. DEETER, farmer ; P. O. Covington. The subject of this sketch is the son of John R. Deeter, who was one of the early settlers of this township ; he was born on the place where he lived most of his life, and died on Jan. 19, 1816 ; he was brought up to farm labor, and farming was his life occupation. He was married twice ; first to Mary Harden, Sept. 27, 1835 ; she was born March 17, 1812, and died in 1844 ; four children were the issue of this union, two of whom are dead ; his second marriage was with Maria Maurer, Sept. 26, 1845 ; she is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and reared in Ohio ; she was only 1 year old when her parents located in Darke Co., Ohio ; fifteen children were born to this union, eight of whom are living. After his first marriage he moved to Darke Co., where he remained till about 1850, when he returned to the old homestead, it being a part of the land which his father entered in an early day, being the south part of Sec. 5, Newton Township. Mr. Deeter was a man of integrity in all his business relations, and his life was made admirable by his uprightness and Christian spirit. He was identified as a faithful member of the German Baptist Church. His death occurred in September, 1877, at the age of 61 years.

A. H. DEETER, farmer ; P. O. Covington ; was born in Newton Township in 1847 ; he is the son of John Deeter, a Pennsylvanian by birth, who immigrated to Ohio in 1805, and located on Wolf Creek, in Montgomery Co. ; he moved, in 1812, to this township, and located on southwest quarter of Sec. 8 ; here he lived till his death, in 1828. He married Susannah Stover, of Pennsylvania, by whom he had a family of six sons and five daughters ; she died in 1851. A. H. Deeter was the fifth child of the family ; he moved to his present place, located on Sec. 8, in 1838. He was married, in 1838, to Mary A. Hoke, a native of Juniata Co., Penn. ; they have had three sons and one daughter, all of whom still survive ; the subject of this sketch was reared on a farm ; he remained at home, attending the district school and doing duty on the farm until he attained his majority ; at the age of 21 years, he moved on to a farm near the homestead, and at the end of three years removed to the home place ; in three years he settled on his present place. He was married in the spring of 1868 to Angeline Myers, of this township ; four children have been born to this union, one of whom died in infancy. Mr. Deeter finds expression for his politics in the Republican party.

JACOB DRIVER, farmer ; P. O. Pleasant Hill ; was born in York Co., Penn., Sept. 16, 1828 ; his father, Jacob, was born in York Co., Penn., where he passed his entire life, his death occurring in 1855. He was married to Mary Strickler, of York Co., who was born in 1800, and died in 1874 ; they had three daughters and two sons, all of whom still survive. The subject of this sketch is the fourth child of the family. He remained at home till shortly after the death of his father, when he found his way into Juniata Co. ; from there, in 1860, he took up his journey westward, and located in Covington, Miami Co. After one year's residence here, he moved to Darke Co., near Union City, where he remained two years, and returned to this county ; and after a temporary stay of about one year in Covington, he moved to Henry Deeter's farm. In 1867, he purchased his present place,

consisting of 80 acres ; he has cleared nearly one-half of it. He finds his religious creed in the "Brethren in Christ" Church. He was married in Pennsylvania in 1858 to Frances Moist, of Juniata Co. Her parents still live in her native place. Four daughters and three sons have been born to this union, one son dying in infancy.

ABRAHAM FACKLER, farmer ; P. O. Pleasant Hill. One of the early settlers of this section of country is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in 1803 in Huntingdon Co., Penn., and came to this township in 1817, locating on his present place. He was married in 1826 to Miss Hepzibah Inman, a native of this township, born in 1811. She is a daughter of Asa Inman, a native of South Carolina. He was married to Miss Mary Coppock, a native of North Carolina. In 1807 or 1808, Mr. Inman, with his family, bade farewell to the "Sunny South," and took up his march for the wilds of Ohio, then considered the "Far West." He found a location within the present limits of Newton Township, on the northeast quarter of Sec. 30, where he toiled the better part of his life. His death occurred at the advanced age of upward of fourscore years. He is buried in the Harris Creek Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Fackler are the parents of nine children, six daughters and three sons, all grown up and married but two. Abraham Fackler is the son of George F., who was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., from which county he moved to Huntingdon Co., and from there to Ohio in 1817, locating on Sec. 29 in Newton Township. He brought with him a family of six children, leaving one in the East. Of these, three live in Newton Township, and one, the youngest, in Covington. Mr. Fackler died soon after coming here. In August, 1819, he was married to Miss May Nisonger, who survived her husband many years, dying at an advanced age.

HENRY F. FAVORITE, deceased ; was born in Monroe Township, Miami Co., near Tippecanoe, June 10, 1832 ; he was a descendant of Abraham Favorite, of Maryland, and Eve Long, of Virginia ; Abraham Favorite was a pioneer settler of this county, coming here just previous to the war of 1812, in which struggle he served as a teamster. He was married twice ; first to Elizabeth Swihank, of a family of early settlers ; nine children were the issue of this union, five of whom grew up to maturity ; Eve Long, his second wife, comes from a distinguished family of pioneers of Greene Co. ; there were ten children in the family ; three of the sons became ministers of the Gospel—two in the German Reformed and one in the M. E. Church ; Abraham Favorite was by profession an agriculturist ; he was born in 1786 and died in 1848 ; his wife, Eve, was born in 1798 and died May 9, 1878 ; three sons and three daughters were born to this second union, all living but the subject of this sketch ; he was the second child of this family, and was reared on the farm of his nativity until he arrived at his majority ; in 1864, he purchased a farm in Concord Township and moved to it ; this place he cultivated for five years, and then disposed of it ; in a few months, he purchased the present place, where he passed the remnant of his days, his death occurring April 30, 1877. Mr. Favorite was admired for his many sterling virtues ; although not committed to any religious creed, he practiced the principles of Christianism in his intercourse with the world ; in all his transactions with his fellow-men, integrity was the ruling element ; he was an active member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and a charter member of the Pleasant Hill Lodge ; his death brought a loss to the community in which he lived, as well as an irreparable one to the family which he left behind. He was married Nov. 22, 1862, to Carrie Byrkett, of this county, near Tippecanoe ; her father, Abraham Byrkett, was a native of North Carolina, and is still living in Monroe Township, whither he had immigrated at an early day ; he was married to Mary Chrisman, of Virginia, a descendant of early settlers of this county ; her father's house was the home of the pioneer Methodist ministers ; her death occurred Feb. 11, 1872, lamented by all who knew her. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Byrkett—seven daughters and two sons, three of whom died when very young. Four daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Favorite, all of whom are still living with their mother.

S. B. FRESHOUR, farmer and teacher; P. O. Covington; was born in Shelby Co., Ohio, in 1834, and is the son of George and Mary (Byrkett) Freshour; Geo. F. was born in Berkeley Co., Va., in 1808; he moved to Ohio in 1831 and located, in 1833, in Shelby Co., but in 1839 moved to Newton Township, on Sec. 10; in 1866, he removed to Newberry Township, where he still resides; he was married in 1833, to Mary Byrkett, of Union Township, who was born in 1818, and comes of early settlers; she died in 1848, leaving three sons and two daughters. S. B. is the oldest child, and was reared to farm labor; he improved his meager educational advantages, and, at the age of 21, was qualified to enter the profession of teaching, which he has since followed (with the exception of four years), during the winter months; he attended school considerably previous to the war, and after, he began teaching at leisure times; at the first call for men to suppress the late rebellion, Mr. F. enlisted in the 11th O. V. I.; at the expiration of his three-months enlistment he returned home, staying until the spring of 1864, when he went out again as a member of the 147th O. N. G., and served 100 days, which closed his military career. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Christian Church. He married, in 1862, Elizabeth Langston, of Union Township, daughter of Leonard Langston; of his three sons and three daughters, two sons and one daughter have died. Mr. Freshour takes a great interest in the education of his children, and his son has lately graduated from the high school of Covington.

JOSEPH FURNAS, retired farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; was born Aug. 8, 1809, on the farm where he now resides. His family was derived from England. In 1142, there was an Abbey founded in the north of England in the Furness name, and quite a house of them established a colony in Cumberland and North Cumberland Cos. and were possessed of land in the year mentioned. The elder branch of the family, without much increase or diminution of property, still adhere to the "old sod;" from these the Furnases of this country do not blush to descend. John Furness, grandfather of Joseph, was born Jan. 1, 1735, near Standing Stone Monthly Meeting House. Married Mary Wilkinson, of Wigton, March 24, 1762; emigrated to America about 1763 or 1764; settled in South Carolina. William Furnas, son of John and Mary, and father of Joseph, born in South Carolina, May 29, 1775. Married Rachel Nesby, of that State. Emigrated to Miami Co. in October, 1806. Like most youths of early days, Joseph Furnas' education was neglected, but he was early taught the use of hands and brains. Sept. 15, 1834, he married Margaret Spencer of South Carolina, a lady of Scotch parentage. The fruits of this union were seven children, four of whom are living, three daughters and one son. Mr. F. is now in his 71st year, and is probably the only man in the county who, starting from early manhood with no pecuniary aid, has purchased and maintained the old homestead intact for that period of years. Of a retiring, unassuming disposition, he never sought preferment of any kind. He early learned that the man who distances his competitors is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who pays his debts, who lives within his income, and who gains friends by deserving them.

"Go search it there, where to be born and die,
Of rich or poor make all the history."

CARY FURNAS, (deceased); was born in Newberry District, S. C. June 19, 1803. His father, William Furnas, located on northeast quarter of Sec. 28, in Newton Township, in October, 1806. Here Cary was reared. He made his first location just south of the homestead, and, at the end of six years, in 1832, he located on Sec. 2, where his death occurred, at the age of 69. He married Matilda Leavell in 1825. Of the six children born to this union, two died in infancy, and one lives, at the age of 33. Matilda is the daughter of Robert and Sarah (Perry) Leavell. Robert was born Oct. 22, 1780, in South Carolina, and, in 1805, came to this State; in 1807 or 1808, he located on Panther Creek, in Newton Township, where he established the first home in that part of the township; in 1812, he moved, with his family, south of West Milton; during the war of 1812, he served as a teamster, and at close of war returned to his farm on Panther Creek, where

his death occurred at the age of 87. He took a great interest in the welfare of his country, and voted at every Presidential election from his majority till his death. His wife, Sarah, died March 31, 1864, aged 82 years. He had a family of four sons and four daughters; the daughters still survive.

DAVID GUMP, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; was born in Bethel Township, this county, in March, 1834; his father, Daniel Gump, was born in Maryland, and his mother, Margaret Studabaker, in Pennsylvania; Daniel came to this State when a young man, and his death occurred in Bethel Township about ten years ago; his wife survived him till Feb. 18, 1879; Daniel had a family of seven sons and two daughters, all of whom grew up, married, and still survive, with the exception of one daughter. The subject of this sketch, who is the seventh child of the family, was educated in the common schools; farming has always been his occupation, and his farm, with its neat and thrifty appearance, indicates that he understands his business; his life, to maturity, was passed under the parental roof, performing his share of the duties of the farm; he made his first location in Montgomery Co., near Harrisburg; afterward he returned to his native township, and April 14, 1865 (the day Lincoln was killed), he moved to his present place, first renting, and, after a year or so, purchasing it. He was married, in November, 1858, to Catherine Huffer, of Montgomery Co., born six miles west of Dayton; her death occurred May 18, 1878, aged 39 years; she was a faithful member of the German Baptist Church; she left a son and daughter—Edward, born Dec. 19, 1862, Minna Belle, born Nov. 22, 1868; three children died—William, born Nov. 5, 1859, Clara, born in 1870, and another in infancy; Mr. Gump is a connected with the German Baptist Church, of which he is a consistent member; he is sociable, affable and upright in all his businass transactions.

JOHN HALE, farmer; P. O. Troy; was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, May 3, 1819; he is of English extraction, his ancestry emigrating from England at an early day; he is the son of John Hale, Sr., a native of Maryland, who was born about 1775, and was married to Miss Martha Mays; he emigrated to Ohio in 1812, and settled in Jefferson Co.; just previous to emigrating, and when he had everything ready for the journey, he was conscripted for the war of 1812; he was placed on duty at Baltimore for a short time, when he was released; he immediately came to this State; his occupation was farming; in the spring of 1837, he came to this county, locating on the farm where our subject now resides; eight acres constituted the cleared land on his farm, and almost an unbroken wilderness surrounded him; the whole was in a swampy condition, and much hard labor was demanded to fit it for agriculture; here Mr. Hale toiled till 1852, when death released him from the bonds of this life; his devoted wife survived him about seven years; he reared a family of seven children—five daughters and two sons. Our subject is the youngest of this family, and was reared on the farm; to his lot fell the filial duty of caring for his parents in their decline of life; this duty he discharged faithfully till their death, when he fell heir to the homestead, then consisting of 80 acres; he has since added 100 acres more. His nuptials were celebrated with Miss Susan Needham Dec. 7, 1862; she was born April 19, 1839, in Preble Co., Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Hale are the parents of six children, three of whom are deceased; the living are Blanche, Louis and Della; Mr. and Mrs. H. are faithful members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of Concord Township, and are living exemplary lives.

ISAAC HALL, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; one of the few early settlers of Miami Co.; was born in Newberry District, S. C., near Newberry Court House in 1806, Jan. 19; his father was Amos Hall, of South Carolina, and his mother, Sarah, daughter of Marmaduke Coate; he landed in Ohio the 1st of March, 1807, having been six weeks on the journey; he located in Union Township, on land now owned by David Ellenman; here he died at the advanced age of 84 years, at his son-in-law's, Millen North. Sarah, his wife, died previously, at the same place; they reared a family of nine sons and five daughters. The subject of this sketch is the fifth child of the family, and the oldest surviving member; his education was acquired when the imperfect subscription system was in vogue, and consequently

his early advantages were limited; he helped his father on the farm till majority, when he moved to his present farm in November, 1827; it was then all in the woods, and required much hard labor, with many sacrifices, to make out of it a home; but this Mr. Hall accomplished by his unflagging industry; he lived on the land seven years before he could raise sufficient money to enter it; it then consisted of 80 acres, but he now has in his possession nearly 250 acres; he comes from a vigorous and industrious stock, and has nobly contended with the difficulties and hardships incident to frontier life; he is a self-made man, his present competence being wholly the result of his own industry and skill, assisted by his noble wife; his life has been an exemplary one, inoffensive, upright and generous; in religion, he is with the Christian denomination; in politics, he is Republican; he was originally a Whig, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay. He has been married three times, first to Anna Hayworth, daughter of James Hayworth, an early pioneer; she was born in 1809, and died in 1849; five sons and five daughters were the issue of this union. His second marriage was with Catherine Lowry, nee Rodehamel, of this Township, who was born in 1804, and died in 1863. For his third wife he married Maria Clem in 1864, a native of Maryland, born near Harper's Ferry.

JOSEPH C. HAYWORTH, farmer; P. O. Laura; was born July 18, 1817, in this township; he is the son of James and Ann (Coppock) Hayworth, who had a family of sixteen children, fourteen of whom grew up and reared families. James emigrated to Ohio in 1806, and located on Sec 29; after residing here for a time, he purchased a farm on Sec. 34; here he died in 1828, at the age of 54 years; his wife died September, 1870, at the age of 90 years. The subject of this sketch has followed farming as a life occupation, with success, as his present possessions attest; his father dying when he was yet a small boy, he was bound out for a short time, and then was thrown upon his own resources; after working some four or five years he went to Clay Co., Ind., remained four years, and returned to his native place; in 1845, he purchased his present place. Mr. H. was one of the expert hunters of Newton Township in the pioneer period of its existence, and much wild game has been brought down by the well-directed aim of his rifle; he killed a bear near his present place as late as 1839. He has been married twice; first to Elizabeth Coate, by whom he had a family of twelve children, four of whom are now dead. His second marriage was with Victoria Gall, Aug. 29, 1874; she was born in Germany in 1845; they have one child. Mr. H. was reared in the Friends' Church, and is now identified with it.

BENJAMIN HELLMAN, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; was born in Rockingham Co., Va., in 1812, and is the son of Jacob and Fannie (Stickela) Hellman, the former of Pittsburgh, Penn., and the latter a native of Virginia. Fannie Stickela's father emigrated from Germany, and located in Rockingham Co., Va., at an early day. Jacob Hellman emigrated to this State in 1835, and located with his family on the northwest part of Sec. 2, Newton Township; here he and his devoted wife passed the remainder of their lives, he dying at the advanced age of 96 or 97 years, and she dying the same year, at the remarkable age of 103 or 104 years. They reared a family of five sons and three daughters, of which the subject of this sketch is the fourth child. He was brought up on a farm, and has devoted his life to agriculture; not having the advantages of common schools, he adopted a method of self-culture, and thus acquired a fair education; he came to this State with his parents, and, in connection with one of his brothers, purchased the land on which the family settled; soon after this, he purchased his present place, and on these two farms he has resided since coming into the county. He finds his political creed in the Democratic party. He was married to Mary Casper, and has a family of six sons, all living, and located near the homestead.

JOHN HELMICK, farming; P. O. Pleasant Hill; was born in Miami Co., Monroe Township, in 1840, and comes of the early settlers of this county; he is the son of Jacob and Catherine (Younce) Helmick; Jacob Helmick was born in Montgomery Co., near Salem, July 30, 1817; his parents were John Helmick and Susannah Knife, both of Fayette Co., Penn.; his father was a tanner by trade, and

an early settler of this county. He had a family of five sons and two daughters. Jacob Helmick was raised a farmer and has made farming his life occupation, which he followed till 1858, in Monroe and Concord Townships; at this latter date, he moved to Newton Township, where he still resides. His marriage with Catherine Younce was in 1837. By this union they have had fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters; one son and three daughters have died. Catherine Younce is the daughter of Philip Younce, one of the pioneer ministers in the German Baptist Church; he was born in South Carolina in 1793, and died in Miami Co. in 1865; he came to this county when about 25 years old, and located in the woods in Union Township. He had a family of ten children, two sons and two daughters still survive; four of his sons became ministers; three of the German Baptist Church, and one of the Disciples. The subject of this sketch is the oldest son of the family; reared a farmer, he has made the pursuit of agriculture his life vocation, and by his industry and good management has been successful; he received only a limited common-school education, as he was the oldest of the family, and was much detained at home on the farm; he made his first start on his own resources and responsibilities, in the vicinity of his nativity; he rented for about five years, when he purchased 75 acres east of Pleasant Hill, in Newton Township; nine years ago he purchased his present place, consisting of 80 acres, where he has since lived, with the exception of eighteen months, when he was engaged in tanning. He finds expression for his religious creed in the German Baptist Church, of which he and wife are faithful members. He was married in 1861 to Mary Seighman, of this township; her ancestors were from Pennsylvania. Three children, one son and two daughters, have been the issue of this union.

JOHN HILDEBRAN, farmer; P. O. Laura; was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1825, and is the son of John Hildebran, of this State; his parents were early settlers, and lived to remarkable ages—he to the age of 102, and she to the age of 101. John H., Sr., was married to Esther Long, of Pennsylvania. After the marriage of John H., Sr., he moved to Missouri; in 1828, he came to this county, and remained several years, when he emigrated to Indiana, where he passed the remnant of his life. He had a family of six sons and six daughters, nine of whom are still living. One of them lost his life in the late civil war, during the siege of Richmond. The subject of this sketch was 3 years old when he came to this county with his parents. He was married in 1847 to Rachel Tucker, of Indiana; she is the daughter of Nicholas Tucker. Mr. H., soon after his marriage, purchased the farm in southeast part of Sec. 35, consisting of 80 acres, and at once located on it. He removed to Iowa in 1862, and remained one year, then returned and purchased a farm in Sec. 26, consisting of 86 acres, on which he resided till about one year ago, when he removed to Laura, and from there, recently, to Pattysville. Mr. H. is an ardent supporter of the temperance cause, and is identified with a temperance organization. He has endured much suffering since his boyhood with a diseased leg. It was first afflicted with white swelling, and during the last twenty-nine years he has had the leg broken several times, and during those years the swelling has gathered and discharged thirteen times. A son and daughter have been born to him. Mrs. Esther Hildebran was reared in the Friends' Church, and is a faithful member of the same.

NATHAN HILL, farmer and railroad agent; P. O. Pleasant Hill; comes of early pioneers of Miami, and was born near his present place, in 1829, being the youngest of a family of nine children; he is the son of Nathan Hill, Sr., who was born in Maryland, near Ellicott's Mills, March 15, 1788; he emigrated to this State, with his parents, in 1804; his father, Thomas, was of Frederick Co., Md., and his grandfather, Joseph, was of English birth, and came to this country in an early day; his will, executed in 1798, is after the old English style, and is still in the possession of our subject; Thomas located near present site of Pleasant Hill, where he passed the remainder of his life; Nathan, the father of our subject, was married June 29, 1809, to Frances, daughter of Michael Williams, who settled here in 1800; they immediately erected a hewed-log cabin, which still stands, a

relic of pioneer days; here they passed the remainder of their lives, he dying Jan. 15, 1862, and she Nov. 10, 1870, 80 years old; they were both faithful and earnest workers in the Christian Church almost their entire life. Our subject was reared on the farm, and has always lived on the homestead; he has given considerable attention to the raising of fruit, and has now on his place the largest apple orchard in the township; he is a public-spirited and enterprising man, and was especially active in securing the narrow-gauge road which passes through the township; he is now agent for the road in the township; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Pleasant Hill. He has been married twice; first, in October, 1846, to Priscilla, daughter of William Furnas, a pioneer of the township; she died Dec. 7, 1847; two daughters (twins)—Sarah F. and Priscilla—were the issue of this union. His second marriage was on Dec. 31, 1848, to Martha J. Jones, of this county; William C., Clarissa, Margaret B., Emma C., Maria E. and Edward are the issue of this union.

ISAAC HILL, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; is a descendant of early settlers of Newton Township; he is the son of William Hill, and was born in 1848, on Sec. 20, in this township; his education was limited to the common school; he remained at home, assisting on the farm-work till maturity; he made his first permanent location on the northeast quarter of Sec. 30; at the end of eight years he moved to the place where he now resides. He was married, in 1867, to Mary E. Stichter, daughter of Jacob Stichter; three children have been born to this union, to wit: Cynthia, Charlie and Isaac.

JOHN W. HILL, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; born in 1824 on the same farm he now resides on; is a son of Nathan Hill, Sr., a native of Maryland and an immigrant to this place with his parents when a mere boy; his grandfather was among the first settlers of Newton Township. Our subject's early life was that of a farmer boy; he remained at home assisting in the farm duties till his marriage, which occurred at the age of 19, with Miss Susan Weddle; Mr. Hill, after this event of his life, began farming on his present place; here he has continued the pursuit of agriculture, with eminent success, for over a third of a century; he has a most beautiful farm, under the best modern improvements, and has erected on it one of the finest brick residences in the township. His wife, Susan, died Jan. 4, 1874; she was a faithful member of the Christian Church of Pleasant Hill, and her death was a loss to the whole community; she is buried in the beautiful Pleasant Hill Cemetery; eight children were born, seven of whom are still living, and six of whom are married; all are settled in the community but one; their names are as follows: Henry H., Sarah J. (married to Dr. Kiester, of Arcanum), Isaac N., John C., Eunice E. (Longanecker), James M., Mary E. (Billows). Mr. Hill's second marriage was celebrated Oct. 15, 1874, with Mrs. Josephine Conway, formerly Miss Josephine Banta, a native of Preble Co., Ohio; she has one daughter, a teacher in the public school of Pleasant Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Hill are both members of the Christian Church of Pleasant Hill, and Mr. Hill holds a deaconship in the same; he is President of the Temperance Association of this place, which bespeaks him an ardent supporter of the Temperance cause; he is a member of A., F. & A. M. fraternity of Pleasant Hill.

JOHN K. HITTLE, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; was born on the farm on which he now lives in 1840, and is a descendant of early settlers. John Hittle, his father, entered the land on which the subject of this sketch now lives, in about 1825. He was born in Bucks Co., Penn., in 1803, and came of German parentage, his father being born in Germany. He was raised a farmer, and adopted farming as his vocation through life, and shoemaking as an accessory. He came to Ohio, when about 10 years old, with his parents. His father was Nicholas Hittle, one of those who pioneered their way into the wilds of Newton Township. He located on Sec. 8, just above Pleasant Hill. He was a man possessed of powerful physical strength. John Hittle, Sr., was the third child of a family of ten children. He was married to Mary Kessler, of this county, a descendant of early pioneers; they had two sons and five daughters—one son died in infancy, and one daughter at the age of 5.

John H., Sr., was married the second time, to Mary Divens, and had one child, a daughter. He moved on a farm in Sec. 9, after his first marriage, and passed the remainder of his life there, his death occurring in 1861. The subject of this sketch was raised and has always lived on his present farm. He received his early education in the common school, which was necessarily much limited. At the death of his father, he took charge of the homestead, then consisting of 160 acres, and soon after purchased half of it, which he still owns and operates. He is a young man of energy and industry, which secures success to him in his vocation. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1866; is a member of the Encampment at West Milton, and also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. He finds expression for his political sentiments in the Democratic party; and, in religion, is a Protestant in faith, but not circumscribed by any particular creed. In all of his transactions, integrity is his ruling principle. He was married in 1867 to Mary E. Thompson, of this county, a daughter of John Thompson, an early settler.

T. & O. HOOVER, saw-mill; P. O. West Milton. Of the business men of Newton Township, none are more deserving of notice than the gentlemen whose names head this sketch; they are descended from pioneers of Ohio; their paternal grandparents were among the first to leave the beautiful "land of summer" for the primeval forests of the Northwest Territory; in the fall of 1801, David E. Hoover left North Carolina for the purpose of making Ohio his future home; he located in the extreme northern part of the present limits of Montgomery Co.; in this place he passed the remainder of his days, serving one year as a member of the Ohio Legislature from Montgomery Co., and fifteen years as Justice of the Peace of Randolph Township; from this it will be inferred that his life was a success and full of usefulness; he reared a family of fourteen children, of whom the father of our subject was next to the youngest; he was born in Montgomery Co., and his life has been given to the milling business on the Stillwater, in his native county; his wife was a Canadian by birth, and emigrated to Montgomery Co. when only 10 years old, with her parents; six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoover, all of whom are living. T. Hoover was born in 1844, and O. Hoover in 1846; about seven years ago, they purchased the saw-mill which they are now operating; it is located in the southern part of Newton Township, and is supplied with ample water-power the year round; besides lumber, they manufacture all kinds of turned chair stock. Oscar Hoover was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Bartmass, April 19, 1873; they have one child.

JACOB HORTHER, farmer; P. O. Troy; was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1823; is a son of Wolfgang Horther. At the age of 16, while following the plow, Wolfgang was conscripted for the Bavarian army, and was taken direct from the field, not having permission to go to the house to bid adieu to his parents; his term of conscription was six years, of which he served three, procuring a substitute for the remainder of the time. He had five sons and three daughters, of whom Jacob, the fourth child, was reared a farmer and educated in the common schools of Germany. In his early manhood, he traveled considerably over Europe, depending upon his own resources for subsistence. In 1845, his name was drawn to serve in the Bavarian army, but before the day of examination, he made his escape clandestinely and in disguise as the servant of a teamster to Bremen, then secreted himself in a vessel, where he remained till the same set sail for America; he reached New York on the 3d of July in safety; from here he found his way to Brookville, Ind., where he learned the cooper trade; after one year in Cincinnati, he moved to Hamilton, Butler Co., where he remained sixteen years engaged at coopering; he then moved to Preble Co., and was soon after drafted in the Union army, but secured a substitute; after engaging in the hotel business for three years, he moved to his present place. Mr. Horther is a self-made man, and has established for himself and family a neat home. In religion, he holds liberal views, and in politics is a Democrat. He is a member of the following orders: The I. O. O. F., of which he has been Noble Grand; Patrons of Husbandry, of which he was Treasurer, and D. O. H., of Miamisburg. He married Margaret Herzog, in

1846, of Saxe-Coburg, Germany. She immigrated to this country in 1844, and located in Cincinnati. Of their family of two sons and six daughters, one died in infancy.

HARVEY HUNT, farmer; P. O. Laura; was born in Union Township in 1846, on the farm now owned by Thomas Hunt; he is the son of Ralph Hunt, also a native of this county, who has made farming his life occupation. He was first married to Sophia Walker, by whom he had six children; he has since been twice married, and four children were given to him in the second marriage. He purchased a farm of 80 acres in Darke Co. in 1847, and has since lived there. Our subject was about one year old when he was taken to Darke Co. by his parents; here he passed his youth as a farmer, devoting his winter months to the acquisition of knowledge in the common school. He was married in 1865 to Miss Elizabeth Hayworth, a daughter of Samuel Hayworth. After making several moves from Darke into Miami Co., and back again, he finally located four years ago on his present farm; eight children have been born to this union, all living but one, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Westgrove Christian Church, of Darke Co.

BENJAMIN IDDINGS, farmer; P. O. West Milton; one of the prominent farmers of Newton Township; is a descendant of early pioneers, and is of Scotch-Irish stock; he is the son of Joseph Iddings, one of the pioneers of the Northwest Territory; our subject was born on the place where he now lives, and which has been his residence for sixty-five years; his life has been that of a farmer, and he early acquired habits of industry and economy, which have served him well throughout his life; by his unflagging perseverance and good management, he has put himself in possession of a large farm under the best of modern improvements. He has been twice married, first to Miss Barbara Hill, March 29, 1838, who is a descendant of early pioneers, and sister to Nathan and John Hill; nine children were born to this union; all are living and married; his second marriage was celebrated with Sarah A. McDowell, June 18, 1863; she was born in Dayton, Ohio, and is the daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Baker) McDowell, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Tennessee; two children have been born to this union, one of whom is dead, the other, Myron E., is at home with his parents. Mr. Iddings is a member of the Shiloh Christian Church.

WILLIAM IDDINGS, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; is the son of James Iddings, who was born in Bedford Co., Penn., June 27, 1783; emigrated from his place of nativity to Greene Co., Tenn., with his parents, when only a child, and when quite young, again emigrated to the Northwest Territory, his parents settling in what is now Union Township, in Miami Co. He married Miss Mary Davis, who was born May 9, 1789, on the banks of the Savannah River, about forty miles above Augusta, Ga.; she emigrated to this county with her parents and located in Union Township; she was the daughter of Abiathar and Lydia Davis; Lydia Davis was a native of South Carolina, and died in Georgia. Mr. Davis again married, and came to this county with a family of three sons—John, Samuel and Benjamin; and four daughters—Rhoda, Mary, Sarah and Lydia, leaving one daughter, Rachel, in Georgia, and one son, Amos. Mr. Davis' death occurred at an advanced age. James Iddings was the son of Benjamin, a pioneer and prominent citizen of this county; he was born in Pennsylvania, and united in marriage to Phebe Wilkinson; he reared a family of three sons—Talbot, Joseph and Benjamin, and six daughters—Rachel, Mary, Ruth, Emilia, Hannah and Phebe; all of these emigrated to this State, and a numerous line of descendants have sprung from them. Benjamin was a man with a fine education, spending several years of his life in college at Philadelphia. He was reared in the Friends' Church, and for many years before his death, held an eldership in the same. For a long period, his usual seat at the Friends' meetings, at Union Chapel, was regularly filled by him, but finally death made his place vacant; his brother James was also a finely educated man and was the author of a rhyming geography. Our subject was born Sept. 26, 1809, in Newton Township, in the log cabin of pioneer days. The wilderness surrounded him, and

his early training, both mentally and physically, was obtained from its solitudes. He early became inured to the privations and hardships of frontier life; his early educational opportunities were very meager. The first 25 cents he ever owned was invested in a book, showing the early bent of his mind. This literary inclination he has been assiduous in cultivating, as his fine and large selection of books indicates. He married Miss Margaret Coppock April 2, 1829; she was a daughter of Thomas Coppock, and died 30th of March, 1869. After his marriage, Mr. Iddings moved to the place where he now resides; he has a farm of 140 acres under the best of improvement; he has taken a great interest in the cause of religion since his membership with the church in November, 1842; he has donated considerable sums to the Antioch College, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, and the Merom College, of Indiana. He is an ordained minister in the Christian denomination; contributed largely to the building of the Shiloh Church on his own farm, an organization of 164 members. Five children were born to Mr. Iddings by his first union, all of whom died in early life. His second marriage was celebrated, July 14, 1870, with Miss Mary Cuthbert, a native of Ireland. They have four children; three sons and one daughter.

A. J. IDDINGS, farmer; P. O. West Milton. We herewith present a sketch of the Coppock famiiy, as descended from the pioneer Thomas Coppock, together with the sketch of the gentleman whose name heads this biography. Thomas Coppock was the second of a family of nine children, as follows: John, Thomas, Benjamin, William, Samuel, Jesse, Margaret, Betty and Jane; all were born in South Carolina, and had grown up to maturity before their emigration to this State; they came here in the beginning of the present century; Thomas settled on the southwest quarter of Sec. 33, in 1804, and his family constituted one among the first of Newton Township; he was a blacksmith, and immediately after his location here, started a shop, which was the first in that section of the country; Thomas Coppock lived to an advanced age, and reared a family of five daughters and three sons, to wit: Edna, Jane, Mary A., Margaret, Sallie, John, Moses and Joseph; John and Moses died in early manhood, leaving only Joseph bearing the family name; blacksmithing was his chief vocation throughout life; he was born Oct. 20, 1805, his death occurring Sept. 30, 1839. He was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Waggoner Dec. 3, 1829; she was born Sept. 20, 1805; her father was a native of Newberry District, S. C., born Jan. 29, 1775. He celebrated his marriage with Mrs. Mary Davenport, formerly Miss Mary Mast, in 1801; she was born March 21, 1772; her first husband lost his life on the Ohio River; she had two sons by this union—Noah and Martin; immediately after the marriage of Mr. Waggoner, he emigrated to this State, locating in the extreme south part of Union Township; here they toiled till death, Mr. Waggoner dying June 3, 1857, aged 82 years, and Mrs. Waggoner, Nov. 27, 1850; Mr. and Mrs. Coppock raised a family of four children, one son and three daughters; Thomas and Mary died leaving each a family; Charlie, the son of Thomas, being the only child bearing the name of Coppock. A. J. Iddings is the son of Benjamin Iddings; he was born Aug. 29, 1842. He was united in marriage to Miss Jane Coppock Nov. 23, 1865; one child, a son, Esty, was born of this union in August, 1866.

BENJAMIN G. INMAN, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; was born Aug. 11, 1836; he received a liberal common-school education, and has been a close student of medicine for twenty-three years; at present he operates a woolen-mill at West Milton, Ohio; he is the son of the elder George Inman, a pioneer of Newton Township, and one of its prominent and valuable citizens; George was born in Newberry District, S. C., June 24, 1798, and was the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Inman, who were born in England, near the city of London; Benjamin was a man of small means, and, being zealous in his religion, he met with a great deal of persecution, which caused him to emigrate to the United States; he located in South Carolina, where he erected a flouring-mill, which proved a great source of profit to him; this he was not long permitted to enjoy, death calling him from works to rewards when George, the youngest of a family of three sons and one

daughter, was only 3 years old; his wife, Elizabeth, moved with the family to Burke Co., Ga., where she had some relatives; here, in this remarkably poor, sandy country, she found it a great struggle to sustain herself and family, and received but little sympathy from friends; she remained here in destitute circumstances for eight years; while here, in the heart of slavery, George daily witnessed the cruelties and atrocities of the system; many horrible scenes were indelibly impressed upon his youthful mind; one, the burning of three slaves at the stake, of which he was an eye-witness, he used to relate with much feeling; these scenes firmly biased his mind against the system of slavery; at the age of 14, he suffered the loss of his mother by death, and then realized what it was to be left an orphan among strangers; he now moved back to South Carolina, were he received his education, which consisted of nine months' schooling; in this time he learned to read and write, and laid the foundation of his future life; he then began to study the Bible, and was, the remainder of his life, a close student of the Word of God; he could repeat from memory at least one-eighth of the Bible; he emigrated to Ohio in 1818, and, in 1820, married Julia Ann Burns, who emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1813, and located on the present site of Pleasant Hill; she died May 9, 1872, esteemed by all who knew her, a Christian woman, true and noble-hearted; they had four sons and six daughters, one daughter, Polly, dying when a small child, in 1823, and one son and two daughters within a month, in 1850; the rest still survive, useful members of society. Mr. and Mrs. Inman became members of the Hopewell Christian Church of Pleasant Hill in 1820, and remained faithful members and exemplary Christians till their death; George was ordained an Elder in the church in 1822, and earnestly and faithfully discharged its duties till 1859, when he was ordained a minister, which position he filled till death; during his ministry he preached over 6,000 sermons; as a minister, he possessed many natural gifts; eloquent in his address, gifted with a musical voice, pungent and bold in his remarks, forcible in his arguments, and winning in delivery, he was eminently efficient in his ministerial work; in 1822, he purchased a farm, consisting of 102½ acres in Sec. 24, Newton Township, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring Jan. 15, 1880, in his 82d year; as an early and earnest supporter of the Abolition cause, an advocate of the free-school system, an ardent temperance worker, and a man of benevolence, he will long be remembered.

HARVEY JONES, farmer; P. O. Laura; one of the early settlers; born in 1823 in Union Township; is a son of Jesse Jones, one of the pioneers, who was born in Georgia April 15, 1794; he is the son of Samuel and grandson of Francis Jones, of North Carolina. Samuel raised eleven children, all of whom became heads of families, Jesse being the only surviving member. In 1805, Samuel, with his family, came to Ohio, locating north of West Milton, where he died at 84 years of age; his wife died at the age of 88 years. Jesse came to Ohio when 11 years old; his early life was that of a pioneer, and he has always been a farmer; married three times; his first wife, Jane Cothran was from South Carolina; his second, Naomi (Tucker) Jones, was a native of Tennessee; his third wife, Betsy (Hayworth) Davis, was born June 13, 1800, in South Carolina; her parents came to this county in 1806, and located in this township. Harvey remained with his father until 21 years of age, after which he farmed the homestead one year, then purchased his present place, and erected a log house, which is now supplanted by a fine residence upon his well-cultivated farm, brought to this condition by his own hard labor. His first wife, Rachel Hunt, was a daughter of Elijah Hunt, an early pioneer. She was a consistent Christian, and died in October, 1869. Of their nine children, six survive. His second wife, Mrs. Mary (Thompson) Richardson, was a native of Darke Co., and the widow of Josiah Richardson, who enlisted in the 69th O. V. I., was fatally wounded near Georgia, taken to the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Jones take a deep interest in the cause of religion, both being members of the Christian Church at Laura.

GEORGE KAUFFMAN, deceased; was born in York Co., Penn., Nov. 13, 1821. His father, Peter Kauffman, and Elizabeth Hefflebauer, his mother, were

both natives of Pennsylvania. Peter Kauffman followed the pursuit of agriculture; in 1830, he immigrated with his family to Ohio, and located on a farm in Montgomery Co., four miles north of Dayton, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring September, 1872. He had a family of eight children, only three of whom survive. Mrs. Kauffman died some thirteen or fourteen years ago. The subject of this sketch was the sixth child of the family, and was reared a farmer; he remained at home with his father till about twelve years ago, when he purchased three farms in this township, and on one of them moved; this is located in Sec. 3, Range 4. His death was caused by an accident. He was occupied in hauling his sugar cane to the factory; the barrel upon which he was sitting tilted, throwing him between the horses, frightening them so that they ran, dragging him with them, and injuring him so severely that he died the next day. Mr. Kauffman was a man of many sterling qualities; he was industrious and enterprising, and in business transactions was strictly honest. His death removed from the community a good citizen and a Christian gentleman. He was a member of the Christian Church. He was married in 1872 to Rebecca M. Brown, of Frederick Co., Md., who was born in 1847, and came to this county in 1868, locating near Troy. They had a family of one son and three daughters.

S. W. KIESTER, physician, Pleasant Hill; one of the prominent physicians of Miami Co.; was born in Newton Township in 1842; he is of English and German descent. Peter K., his father, was born in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio in the fall of 1840, locating near Pleasant Hill, in the vicinity of which he passed the rest of his days. He was united in marriage, in Pennsylvania, to Miss Mary Bashore, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Kiester's death occurred Aug. 24, 1876, aged 59 years 9 months and 7 days; he is buried in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery, and over his grave has been reared a large, beautiful and imposing monument of marble, commemorative of his life and death. Dr. Kiester's early life was that of a farmer boy; at the age of 17, he entered the National Normal Institute of Lebanon, and spent several subsequent summers as a student there, his winter months being devoted to teaching; at the age of 21, he turned his attention to the study of medicine, and entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating at the age of 25; he located at Laura, in this county, and began the practice; after seven years of successful work, he sold out, and purchased the large farm on which he now resides, thinking to retire from the profession; but by request of his brother, he went with him to Arcanum, where he spent two years in practice, and then removed to his large farm in 1877; since then he has been engaged in managing and discharging the duties of his profession; his life is a fair illustration of what energy and correct business habits can accomplish. His nuptials were celebrated with Miss Sophia Williams Oct. 6, 1867; she is a great-granddaughter of Michael Williams, the first settler on the banks of the Stillwater, and granddaughter of the Rev. John Williams, the pioneer preacher of the Upper Stillwater. One child, Pearl, was given to them Sept. 14, 1874.

JOSEPH KINZIE, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; was born in Union Township, in this county, in 1841; he is the third child of Zaccheus and Elizabeth (Albaugh) Kinzie. Zaccheus was born in Maryland, his ancestry coming from Germany. He came to this country with his parents when about 21 years old, and located in Montgomery Co. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, and his early training was that of a farmer, which has served him well through life; his early education was limited to the common school; he made his first move from the homestead in Union Township; in the spring of 1868, he took a trip West, and was gone till the spring of 1870, when he returned to his native township; here he remained till the spring of 1873, when he went to Indiana; from there, in the following spring, to Missouri, returning in the fall to his native place again; in the spring of 1876, he came to his present place, which he purchased and has since successfully operated. Mr. Kinzie is a young man of enterprise and industry, and a useful member of society. He identifies himself with the Republican party. He was married in 1864 to Lavinia Bowlin, of Pennsylvania; she came to this county

in the spring of 1863. A son and daughter, Emma C. and Theodore, have been the issue of this union.

CONRAD KRIEGBAUM, farmer and blacksmith, Laura ; he was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in December, 1834 ; he is the son of George P. Kriegbaum, who was born in 1800. He married Margaret Geotz in 1823 ; she was born in 1801, and died about four years ago ; Mr. K. is still living at the advanced age of 80 years ; he reared a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters, all living but one, and eight immigrated to this country and located in Ohio ; our subject was the youngest son and was reared on a farm ; he remained at home until he attained the age of 17, when he concluded to try his fortune in America ; he embarked at Havre, France, and after a pleasant voyage of forty-six days, landed in New York City ; from here he came direct to Springfield, Ohio, near where he located and began farming ; the following spring he came to West Milton, this county, and entered an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade ; after serving three years, he worked as a journeyman until 1862, when he set up shop in Covington ; he operated this until 1871, when he traded his residence for a farm on Panther Creek, in this township ; this he sold in October, 1877, and purchased where he now resides ; he combines with his farming blacksmithing. In the spring of 1862, he was married to Miss Susanna Smith, who was born in Pennsylvania and raised in Ohio ; they have two children—Anna R. and Martha E. ; Mr. K. is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and Mrs. K. of the Shiloh Christian Church of this township.

MORGAN LEONARD, farmer ; P. O. Pleasant Hill ; was born in Juniata Co., Penn., in 1848. He is the son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Ayergood) Leonard, both of Pennsylvania ; Reuben is a farmer by occupation, and still lives in his native State. He had a family of eight sons and two daughters, one daughter died. The subject of this memoir was raised on a farm and educated in the common school ; he remained at home occupied with farm duties till he immigrated to this State in the fall of 1863 ; he located in Covington, and shortly found his way into the U. S. service, as a member of the 8th O. V. C.; he went first to Camp Dennison, and from there to West Charleston, W. Va., where he had his first experience in war ; he next engaged in the battle of Louisburg, Gen. Averill commanding ; was at Staunton, Liberty, Lynchburg, at Hunter's defeat, again at Liberty and at Beverly, at which place he was severely wounded in the left thigh, which disabled him from further active duty ; he was then placed in the hospital for a time at Beverly, and then at Grafton ; he was discharged June 3, 1865, having served over one year ; he returned to this county in the fall of 1868, and moved to his present place, where he has since engaged in farming. In politics, he is a Republican. He was married in 1864 to Matilda Varner, daughter of Daniel G. and Elizabeth (Lecington) Varner. She was born Jan. 12, 1847, and came to this county with her father in 1858 ; he is a silversmith, and carries on business at Covington ; her mother died when she was only about 1 year old. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard have had six sons and three daughters—two sons and one daughter are dead.

DAVID LONG, farmer ; P. O. Pleasant Hill ; born in this township in 1845 ; is the son of James and Esther (Eller) Long, the former of Newton, and the latter of Newberry Township. James was born in 1815, and is the son of William Long, of Kentucky. His father, William, Sr., settled one-half section of land, near the present site of Pleasant Hill, in 1807 or 1808. Of his family of four sons and three daughters, whom he brought to this county with him, William was the second child ; he located on Sec. 17, where his death occurred in April, 1862, at the age of 81 years. He married Catherine Freeman, and had four sons and seven daughters—two sons now survive. James married in the fall of 1839, and moved at once to his present place. He had four sons and seven daughters—one son, Henry, was a member of the 110th O. V. I., and was mortally wounded in the battle of Winchester. David, our subject, was reared and schooled in this township, being brought up on the farm ; he remained at home till majority. In 1869, he located on Sec. 7, and subsequently on Greenville Creek, and in 1872, moved to

his present place. He and wife are members of the German Baptist Church. He married November, 1868, Sarah, daughter of John S. Deeter, who was born within sight of her present home. Of the two sons and one daughter born to this union, the two sons have died.

GEORGE LOUDENSLAYER, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; born in Pennsylvania in 1833; is the son of John L. and Susan (Dishon) Loudenslayer, both of Pennsylvania; his grandfathers were natives of Germany; John L. was a shoemaker by trade; he died in 1835, leaving two daughters and one son; Mrs. L. afterward emigrated to Ohio, where her death occurred in 1861. The subject of this sketch was not 3 years old when his father died, and at the age of 7 years was bound out for his board and clothes; at the age of 15 he began working for wages during the summer, and attending school during the winter months; at 18, he apprenticed himself to the carpenter trade, which he followed two years; he then immigrated to this county, locating in Monroe Township; he remained here till 1864, when he removed to Moses Doner's farm, two and a half miles southwest of Milton; at the end of four years, he purchased his present place of 80 acres, now under the best of improvements. As a farmer, he is a success; as a member of society, he is pleasant and affable. His religious views find expression in the Brethren in Christ Church, of which he and his wife are members. Married in June, 1857, to Elizabeth Hullacher, of Montgomery Co., born March, 1837, her father coming originally from Pennsylvania; of their nine children, three are deceased.

SAMPSON A. MARSHALL, farmer; P. O. Laura; born in this county in 1834, of English descent; his father, William, and mother, Charity Wright, were from South Carolina, the latter born June 11, 1801; they made the journey of 700 miles, to Ohio, in a wagon, with four sons; he first located on the Stillwater, but died at his home in Darke Co., Nov. 10, 1837, leaving ten children—John, born March 25, 1818, died Jan. 9, 1854; William, born Sept. 5, 1819; Thomas, born Feb. 25, 1822, died in 1871; Ahab, born Oct. 7, 1825, died June 18, 1851; Sarah, born June 15, 1828; Jane, born July 6, 1830; Mary and Rachel, twins, born Nov. 15, 1832—the former died Sept. 20, 1854, the latter, June 20, 1853; Sampson, born Oct. 7, 1834, and Charity, born Aug. 14, 1836, died Dec. 18, 1857. Sampson A. learned the carpenter trade, and continued the business until 1857, since which time he has followed farming; he cleared a farm of 32 acres in Darke Co., and in 1878 came to his present place. Aug. 19, 1857, married Mary, daughter of Samuel and Amelia (Hall) Rhodehamel; Samuel was born in Pennsylvania May 3, 1803; his father, John R., was born in Saxony, and his mother, Maria Miller, in Breisen; they came to the United States in 1800, locating in Pennsylvania; in 1804, to Montgomery Co., Ohio, and in 1820 to Union Township, where John R. died, aged 76, and Maria at 90 years. Of twelve children, two survive; Samuel was raised to farm labor, obtaining a limited education; except a short interval, he has lived upon his present place since 1826. May 11, 1822, he married Amelia Hall, her father, Amos, being an early settler; she died July 15, 1878; their children were—Orel, born June 13, 1858; Sarah E., born April 14, 1861; John H., born Sept. 25, 1863; Jane, born Dec. 23, 1865; William, born May 4, 1868; Frank A., born Feb. 25, 1875, and Omer, born Oct. 8, 1877. Samuel R. has been a member of the Christian Church for forty years; of his ten children, three now survive.

WILLIAM MILES, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; was born Nov. 7, 1807, in this township; he is the son of Jonathan Miles, who was born in South Carolina, and married Miss Mary Pearson; early in the beginning of the present century, he fell in with the tide of immigration which was flowing into Ohio, from the Southern States. Accompanied by his family and parents, Mr. Miles traveled until he reached the present township of Newton, where he located, on Sec. 31; his father, William, settled in the same township, where his death occurred soon after. Jonathan reared a family of nine children; he lived to the advanced age of 90 years, when he was gathered to his fathers; his wife preceded him some fifteen years; for fifteen years before her death, she was an invalid, caused by a paralytic stroke. Our

subject's entire life has been given to farming. He was married to Miss Sarah Coate in April, 1829 ; she was a daughter of Samuel Coate, and granddaughter of Marmaduke ; Samuel Coate died at the residence of our subject in February, 1867, at the age of nearly 97 years. After the marriage of William M., he moved to his present place of residence, where he has lived for one-half century ; when he located on his place, it was a dense forest ; by hard labor, and perseverance, he has brought it to a high state of cultivation. April 28, 1879, he was called upon to mourn the death of his devoted wife, Sarah. A life member of the Friends' Church, she died leaving an enduring monument of good works behind her. Mr. and Mrs. Miles had a family of twelve children—James, Mary J., Ellwood T., Abijah J., Enoch, (deceased), Wade, Samuel P., John E., Jonathan R., Henry W., Margaret and Phebe. This family contributed four sons to the late civil war. Ellwood and Samuel enlisted in the 5th O. V. C., and were identified with the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing. At the expiration of their three years' term, Samuel returned home, and Ellwood re-enlisted, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. Abijah, was Assistant Surgeon of the 48th O. V. I. for about one year ; previous to his enlistment he had taken a course of medical lectures ; after returning from the army he graduated from the Miami Medical College, then located in Madison Co. and began practice ; in the spring of 1866, he was appointed to a professorship in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, which position he still holds ; in the summer of 1875, he made a voyage to Europe ; while in France he was called upon to mourn the death of his wife ; since his return he has been located in Cincinnati. Henry enlisted in August, 1862, in the noted 110th O. V. I., and participated in eighteen battles ; was taken prisoner at the battle of Winchester, and was confined for a time in Libby and Belle Isle Prisons ; was paroled and soon after exchanged and returned to his regiment ; remained in the service till he was mustered out with his regiment June 25, 1865, at Washington City ; he then returned home and has since been operating the homestead farm. He was united in marriage, in 1872, to Miss Laurena Coate. They have one child, a son.

ALEXANDER C. MILES, farmer ; P. O. Pleasant Hill ; was born Dec. 3, 1844, near his present home. His father, S. Y. Miles, was born in 1824 in this township, where he passed fifty-nine years of his life, and was a son of Jonathan Miles, a native of South Carolina, who immigrated to this country in 1807 or 1808, and located on Sec. 31. He was married first to Miss Pearson, and in 1843 to Hester Cothran ; they had a family of five children, of whom A. C. is the oldest. He remained at home, assisting in the duties of the farm, till he was 19 years old, when he enlisted in the late civil war as a member of the 1st O. V. C. This was in February, 1864, and he was sent direct to the front at Nashville, Tenn., participated in part of Atlanta campaign, then went to Louisville, Ky. ; was re-mounted, and returned South into Georgia and Alabama ; here engaged at Selma and Columbia. He was stationed at Darlington, and from this place returned home via Hilton Head and New York City, and was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1865. He engaged at once with his father. He has been twice married, first to Eunice Coppock, Nov. 26, 1868 ; she died in 1870. His second marriage was with Sarah (Muck) Coppock, June 5, 1873 ; they have three daughters. Mr. Miles is a worthy member of the A., F. & A. M., of Pleasant Hill.

DAVID MILLER, farmer ; P. O. Covington ; was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., in 1817. His father, Henry Miller, and his mother, Ann E. Klein, were both natives of Pennsylvania ; they reared a family of fourteen children, nine sons and five daughters. Henry Miller gave his attention chiefly to farming, and followed it till his death, which occurred in Cumberland Co., Penn., at the age of 77 years. A. E. Klein, his second wife, died at the age of 66 years. The subject of this sketch was next to the youngest of the family. His life has been that of a farmer. He passed the first ten years of it in the place of his nativity, when he was taken with his parents to Cumberland Co. Here he remained, assisting his father in the duties of the farm, till he was 23 years old. He then embarked in life on his own

resources, operating a farm in same county for about nine years. In the spring of 1850, he concluded to make his home in Ohio. That he has made farming a success is evidenced by his large farm and fine buildings. He has been a faithful member of the German Baptist Church for about thirty-three years. His first marriage was in 1840, with Martha Kauffman, of York Co., Penn., with whom he lived about two and a half years, when her death occurred. A son and daughter were born to this union. His second marriage was with Nancy Nussleman, of Lancaster Co., Penn., who died in 1868, leaving four sons and one daughter. His third marriage was with Anna Eller, a native of this county; they have no children.

D. E. MINNICH, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; was born on the farm on which he now resides in 1846, and is the son of George E. Minnich, a native of Pennsylvania; he was born May 17, 1816, in Lancaster Co.; he was brought to this county by his parents when he was 10 or 12 years old; here he passed his boyhood and youth; after making several changes, he finally located on the place where the subject of this sketch now lives; he remained here till 1872, when he disposed of his farm, and, after moving several times, located near Union City, in Darke Co.; here his death occurred in May, 1877. He was married twice, first June 14, 1837, to Esther Brant, of Pennsylvania; five sons and two daughters were born to them. Margaret Casper was his second wife, by whom he had a family of four sons and three daughters; of the fourteen children four are now dead. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and his early education was limited to the common school. In 1868, he married Rebecca, daughter of H. Reiber; of their seven children, six survive; in 1872, he purchased the old homestead of 80 acres, where he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Minnich are members of the German Baptist Church, of which he is a Deacon.

DAVID MINNICH, retired farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., in 1829, and was only 4 years old when he was brought to this State by his parents; he is of German extraction, and the son of George Minnich, a native of Pennsylvania, who, in 1833, immigrated to this State and settled in Montgomery Co., Ohio; a few years later he removed to this county, but at his death, which occurred when he was about 60 years of age, he was living in Franklin Township, Darke Co. He celebrated his marriage in Pennsylvania with Miss Nancy Shoemaker; she survived her husband a few years, her death occurring about eighteen years ago. The boyhood of our subject was passed upon the farm till 18 years of age, when he came to this village in 1847, and embarked in the blacksmith business, which he carried on for twenty-five years; his health then becoming impaired, he abandoned the business and engaged in farming; this he continued till about one year ago, since when he has been living a life retired from active business; Mr. M. has no *penchant* for political office, but has been elected for fourteen years in succession to the office of Township Trustee, an evidence of his business sagacity and fidelity to his trust. His marriage with Miss Melinda Deeter, was celebrated in the fall of 1850; she is a native of this township, and a descendant of early settlers; they had six children, four have died; the living are Christina, married to O. P. Jay, and William. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the German Baptist Church, and are living exemplary lives.

ADAM MINNICH, farmer; P. O. Covington; born in Darke Co., Ohio, in 1835; is the son of George and Mary (Deeter) Minnich. George was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., in 1807, his early life was passed upon a farm; at the age of 18, he learned the art of tanning, which he followed three years in his native State. In the spring of 1829, he came to Ohio and settled on Wolf Creek, in Montgomery Co., and in 1830 or 1831, he removed to this county, locating in Newberry Township; and in 1833, he moved to Darke Co., but returned to this county in 1838, locating in Newton Township, on Sec. 5, where he has since resided. He was married in 1830 to Mary Deeter, daughter of Abraham Deeter; she was born in Montgomery Co., in 1813; Abraham was a native of Pennsylvania; he was married in his native State, but emigrated to this State in 1805; he lived for a time in Montgomery Co., but, in 1813, moved to this county and located in Newton Township.

He died in 1850, at the age of 70; his wife died in 1859, 72 years of age. Of their ten children, six still survive. The parents were consistent members of the German Baptist Church for nearly half a century. Adam now lives upon the old homestead. He married Lydia Ganby in 1854; of their seven children, two sons are dead, one being accidentally shot at 4 years of age, the ball passing through his head. Abraham Deeter arrived in Montgomery Co. in November, and unloaded under a large oak, with $1 in cash to carry him though the winter; he afterward became one of our wealthy farmers.

SAMUEL MOHLER, minister, Covington; one of the early settlers of Newton Township; was born in Juniata Co., Penn., May 8, 1808, his father, Jacob, being a native of Lancaster Co., Penn. Jacob was a farmer and wagon-maker. He married Mary Bollinger, and by her reared four sons and two daughters, five of whom still survive. Jacob died at the age of 62, in his native State; his wife then emigrated to this State, where her death occurred in 1854, upward of 72 years old. Samuel is the fourth child of the family; his early life was passed on a farm, where he acquired the art of farming. At the age of 18 he began the tanning business and followed it over twenty years. Sept. 14, 1829, he took a journey to the "Far West," which was then Ohio; after a journey of twenty-two and one-half days he landed at Dayton, Ohio, whence he journeyed up the Stillwater to his present place, which he purchased, consisting of 49 acres, in Sec. 5. Here he has lived ever since, a period of half a century; since his location here, he, by industry and economy, added a large farm to his first purchase, which he has recently disposed of; upon locating here he erected a tannery, which he successfully operated for wenty years; on his farm is a fine spring of living water, and an extensive limestone quarry. Mr. M. identified himself with the German Baptist Church over half a century ago, and has been an earnest worker and faithful member ever since. He has served in the capacity of minister in the above church for twenty years, and for the last ten years as Presiding Elder, at present superintending four districts. He is a man of many sterling qualities, a useful and much-respected citizen. He married Catharine Saylor, of Pennsylvania, May 8, 1828, and by her has reared six sons and fonr daughters. One son, Rudolph, died Jan. 15, 1866, leaving a wife and one child, Anna. Six children have located in vicinity of the homestead, and three in Missouri.

HENRY MOHLER, farmer; P. O. Covington; born in Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1829; is the son of Rudolph and Elizabeth (Miller) Mohler, she deceased; he has followed the vocation of farmer through life; he remained at home assisting his father in the duties of the farm till he grew up to maturity; he made his first permanent location on his present place about twenty-six years ago, having operated a saw-mill on Stillwater about two years prior to this; his large homestead, with its fine improvements, bears testimony of his industry, enterprise and skill as a farmer; he was only 13 years old when he came to this county with his parents; he finds his religious creed in the German Baptist Church, of which he and his wife are faithful members. He was married, in 1852, to Anna Deeter, daughter of Abraham and granddaughter of David Deeter, a pioneer of this county; eight children—six sons and two daughters—have been the issue of this union; one son and daughter died when quite small.

WILLIAM MORRIN, farmer; P. O. Troy; another of the prominent farmers of Newton Township; was born in Washington Co., Penn., in May, 1815, and emigrated to this State with his parents in 1821, locating in Washington Township; he is of Irish and German extraction, his father emigrating from Ireland to Pennsylvania when a young man. Our subject was reared a farmer, which has been his chief occupation throughout life; his education was received in the public schools of Washington Township. In 1840, he celebrated his marriage with Miss Elizabeth I. Mitchell, a native of this county and a descendant of Kentuckians; at this period, our subject began life for himself, farming the homestead place; here he successfully toiled for several years, when he moved to Piqua, his principal object being to educate his two daughters; he embarked in the grocery business,

which he continued twelve years, when he moved on a farm near Troy, and three years subsequently purchased the farm on which he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Morrin are the parents of three children, one of whom is dead; the remaining two daughters have both been married; one is a widow now, living at her father's—the other living in Montana; Mr. and Mrs. Morrin are consistent members of the Baptist Church of Troy.

JACOB MUCK, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; born in Pennsylvania, in August, 1813; is the son of Henry Muck, also a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer by occupation; he was married twice, and reared a family of ten children. Our subject was raised on a farm, and has made farming his chief occupation through life. In 1840, he immigrated to Ohio and located in Montgomery Co.; from here he moved to Franklin Township, Darke Co., locating on Painter's Creek. At the end of five years, he moved to Newton Township, in this county, which has since been his place of abode. Eleven years ago last June, he purchased his present place. For fifteen years, during the thrashing season, he has been running a thrashing machine. He celebrated his marriage with Miss Christina Smith, a Pennsylvanian, in 1833; nine children have been born to them, seven daughters and two sons; a son and daughter have died. In politics, Mr. M. is a Republican; and with his wife holds his connection with the Shiloh Christian Church.

DAVID MYERS, farmer; P. O. Covington; born in Juniata Co., Penn., in 1824; is the son of Michael Myers, also a native of Pennsylvania; he was married to Elizabeth Neman, and had a family of ten children, two dying in infancy. Mr. Myers died at the age of 44, when our subject was about 12 years old; his wife died seven years ago, at the advanced age of 81 years. Michael M. emigrated to Ohio and located in Miami Co., in 1834; he first purchased a farm in Newberry Township, and soon after in Newton, at which latter place his death occurred. Our subject has made farming his occupation. After the death of his father, he lived from home about one year, when he and his brother took the homestead place and operated it till his marriage. This latter event he celebrated with Belinda Williamson in 1840; she was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, and died in 1876, having had two children, one of whom died in infancy. Mr. Myers celebrated his second marriage in 1877, with Catherine Wackler, a native of York State; she came to this county with her parents when quite small, and located in Newberry Township. One child, Agola Mabel, has been born to this union. Mr. Myers is a member of the Christian Church of Covington, and Mrs. M. of the Evangelical Lutheran of the same place.

H. H. MYERS, dealer in boots and shoes, Pleasant Hill; one of the enterprising business men of Pleasant Hill; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn, in 1843; he is of German parentage, the son of Michael and Roney Myers, who were both natives of Germany. They emigrated to America early in the present century, and located in Pennsylvania. Michael Myers was born in 1796, and is still living at the advanced age of 84 years, with his mental and physical faculties well preserved. Our subject's early education was limited to the common schools of Pennsylvania; he early turned his attention to the trade of shoemaker, which has been his vocation through life. During the late civil war, he exchanged the comforts of home for the privations and hardships of the camp and battle-field. He served three years as a member of the 110th O. V. I., which distinguished itself in many hard-fought battles. Our subject participated in the battles of Winchester, the Wilderness, the Shenandoah campaigns, siege of Petersburg, and many others; at this latter place, Mr. Myers received a severe wound on the head, while storming the enemy's works, occasioned by a blow dealt with a gun in the hands of a rebel; he was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, on the 2d day of July, 1865. After returning home, he resumed shoemaking; this he has since continued with an interval of four years, which time was engaged in farming. He now carries a large and well-assorted stock of boots and shoes, and practices integrity in all of his transactions. His marriage was celebrated with Miss Mary E. Jay in 1871. Three children have been born to them.

WILLIAM M. NORTH, farmer; P. O. Laura; is one of the early pioneers of Newton Township; he was born in Union Township Feb. 24, 1807, and is the son of John North, a Georgian by birth; his father, John N., Sr., was born in Virginia, from which State he emigrated to Georgia; he was employed as a messenger during the war for American independence, and was frequently in danger from the British troops. He was married to Rachel Nichols, and they lived together for seventy-three years; Mr. North emigrated to this State in 1805, and located in Miami Co., of which he afterward became a prominent citizen; he and his wife lived to a ripe old age, he dying at the age of 96 years, and she at the age of 94 years; he was a nephew of Lord North, of Revolutionary fame. John North, Jr., was born previous to the outbreak of the Revolution. He married Miss Tamar Mendenhall in 1798; in 1804, he emigrated to Ohio, locating in Union Township, in this county; during the war of 1812, he was employed as a teamster; he reared a family of five sons and two daughters—Martha, Delany, Singleton, Wm. M., Layton, Austin and Richard; all grew up to maturity and reared families; Austin has been Judge of the Court of Franklin Co., Iowa, for several years. John N., Jr., in 1810, became the first settler in Twin Township, Darke Co., and kept the first store in Ithaca. Our subject has experienced all the trials and triumphs incident to pioneer life. He was married, Aug. 2, 1830, to Miss Esther Hall, who was born in Union Township in 1810, and was the daughter of Amos and Susan (Coate) Hall, originally from South Carolina; in November, 1832, Mr. N. purchased the farm on which he now resides, and moved on it. He held the office of Township Trustee for twelve years, and Assessor for one year. He has had a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, four of whom have died; three of his sons. Amos H., L. M. and W. I., were soldiers in the late civil war; Amos H. and L. M. were members of the 71st O. V. I., in the three-years service; they participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, where L. M. was wounded through the arm, and was subsequently discharged; Amos H. remained in the service almost three years, but was discharged on account of some trouble with his eyes; W. I. was a member of the 147th O. N. G. Mr. North was called to mourn the death of his wife, March 8, 1879. Mr. North merits special mention for the kind, filial care which he rendered to his own and his wife's parents during the latter period of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Hall, the parents of Mrs North, lived to ripe old ages; Mr. Hall died suddenly, lamented by all who knew him.

SAMUEL M. OAKS, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; he was born in Union, Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1833, and is a son of Samuel Oaks, born in Pennsylvania in 1806; Samuel was a smith by trade, and when about 6 years old, came to Dayton, Ohio, with his parents, the place then consisting of only a few houses. He married Isabella Hamel, of Pennsylvania, in 1828, by whom he had eight sons and four daughters; five still survive, as also do the parents at an advanced age. Our subject was inured to farm labor, and has made farming his occupation; in this he takes a great interest and exhibits great enterprise, the aggregate of his crops attesting his skill and success as a farmer; in 1858, he moved to this county and located in Concord Township, and, at the end of nine or ten years, he returned to his native county; some three or four years later, he located on his present place, where he has since resided, and made many improvements; he is a self-made man; in early life, thrown upon his own resources, he has, by industry and economy, risen to a position of affluence; socially, he is pleasant and affable, religiously, an earnest Christian, and, with his wife, a member of the Congregational Brethren Church of Pleasant Hill. He married Melinda J. Smith, nee Buley, in 1855; she was born in this county in 1837; of his five sons and one daughter, four sons have died, three upon the same day; Mr. Oaks takes a great interest in educating his children, giving them the best opportunities in this direction; his daughter, Ella S. Biteman, being a teacher by profession.

S. H. OVERCARSH, teacher, Pleasant Hill; he was born in sight of his present home, in 1856, and is the son of Michael and Martha (Brandon) Overcarsh; Michael was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., in 1827, and is of German descent, and a

son of John and Catherine (Hoover) Overcarsh, who had one son and one daughter; when Michael was 10 or 12 years old, his parents came to Ohio, locating on his present place, where he has since resided; his parents both died on the same day, Nov. 9, 1873; he was born March 14, 1794, and she July 11, 1795. Michael was married April 19, 1853, to Martha, granddaughter of Anna Brandon, elsewhere noticed in these sketches; she died Dec. 24, 1878; three sons and two daughters were born of this union. Our subject was raised upon a farm and educated in the common school; he improved his educational opportunities well, and entered the profession of teaching in 1875, which he has since continued during the winter, devoting his summer months to farming; he is a Republican in politics, and a Protestant in religion, being a member, with his wife, of the Christian Church; personally, he is pleasant, affable, industrious and enterprising. He was married, in 1878, to Jemima Maier, of this county, daughter of Eberhart and Lucy Maier; one daughter, Martha, has been the issue of this union.

WILLIAM PATTY, physician, Pleasant Hill; is one of the prominent citizens of Newton Township, born Dec. 30, 1827, in Miami Co., of Welch extraction on the paternal, and English on the maternal side. His ancestry settled in South Carolina in an early day, where his father, Charles Patty, was born, July 21, 1788. He was married to Phebe Pearson, born Aug. 5, 1789. In 1808, they pioneered their way into the Stillwater Valley, locating within the present limits of Newberry Township. When war was declared in 1812, safety required them to retire to the southern part of the county, where they located in the extreme southeast part of Union Township; after a time he moved to Montgomery Co., and at the end of twenty years, to Newton Township, where his death occurred Sept. 23, 1848; his wife died July 24, 1868, at the age of 79. Dr. Patty was raised in Montgomery Co.; his educational advantages were meager, but well improved, and he entered the profession of teaching at the age of 17, which he continued for four years, in the meantime devoting his leisure time to the study of medicine. In 1853, he attended a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati; he then practiced till 1866, with the exception of four years, when he attended another course of lectures, receiving his diploma. He made his first location at Laura, and from there came to his present place in the spring of 1867. As a physician, he has been successful, as a citizen he is sociable and charitable. He married Sarah J. Dawell, of this county, in 1849; they have four sons and one daughter; two sons are dead. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and, with his wife, is a member of the Christian Church.

R. M. PEARSON; P. O. Troy; one of the prominent men of this township; is a son of Joseph Pearson, and now lives in the house in which he was born, April 23, 1832; was raised to farming until 18, during which time he obtained a fair education; he then followed wagon-making at Covington three years, abandoning the same from failing health; June, 1853, went to Iowa, and in the spring of 1854, went to Ft. Kearney, where he was wounded by a ball passing through his foot; he then went to Ft. Laramie in a wagon, and during the twelve-days' journey suffered much pain; the August following, went by ox team to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., thence by boat to St. Louis, arriving at Iowa in a weak condition, where he met with another accident, and, returning to Ohio, recovered his health under the skill of Dr. Cable, of Covington; from 1855 to 1857 he worked at carpentering, etc., in Iowa; he then made a trip of 170 days across the plains to California, via the beautiful Thousand Spring Valley, during which they had frequent encounters with the Indians; he located in Bent Co., and unsuccessfully followed mining seven years, during this time he often assisted to defend the settlers from the Indians; he has a vivid recollection of the great earthquake in Colorado, March 5, 1864; he also worked six months in a quartz-mill in Plum Co.; from there went to Portland, Ore., landing with 25 cents in his pocket; from here went up the Columbia River to Dalles City, where they packed their horses with supplies and made the trip of 400 miles to Boice Basin, Idaho, on foot, suffering much from snow and rain; here he commenced work April, 1864, in the mines; after a few days labor, he was taken

with the measles, and for twelve days lay in shelter made by shoveling away the deep snow, during which time his doctor's two trips per day was $16 each ; he was then taken to town on a mule, but did not recover sufficiently to labor until the next July, when he became night manager of the mines for four and a half months at $210 per month ; the following spring, he bought a claim and worked until the fall of 1867, when he sold out and quit mining, having suffered the hardships of a miner's life for ten years ; he then returned home via Portland, San Francisco, Central America and New York ; he followed the saw-mill and lumber business seven years, but has since been occupied in farming ; is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Franklin Chapter, R., A. M. and Coleman Commandery, No. 17, Troy, Ohio, of which he is a standard bearer. Married Jane McCurdy Sept. 3, 1868 ; they have four children—Lydia J., born Sept. 19, 1869 ; Ida May, Dec. 21, 1870 ; Eliza D., Feb. 23, 1873 ; William H. H., Oct. 11, 1875.

HORATIO PEARSON, teacher, Pleasant Hill ; born in Union Township Sept. 15, 1836 ; he is a son of Isaac P. and Mary Pemberton, both of Union Township. Robert Pearson, his grandfather, was a native of Newberry District, S. C., and emigrated to Ohio about 1806, locating in Union Township ; he had five sons and four daughters ; three sons and three daughters still survive, the youngest being 60 years old. He was married to Keziah Hollingsworth, of South Carolina, and was a farmer by occupation, as were all his sons. Isaac was located in the vicinity of the homestead till 1846, when he pre-empted a piece of of land in Howard Co., Ind., on which he moved. Here in a few years he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, Mary, who died, leaving a family of four sons and two daughters ; Mr. P. then returned to his native place, where his family were reared. He still survives, making his permanent home in Indiana. Our subject is the oldest of the family, and the scenes of his boyhood and youth were passed upon the farm, engaging in such duties as fall to the lot of a farmer boy ; his educational opportunities were limited to the common school, except a short time spent in the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio ; thus he was left to take the slower but surer route to a thorough education, that of self-culture. By close application to his books, he early qualified himself for the profession of teaching. At the age of 17, he engaged in the carpenter trade, which art he acquired, and has since worked at at intervals ; he commenced teaching at the age of 19, which has since been his principal occupation. In the fall of 1875, he took charge of the Pleasant Hill school, and has since superintended it with eminent success. He was recently employed for three years by the Board of Education, a mark of his excellence as a teacher ; previous to taking this school, he superintended with satisfaction the Georgetown school. Mr. P. is a Republican in politics. He married, Dec. 10, 1857, Mary P., daughter of Elijah, and a direct descendant of Marmaduke Coate ; four sons and four daughters have been the issue of this union ; one son died in 1874, at the age of 15.

EPHRAIM PEARSON, farmer ; P. O. Covington ; born in this township in August, 1834 ; is the son of Wilkinson Pearson and Eleanor Leavell, the former of South Carolina, and the latter of this township ; Wilkinson Pearson is the son of Benjamin Pearson, who immigrated to Ohio in 1805 ; in the fall of 1806, he came to this township, settling on the banks of the Stillwater ; here Wilkinson passed his youth in the wilderness ; he lived in this township until after the close of the war, when he moved to Newberry Township, where he still resides. He was married to Eleanor Leavell, daughter of Robert Leavell, a pioneer ; they had nine children, six deceased ; four of the sons were in the late civil war—two (Richard and Job) as members of the 110th O. V. I. ; Job was shot at the battle of Cold Harbor ; Richard was wounded five times during his term of service ; James C. and the subject of this sketch were members of the 147th O. N. G. Ephraim was brought up on a farm and received his early education in the common school ; he made his first permanent move from his birthplace to his present place in 1856 ; here he has since resided, operating his farm, consisting of 140 acres ; it is under the best of modern improvement, and everything indicates thrift, industry and en-

terprise; Mr. Pearson has been a member of the Republican party since its organization; he has been elected three times to the position of Township Trustee—a testimony of the confidence and esteem he has won of the people; he and his wife are consistent members of the Christian Church. Mr. Pearson was married, in 1854, to Nancy Caldwell, a native of this township and a daughter of James Caldwell; four children—three sons and one daughter—have been the issue of this union. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson are active members of the Patrons of Husbandry, and were charter members of the Covington Lodge, No. 96.

JEREMIAH PEARSON, farmer; P. O. Covington; was born in this township in 1840; his ancestors came from South Carolina, and were early pioneers of this county; his father, Elisha P., was born in Newberry District, S. C., about 1804, and was brought to this county by his parents when an infant; they located near Tippecanoe, in Monroe Township; quite early, he moved to this township and entered the southwest quarter of Sec. 3, Range 4; he passed the latter part of his life with his son Jeremiah, his death occurring about two years ago. He was married to Julia Ann Van Horn, of this county; she was born in 1816, her father dying when she was but a child; she was reared by Enoch Pearson, of Monroe Township, and still survives. Elisha P. had a family of four sons and two daughters, a son and daughter of whom have died. The subject of this sketch is next to the oldest child; his early life was passed upon the farm, and his early education was much limited; he has followed farming as his life pursuit; he moved to his present place, consisting of 82 acres, about three years ago. His political views are found in the Democratic party. He has been twice married; first, in 1863, to Mary, daughter of Miles Coats; she died about eleven years ago, leaving two sons; he was married the second time, to Marietta Shephard; they have had five children, one deceased.

A. J. PENNY, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; a descendant of the early pioneers of this county; born in Darke Co., Ohio, April 3, 1840, and is the son of Dennis Penny, of Kentucky. He emigrated to this State when quite a boy. He married Mrs. Condon, formerly Miss Michael. She is a native of Hamilton Co., Ohio., and daughter of William Michael, who lived to the age of 101 years. He was also an early settler on the Miami. After the marriage of Mr. P. he settled in Darke Co., and reared eight children, of whom five are living. We find this family full of the true spirit of patriotism, and, when the country demanded soldiers for her protection, the father and five sons were quick to respond. Mr. P. enlisted in Co. E, 48th O. V. I., and died at Pittsburg Landing, with a fever contracted while in the service. Two of his sons, Jason H. and our subject, were in the 48th O. V. I.; Jason served a term of three years, and participated in twenty-six battles. Another son, Oliver, was a member of the 44th O. V. I., and was shot dead from his horse in the battle of Louisburg, Va.; Steven Condon, a step-son, was a member of the 94th O. V. I., and was severely wounded; John Condon, another step-son, served in the 152d O. N. G. After the battle of Pittsburg Landing, our subject was stationed most of the time at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he received a commission to recruit a battery of heavy artillery for the Adjutant General of Kentucky. After recruiting 100 men, they were organized into a company of cavalry, serving a period of three years and three months. He was honorably discharged, and returned home. Since then, he has been variously employed, at shoemaking, selling sewing machines, dry-goods, and a short time as an agent in a lightning rod company. Jan. 18, 1880, he purchased the farm where he now lives, and has since been engaged in farming. He was married to Miss Margaret Weddle Oct. 11, 1863. She is the youngest child of Isaac Weddle, one of the early settlers in this township; they have six children. Mr. P. is a charter member of the West Milton Encampment, No. 127, and a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 165, Stillwater Lodge. Politically, he is a Republican.

ISAAC PRICE, minister and farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; born in Mifflin Co., Penn., in 1836; is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth Price, of Pennsylvania, the former of Mifflin, and the latter of Juniata Co.; Isaac P., Sr., passed his entire

life, a period of seventy-three years, in the same house. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, and thus, from boyhood, acquired a knowledge of farming, which he has followed through life, and with eminent success, as the fact that he now possesses a large, fine farm, under the best of improvements, bears ample testimony; his early education was limited to the common school; in the spring of 1861, he immigrated to this State and located in Newton Township; he soon engaged himself to Mr. Fox as a farm laborer; in the following fall, he purchased of Mr. Fox 73¾ acres of land, a part of the tract which he now owns; he has added to this 100 acres, by his industry and good management. Mr. Price is a minister in the German Baptist Church, whose official duties he has discharged for nine years, with fidelity to his church and commendable zeal in the cause of Christianity; Mr. Price is a good worker in the cause of religion, using his talent to good account for the Master's service; personally, he is a gentleman, honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellow-man. He was married in January, 1862, to Mary J. Fox, a native of Montgomery Co.; she is the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Fox, the former a native of Maryland, whence he emigrated to this State; he and wife still survive, and live near Covington. They have three daughters and two sons.

JOHN REED, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; was born May 12, 1818, near Pleasant Hill, and is the son of John Reed, of Botetourt Co., Va.; John, Sr., married Elizabeth Miller, of Virginia, and immigrated to Ohio in 1815, locating on Sec. 17; soon after coming here, he was killed by a falling limb. Of the family of seven children, our subject is next to the sixth; his early life was passed in the pioneer times of this township, with the usual experiences of such a life; he left the parental roof when only 8 years old, and went to live with his sister, Mrs. Jacob Deeter; here he remained until he was 14 years old, when he was thrown upon his own resources. He was married in 1836 to Catherine, daughter of David Deeter; she was born in this township May 15, 1818. Mr. R. began life, after his marriage, on the old homestead, and in 1839 purchased his present place, where he has since lived; he has made farming his chief occupation. Of his family of thirteen children, six are deceased; three sons, Wm. H., David and Frederick, and four daughters, Elizabeth, Melinda, Christina and Lucinda, still survive. William and David were soldiers in the late civil war; William enlisted in 1861 in the 1st O. V. C., and served three years; he was engaged in all the battles of the regiment up to the time of his discharge. David was in the 71st O. V. I., and enlisted in 1861, serving four years; he participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Donelson, Nashville, Franklin, etc., and was sent into Texas at the close of the war. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the German Baptist Church; they are the grandparents of twenty-four children, and great-grandparents of two.

JOSEPH REEDER, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; was born in Washington Township, Montgomery Co., in 1827, the 12th day of July; he is the son of William Reeder and grandson of Joseph Reeder. Joseph R. and family emigrated to this State in the beginning of the present century; they made the voyage down the Ohio River on a flatboat, landing in Cincinnati in 1801, their property consisting of a cow, a horse, and a two-wheeled cart; with these they took up their journey northward, penetrating the wilderness as far as Montgomery Co., where they located on Sugar Creek; here he entered a piece of land and built a rude cabin to serve as a temporary dwelling. William Reeder was his only child; his birthplace was Virginia, and he was only a boy when his parents settled in Montgomery Co.; he was possessed of great muscular strength, and could perform the remarkable feat of lifting a barrel of cider to his mouth, drinking out of the bung hole; farming was his exclusive occupation till his 30th year, when he met with an accident which prevented him from active work on the farm; but being of an ingenious turn of mind he engaged in various pursuits, as shoemaking, blacksmithing, coopering, carpentering, etc., in the meantime managing the farm till our subject grew up. He was married twice and reared a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters; his death occurred in 1865. Our subject was the youngest of this

family ; he early formed habits of industry and good management, which have served him well through life ; agriculture has been his chief occupation ; in 1852, his father disposed of his land in Montgomery Co., and purchased a farm near West Milton, in this county. To our subject fell the duty of caring for his parents and two grandmothers in their old age ; his paternal grandmother lived to the remarkable age of 95 years, retaining her mental and physical powers unusually well till her death. Feb. 18, 1855, our subject celebrated his nuptials with Miss Mary Furnas, daughter of Joseph Furnas ; in 1856, he disposed of his farm at West Milton and purchased in Newton Township ; the following year, he made a trip to Kansas, with a view of locating there ; he found the people much agitated over the slave question, and he returned content to remain in his native State ; he has a farm of 250 acres near Newton, and 40 acres where he resides. Mr. and Mrs. Reeder are the parents of three children, one daughter now married, and two sons. Mr. R. is a consistent member of the F, & A. M. Society of Pleasant Hill, and has held a connection with this fraternity for fifteen years.

JACOB REIBER, Postmaster, Pleasant Hill ; was born in Perry Co., Penn., Sept. 1, 1836 ; his father, John, was a native of the same county, born May 26, 1811 ; he was raised on a farm and received a fair education ; he was a smith by trade. In the spring of 1837, he moved to Ohio, locating in Newton Township, on Sec. 36, where, with the exception of a short time in Union Township, he passed the remnant of his days. He built several shops in the township, and embarked in farming in 1849, which he continued till his death, April 18, 1872. He was, with his wife, a member of the Christian Church for a number of years, and was Deacon about thirty years. He was married twice, first to Mary Fenical, of Pennsylvania, June 4, 1835 ; she died Feb. 23, 1865 ; they had four sons—Jacob, Peter (now deceased), William F. (died Oct. 22, 1856), Joseph C. and three daughters, Susannah, Margaret I. (who died Oct. 21, 1856), and Sarah J. (who died Oct. 3, 1856). Jacob was raised on a farm till the 5th of October, 1863, when he enlisted in the 110th O. V. I., Co. G, and participated in the battle of Brandy Station, on 8th of November, and on May 5, 1864, was in the fight of the Wilderness, where he received, almost instantaneously, five shots, breaking both legs, and one ball entering his left shoulder. It was near the last of the month when he was placed in the Armory Square Hospital, at Washington City, where his wounds received the first proper care. He remained here, under the care of Dr. Steward, of Pennsylvania, until Oct. 3, 1864, when he had sufficiently recovered to go home ; some time elapsed before he regained his strength. Since returning, he has been engaged in various pursuits, as book-selling, clerking, photographing, auctioneering, well-drilling, etc. He filled the unexpired term of the first Mayorship, of Pleasant Hill. In 1867, and for two succeeding years, he was elected to the office of Township Clerk ; was appointed Postmaster Jan. 1, 1878, and has since discharged its duties with satisfaction to the public. He is a Republican in politics, and a strong temperance man. With his wife, he is a member of the Christian Church. He was made a Mason in November, 1865, and has filled an official position thirteen years, acting as W. M. two years ; he is also a member of the Franklin Chapter, No. 24, and Franklin Council, No. 16, Troy. He married Maria Williams Aug. 27, 1857 ; she is a daughter of Michael and Jane (Coppock) Williams, and a direct descendant of Michael Williams, Sr. ; their children were as follows : William Sumner, born August, 1860, died May 6, 1864 ; Rosella J. (clerk in post office), Charles C., J. Warren, and Arthur L., who died Aug. 26, 1879, from diphtheria.

JOSEPH REIBER, farmer ; P. O. Pleasant Hill ; born in Newton Township in 1845 ; is the son of Henry Reiber, who was born in Perry Co., Penn., in 1816 ; he is of German extraction, and is the son of Jacob and Catherine Reiber, of York Co., Penn. ; he was raised a farmer, and obtained his education under the difficulties and disadvantages of those early days ; his father being in poor circumstances financially, he was obliged early to go from home and labor for a livelihood ; in 1835, he emigrated to Ohio and this township ; he commenced at once to work, and, in a few years, by industry and economy, had saved enough money to

purchase 80 acres of land; since he has added other acres and many improvements to this. He was married, in 1840, to Delia Hartzell, of Preble Co.; eleven children have been the issue of this union, four of whom have deceased; Philip, Jacob and Benjamin gave their lives in defense of their country in the late rebellion; Philip and Benjamin were members of the 110th O. V. I.; Benjamin died with the measles, and Philip fell a victim to the Andersonville Prison-pen; Jacob went out with the 147th O. N. G., and died at Washington City, of diphtheria; thus three noble and brave sons and brothers sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country; may the grass ever grow green over their graves, and future generations keep inviolate that for which they gave their lives. The subject of this sketch is an agriculturist by vocation; his education was limited to the common school; his early farm training has served him well through life, and secured him success in his chosen vocation; he cultivates the homestead, consisting of 160 acres. He finds expression for his political sentiments in the Republican party. He was married, in 1871, to Elizabeth Matthews, of this county; they had three daughters and one son; two daughters are dead.

EMANUEL RENCH, farmer; P. O. Covington; born in 1830; is the son of Jacob Rench and Susannah Blickenstaff; he was reared on a farm, and devoted a great deal of his youth to driving an ox team; his education was obtained under the difficulties of pioneer life and the imperfect subscription-school system; at the age of 15, he entered his father's distillery, and remained in it principally till his father sold out in 1848; since then, he has devoted his time to farming. He was married, in 1855, to Nancy A. Morgan, born in Illinois, and reared mostly in Burlington, Iowa; she came to this State a short time before her marriage; by this union they have had a family of five sons and three daughters, of whom one son and one daughter have died. Mr. Rench's political inclinations are with the Democratic party, though he is no zealous partisan; he identifies himself with the German Baptist Church, of which he and his wife are both members.

T. P. RENCH, farming; P. O. Covington; born in 1848, on northwest quarter of Sec. 8, Newton Township; is the son of Jacob and Sarah (Boggs) Rench; he was brought up on a farm, and his early education was limited to the common school; he remained on the homestead till the spring of 1875, when he moved to Darke Co., Patterson Township; he remained here till the following spring, when he moved to Wayne Township, near Webster; at the end of two years, he moved to his present place. He is politically identified with the Democratic party, and religiously with the German Baptist Church, as is also his wife. He was married in 1872, Nov. 10, to Rosanna Long; she was born June 4, 1853, near Pleasant Hill, and is the daughter of James Long and Esther Eller. Two daughters have been given to Mr. and Mrs. Rench; one was born Dec. 23, 1873, and died in infancy; the other, Fredonia Rench, was born Feb. 4, 1876.

JACOB RENCH, deceased; one of the early settlers and prominent citizens of Newton Township; was born in Pennsylvania in 1797, and was the son of Joseph and Susannah (Deeter) Rench. Joseph emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1812 or 1813, and located north of the present site of Pleasant Hill. He and his wife were not long permitted to enjoy their new home in the wilderness, he dying in 1815 with the milk sickness, and his wife the following year. They left a family of four sons and three daughters, the oldest, Joseph, being yet in his minority; the family thus left without father or mother suffered all the privations and hardships of pioneer life; the burden of providing and caring for them fell to the lot of Jacob, who was industrious and possessed of extraordinary business sagacity; by his indomitable will and perseverance, he rose on the very difficulties he had to contend with, and became, before his death, wealthy, leaving at his demise an estate of $35,000 to $40,000. He was a farmer by occupation, but did a great deal of teaming and milling; he made a trip to New Orleans in 1825, by flat-boat down the Stillwater, Miami, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; his teaming was mostly north, and was done at a time when it was regarded hazardous and difficult; he was enterprising and possessed many sterling qualities; integrity was the ruling prin-

ciple in all his business transactions. Religiously, he was of Protestant faith, having his affiliations first with the Christian Church, and at his death with the German Baptist. His death occurred Aug. 13, 1874. He was married three times; first, in 1819, to Anna Burns, of Pennsylvania; she died in 1820, leaving a son, John. His second marriage was in 1826 or 1827 to Susannah Blickenstaff, of Pennsylvania, who died in 1832 or 1833, leaving three children, Hannah, Emanuel and Susan. His third wife was Sarah (Boggs) Valentine, of this county; they had ten children—Mary L., Jacob, T. B., Fredonia, deceased; Ezekiel B., one daughter died in infancy; Joseph B.; R. E. C.; Sarah E., deceased; Valentine T., deceased. Mrs. Rench had two children by her first marriage, George H. Valentine, and one who died in infancy. Ezekiel Boggs, father of Mrs. Rench, was born in Pennsylvania Nov. 20, 1782; he was the only child of the family, and was early apprenticed to the mason's trade; being cruelly used, he was induced by his uncle to run off, and was brought by him to this State, where he was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade, which he followed a short time. He married in 1804 or 1805 Eve C. Haney; his financial circumstances were meager, as he depended upon his daily labor for subsistence; he served six months in the war of 1812, on the frontier; made a trip to New Orleans, by flat-boat, with produce, and then purchased a horse and wagon, embarking in the peddling business with gratifying results; in 1819, he came to this county, locating near Piqua, and engaged in farming till 1828, when he erected a grist and saw mill and woolen factory above Piqua, on the Miami; he subsequently moved to Piqua, where his death occurred Sept. 22, 1864. He labored through life with eminent success, leaving at his death an estate worth $25,000 or $30,000. His wife, Catherine, was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 29, 1783, and died Feb. 26, 1867. They had six sons and seven daughters; four still survive. He, with his wife, was a member of the United Brethren Church for forty years. Mrs. Rench united with the German Baptist Church a short time before her death.

JACOB RENCH, farmer; P. O. Covington; born in 1847, on the northwest quarter of Sec. 8; is the son of Jacob and Sarah (Boggs) Rench; he was reared on the homestead, where he remained, assisting in farming till the spring of 1876, when he moved to his present place; in 1877, he removed to Darke Co., Wayne Township, and remained one year; at the end of this time, he returned to his present place, where he has since resided; he owns and operates, with his brother, T. P. Rench, a steam thrasher, which they have successfully used for several years. He was married in December, 1872, to Mary E. Faber, a native of Pennsylvania; she emigrated to the State of Indiana in 1866, and lived near Union City till a short time before her marriage, when she moved to Troy; one daughter, Sarah Anna, was given them in September, 1879. Mr. R. is a member of the German Baptist Church.

JOSEPH ROSZELL, minister and farmer; P. O. Troy; born in New Jersey in 1822; is the son of Joseph and Hannah Roszell, natives, also, of New Jersey; they emigrated to Ohio in 1832, and located near Centerville, in Montgomery Co.; Mr. R., Sr., was a farmer by occupation; in the spring of 1842, he moved to Bethel Township, this county, where he passed the remnant of his days, his death occurring April 29, 1851; his devoted wife survived him till Dec. 28, 1869. His early educational opportunities were necessarily limited, but were well improved; he is the youngest son of a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters; he remained at home, discharging his filial duties, until the death of his father. The 22d of June, 1851, he celebrated his marriage with Miss Rachel A. Crow, a native of Virginia; she emigrated to Ohio with her parents in 1835, and settled in the extreme southeast part of Bethel Township, in this county. Mr. and Mrs Crow both died in 1879, he at the ripe age of 87, and she aged 75 years; they were faithful members of the M. E. Church, and in their death the church lost useful members. Soon after the marriage of Mr. R., he removed to a place near Tippecanoe and engaged in farming; he remained here for a period of twenty-six or twenty-seven years, and, one year ago, moved to the farm on which he now resides. Mr. and

Mrs. R. are the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters ; four years ago a son was instantly killed, a horse throwing and falling on him. Mr. R. united with the M. E. Church in January, 1851, and in 1853 was licensed as an exhorter, and in 1861 was ordained a local minister in the same church ; the duties of this official relation he discharged faithfully and with commendable zeal ; his wife and four children are members of the church.

JOEL ROTHERMEL, shoemaker, Pleasant Hill. Among the business men worthy of special mention in Pleasant Hill, is Joel Rothermel ; he comes of German parentage, and was born in 1833 in Berks Co., Penn. His father, Isaac Rothermel, is also a native of Berks Co., and still resides in his native place at an advanced age. Mrs. Rothermel died when our subject was only 2 years old ; he then found a home with his paternal grandfather, with whom he passed his boyhood days on a farm ; at the age of 16, his father placed him in his shop to learn the shoemaker's trade ; this he continued till 1858, when he emigrated to Ohio, locating in Pleasant Hill ; here he resumed his former occupation, combining with it for the first year the hotel business ; he worked as journeyman with several parties till 1862, when he formed a partnership with M. D. Myers ; three years subsequent, this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Rothermel has since continued successfully the shop in his own name. He was a soldier in the late civil war, and member of the 147th O. N. G., which regiment was employed most of the time on guard duty. In July, 1862, he was appointed Postmaster of Pleasant Hill, which position he held for sixteen years ; he has also been several times elected Councilman of the village. In addition to his trade, he deals in flour and patent medicines. His marriage with Miss Esther Longanecker was celebrated in Pennsylvania in 1857 ; she is a native of Juniata Co., Penn. They have had three children—one deceased.

WILLIAM E. SHELLABERGER, farmer ; P. O. Covington ; born in Juniata Co., Penn., in 1827. Is the son of David and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Shellaberger, both natives of Pennsylvania ; David was a farmer by occupation, and passed his entire life in his native county, his death occurring in 1854, at the age of 54. He was married to Elizabeth Reynolds, and had eight children, one of whom is dead. His wife, Elizabeth, moved to this State after his death, and married David Shellaberger of Pennsylvania. She died some eight years ago. The subject of this sketch is the third child of her last marriage ; he has made agriculture his occupation, and the thrifty appearance of his fine, large farm, his buildings and other improvements, indicate success in this direction ; in 1850, he located in Covington, in this county, but afterward moved to a farm in Newton Township near Pleasant Hill, where he lived two years, then came to his present place, where he has since resided ; he is one of the successful farmers of Newton Township, now operating a farm of 172 acres. He and wife have been consistent members of the German Baptist Church for a number of years. Mr. Shellaberger is a man of industrious habits, and, in all his relations with the world, integrity is his ruling principle. He married, in 1854, Susan, daughter of Rudolph Mohler, and is now living with her at the age of 79 years. They have had eight children —two deceased. Rudolph Mohler was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1801, and is the son of Jacob and Mary Mohler ; at the age of 18, he was apprenticed to the trade of a tanner, which he followed twenty-three years ; in 1842, he emigrated to Ohio, located in Newton Township, this county ; here he resided till 1875, when he went to live with his son, Henry Mohler ; here he remained till about one year ago, when he moved to his present place. He has been married twice, first in 1822, to Susanna Bousman, of Pennsylvania. Three children were born to this union. She died June 27, 1827. His second marriage was with Elizabeth Miller, in 1827, by whom he had a family of ten children. He is a member of the German Baptist Church, in which he has held the office of minister since 1832, and that of Elder for about twenty years. Mr. Shellaberger has always been an earnest worker and devoted Christian.

JOSEPHUS SHOEMAKER, nurseryman and farmer; P. O. Covington; born in Newberry Township in 1843; is the son of George S. and Elizabeth (Williams) Shoemaker; the former was a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., and emigrated to this county with his parents when quite a young man, locating in Newberry Township. Here he lived till recently, when he moved to Delaware Co., Ind. Elizabeth Williams, his wife, was a daughter of Michael W., Jr., and granddaughter of Michael W., Sr., the first settler in this township. She died before Josephus was 2 years old. This misfortune broke up the home, and he was put out among strangers, where he passed his youth, mostly in farming. His early education was limited to the common school. At the age of 19, he entered life on his own resources. With unyielding energy and unflagging industry, he has made it a success. He served as a soldier in the 147th O. N. G., and was disabled near Washington City. He then received a furlough, and, in 1864, enlisted in the 194th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war; then lived in Newberry Township one year, with his Uncle Williams. In 1875, he located on Sec. 10, Newton Township, where he now resides, and is extensively engaged in the nursery business; and, being skilled in his vocation, he now has a stock of 75,000 trees. He is also engaged in tanning bark for budding purposes. Mr. Shoemaker married Nancy Elmore in 1866; of their five children, four now survive. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker are members of the German Baptist Church.

JOHN SHOEMAKER, farmer; P. O. Covington; born in Franklin Co., Penn., in 1829; is the son of John and Catherine Shoemaker, both of Pennsylvania. John, Sr., immigrated to Ohio in 1834 or 1835, and located in Montgomery Co., on Mad River, where he soon died, leaving a family of three sons and one daughter. The subject of this sketch was then only about 6 years old. After his father's death, he made his home with a cousin till about 10 years old, when he came to this county, and resided with an uncle who lived here. When 20 years of age, he went to Iowa, and, in the spring of 1850, to California, over the plains. He then began prospecting for gold in the Columbia River. After mining fifteen months he returned, by the Panama route and city of New York, home. He returned with a neat competence, and, locating in Dayton, engaged in hauling stone for a time, but moved to Iowa and remained one year, when he returned to Newton Township, where he has since lived. He is a member of the German Baptist Church. Mr. Shoemaker was married Jan. 12, 1854, to Gulaelma Cooper, of Montgomery Co. She died July 13, 1869; they had two sons and three daughters; one son died in Indiana in August, 1879.

JOHN SLOAN; P. O. Laura; born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1814; is the son of William Sloan; he was reared on a farm, and his early education was necessarily limited; in 1840, he embarked on the sail vessel Hibernia for America, and landed in the city of New York Nov. 13; from this place he went direct to Lancaster Co., Penn., where he worked awhile to obtain means to continue his journey westward, and send for his family, which he had left in Ireland; from Pennsylvania, he came to this county and located in Newton Township, on Sec. 26; he lived here some time and then purchased the place on which he now resides; Mr. Sloan may with propriety be called one of the self-made men of Newton Township; when he landed in the city of New York, he had only a penny in his pocket, and this he spent for tobacco; he worked his way through to Ohio; once located there, he set about with unflagging industry to establish a permanent and comfortable home; how well he succeeded in this, his valuable farm attests; politically, he finds expression for his views with the Republican party, with which he has been identified since he has been a member of any party; he refrained from taking any part in politics in this country, till he had opportunity and time to consider the principles of the various parties, and then choose for himself; he was brought up to the Presbyterian faith, and has been with his wife a member of the Hopewell Christian Church for a period of thirty-five years. He was married to Jane Fee, of Ireland, in 1832; he has had five children, two deceased; the living are William, James and Margaret; he appreciates the value of learning, and takes great interest

in educating his children; he gave his sons a collegiate education. William graduated at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, and James at Meadville College, Pennsylvania; he is now a minister in the Disciples Church in Indiana.

WILLIAM R. SLOAN, farmer and attorney, Pleasant Hill; was born in County Monaghan in 1835; is the son of John Sloan; when about 4 years old, he came to America with his mother, his father having preceded him a short time; they landed at New York, and from there went to Pennsylvania, and thence to Newton Township; he was brought up on a farm, and devoted his winter months to the acquisition of knowledge in the common school until 1854, when he entered Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, then under the presidency of the celebrated Horace Mann; he graduated here in the scientific course, and then entered the profession of teaching, which he followed for fourteen or fifteen years; he was a soldier in the late war, in 147th O. N. I., Co. G; he is now giving considerable attention to the study and practice of law (see card in directory); he is a Republican and an earnest and faithful worker for the party; he and wife are members of the Christian Church; he is member of the following orders, viz., A., F. & A. M., of Pleasant Hill; Franklin Chapter and Coleman Commandery of Troy; the I. O. O. F. of Pleasant Hill, and Encampment of West Milton. Mr. Sloan is a public-spirited and enterprising man, and is found indentified with whatever improves the country and society. He married Mary J., daughter of William Miles, Aug. 16, 1856; of the seven sons and three daughters born to this union, four are dead.

JEFF SNYDER, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; one of the prominent farmers of Newton Township; was born in 1842, near Dayton; he is the son of Simeon Snyder, a native of Maryland, born in 1811, about twenty-four miles from Baltimore; when 4 or 5 years old, he immigrated to Ohio with his parents, who located near Dayton; he resided on a farm till he was 18 years old, when he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and, after being variously employed for several years, in distilling, quarrying, etc., he finally engaged in the coopering business, which he followed as an occupation till 1856, when he purchased the farm he now resides on, one and a half miles east of West Milton. He was married to Harriet Mast, oldest daughter of Capt. Absalom Mast, whose father, David, was one of the first settlers in the northern part of Montgomery Co.; she was born in 1818, and died April 28, 1879; Simeon Snyder reared a family of two children—a son and daughter; the latter died Aug. 8, 1878. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, and has made farming his life occupation; the thrifty appearance of his large farms bears testimony to his skill and success in this direction. He married, in January, 1867, Amanda, daughter of Joseph Coppock; she was born Jan. 22, 1845; they have three sons—Albert E., born Nov. 28, 1868; Omer C., Nov. 14, 1872; Frank L., Dec. 15, 1874.

JACOB STICHTER, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; born in Union Co., Penn., in 1818; is the son of Barnhart Stichter, a native of Pennsylvania, who died when our subject was only 9 years old; on the death of his father, he left the parental roof, his mother being in poor financial circumstances; for three years he worked for his board and clothes, after which he began to receive wages; in 1841, he took a journey to the West, with a view of locating in that country; after a few months, he settled in Clark Co., Ohio. In 1844, he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Brown, of Maryland; she emigrated to this State in 1831, locating in Clark Co.; after his marriage, he lived near Carlisle, in Clark Co., operating a farm on shares for six years; at the end of this time, by industry and economy, he had accumulated some means; he came to this township and purchased the quarter-section of land on which he now lives, paying for it $6,500; of this he paid, at time of purchase, $2,000, which was all the money he owned, going in debt for the balance; with this debt, and the larger part of his farm in the woods, he began life twenty-six years ago in this county; possessing an indomitable will and unflagging industry, he went to work, and, with the assistance of his wife, he soon paid off the debt and cleared up the most of his farm; he has since, by his own exertion, added to this farm two others—one of 80 acres and the other of 110 acres; he is

a fair illustration of what perseverance and careful business habits can produce. He has reared a family of eight children, six of whom are married, and all located within two miles of the homestead; Mr. and Mrs. Stichter were formerly members of the M. E. Church, but, since coming to this township, cast their lot with the Shiloh Christian Church, of which they have been active members.

JOHN TEAGUE, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; one of the prominent citizens of Newton Township, was born in 1821, on the place adjoining his present farm; he was brought to his present place when 2 years old, where he has since resided, a period of fifty-seven years. He is the son of Moses and Jane (Coppock) Teague, both descendants of pioneers, and married in 1816. His grandparents, Samuel and Rebecca Teague, were natives of Newberry District, S. C., from where they emigrated in 1805, locating in Newton Township, in October, 1806; here they passed the remainder of their lives, dying at the ripe old age of 85 years. Thus peacefully passed away two more of Miami Co.'s early pioneers. They brought with them to this county, three sons and seven daughters; a son was afterward drowned while crossing the Stillwater. Of this family, Moses was the fifth child, born in 1797, in South Carolina, and was a lad of 8 or 9 summers when his lot was cast in the wilderness of Miami Co.; with the exception of eleven years in Indiana, he passed his remaining years in Newton Township, most of them on the homestead; they both died at the age of 75 years. Our subject's life has been that of a farmer, and in agricultural pursuits he has taken a great interest. In his home place he has 160 acres, and on it he has erected, at the cost of $8,000, one of the finest farm residences in the county. Mr. T. is a man of enterprise and industry, and a valuable member of society. He is a Republican in politics, and, although no office-seeker, has been chosen Township Trustee several times; he, with his wife, is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Teague has been married twice; first, March 12, 1846, to Susan Wheelock, of Union Township, who died Dec. 8, 1868, leaving four sons and one daughter. His second marriage was with Elizabeth Anderson, of Montgomery Co., Ohio, who was a daughter of John and Margaret Anderson.

N. B. TEETER, dealer in dry goods, boots, shoes, hardware, merchant tailoring, etc., Pleasant Hill; prominent in the list of business men of Pleasant Hill is the gentleman whose name heads this list; he was born in 1842, within the present corporate limits of the village of Pleasant Hill, and is the son of J. K. Teeters, one of the oldest merchants of the place, and founder of this village. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and emigrated to Ohio in 1837, locating on the present site of Pleasant Hill; in 1843, he laid out this village and called it Newton, after the illustrious philosopher; the name has since been changed to accommodate the post office; in 1847, he opened a dry-goods store, on the corner where he is now located, and where he has kept a store for thirty-three years in succession; he is known as a careful, honest business man. The early life of our subject was variously employed, on the farm, in the schoolroom, and behind the counter selling goods; he thus early acquired those correct business habits which have combined with his energy to secure his success as a merchant. Mr. T., in the prime of his youth, was among the first to enroll his name for the defense of his country; in April, 1861, at the first call for troops, he enlisted in the 11th O. V. I. for a term of three months; during this period, they were stationed at Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati; his term of service expired in July, and, in the following September, he enlisted in the 1st O. V. C.; of this regiment he continued a faithful and honorable member for four years; he was immediately sent to the front and identified with the Army of the Cumberland, first under Gen. Buell, and afterward under Gen. Rosecrans; participated in the hard-fought battles of Stone River, Tullahoma, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, around Kenesaw Mountain, and for the possession of Atlanta and Knoxville, besides numerous skirmishes; he re-enlisted in March, 1864, and was then sent back to Louisville, Ky., to be re-mounted. They were afterward sent into Alabama and Mississippi, under Gen. Wilson; after several engagements, they found their way to Macon, Ga., where they met a "flag of truce," announcing

the armistice; here they remained till terms of peace were agreed upon, and, after some meanderings in South Carolina, embarked at Charleston, in September, via New York, to Columbus, Ohio; at this latter place he was honorably discharged on the 28th day of September, 1865, after serving nearly four and one half years; after returning home he engaged for a time in farming; eight years ago, he embarked in the mercantile business at this place, and, by his careful attention to business, and good management, has built up a large and increasing trade; he carries a large and well-assorted stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, ready-made clothing, and makes a specialty of merchant tailoring; all of his transactions are made upon the strict rule of honesty. He celebrated his marriage, in 1864, with Miss Maggie Jones. They have had three children, two deceased.

L. B. TERRY, wagon-maker, Pleasant Hill. Among the business men of Pleasant Hill appears the name of L. B. Terry, who was born in Greenville, Darke Co., on the 22d day of February, 1831; he is the son of Enos and Delilah (Westfall) Terry; Enos T. was a native of New Jersey, and emigrated to Ohio in the beginning of the present century. His nuptials were celebrated with Miss Delilah Westfall, after which he located on a farm about one mile north of Greenville; subsequently, he moved into the town of Greenville, where his death occurred at the age of 48 years; his wife survived him until August, 1873, when her death occurred in this place, at the advanced age of 76½ years. Our subject's boyhood was passed in Greenville; at the age of 14, he went to Piqua, Ohio, where he served an apprenticeship as carriage-maker, under W. R. Crozier, who is now the oldest carriage-maker in the State; here our subject remained in pursuit of his occupation till he came to this place in 1870; since this time, he has turned his attention to the construction of wagons, which vocation he yet pursues, adding to it the making of almost all kinds of farming implements. He was united in marriage, Sept. 9, 1848, to Caroline Statler, a native of this county; two children have been born to this union—William and Ella.

HIRAM TISOR, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Hill; he was born on the banks of the Ohio River, ten miles above Cincinnati, in 1812; he is of English extraction, and the son of Austin Tisor, a native of England; Austin's father immigrated to America when he was only 1 month old, landing in Charleston, S. C., where he purchased a team and began a journey through the country, with a view of locating; change of climate and the hardships of the jouryney, proved too severe for Mr. T. and wife, and they soon fell victims to disease and death, leaving four sons, of whom Austin was the youngest; the three oldest disposed of the team and returned to England, leaving Austin, then an infant, in the care of the trustees of the place; he was put under the paternal care of Isaac Poff, a German, and thus early acquired the use of the German language; in his manhood, he emigrated to Ohio, locating near Cincinnati. Here he married Susannah Wright, of South Carolina, who had emigrated to this State, with her parents, when only 16 years old; he followed the hatter's trade and farming through life; he was a 1st Lieutenant in the war of 1812, at the close of which he moved to Miami Co., locating just north of Covington; his death occurred here in his 63d year; his wife dying in the prime of her life, in 1835. Our subject, reared on a farm, has made farming his life occupation. In 1834, he married Phebe Greene, a native of Ohio; in 1837, he moved to his present place, where he has since lived; his well-improved farm is the result of his own industry and perseverance; his wife, Phebe, died Dec. 29, 1878; she was his faithful companion for nearly half a century; of the son and three daughters born to this union, one daughter has died.

H. G. ULLERY, farmer; P. O. Covington; born in Newton Township Jan. 4, 1819; is the son of Jacob Ullery, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1772, and in 1810 came from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati on a flat-boat, bringing his family and effects; coming north through the wilderness, he located in Montgomery Co., near Harrisburg, and entered land; the next fall he sold out, came to this county and purchased land where West Covington now stands; after putting out a crop he erected a saw-mill, about the year 1812; his lumber was obtained in Darke Co., then

rafted down to the falls ; to his mill he soon added probably the first corn-cracker in the township ; the Indians soon became troublesome, and Mr. Ullery, for safety, removed to Lost Creek, and here followed milling two years, then returned to his old farm, which he sold, and bought another where part of Covington now stands ; here he died, in 1847, aged 75 years. He was twice married ; his first wife was Miss Wareham, of Pennsylvania ; and his second was Elizabeth Fager, of Bedford Co., Penn. ; he had four children by his first wife, and ten by the last union ; his second wife died in 1861, aged 74. Of the above children, James is U. S. Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio ; H. G. was raised on the farm, obtaining a limited education. Upon his marriage, he located north of Covington ; in 1859, sold out and purchased his present place ; he is now minister of the Congregational Brethren Church of Pleasant Hill ; personally, he is a man of sterling qualities, generous and upright with the world, pleasant and affable in his social relations. In 1842, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Eller, who died of cholera in 1832 ; of their ten children, eight now survive ; of the deceased, Ann M. was found dead in a spring near the house, in 1862, being then 16 years of age ; the other died in infancy.

GEORGE W. WHITMER, merchant, Pleasant Hill. Prominent in the list of business men of Pleasant Hill is the subject of our sketch, who was born within the present corporate limits of this village in May, 1844 ; he is the son of John Whitmer, an eminent citizen of this place ; he (John Whitmer) was born in Union Co., Penn., March 20, 1811, and is of German extraction ; he is the son of Abraham and Elizabeth Whitmer, natives of Pennsylvania ; by a diligent application of his time and talents, he early qualified himself for the profession of teaching, which he followed for ten years ; in the meantime, he engaged to some extent in the mercantile trade, which has been the principal occupation of his life ; in the spring of 1842, he emigrated to Ohio, locating within the present limits of the village of Pleasant Hill ; two years subsequent, he embarked in the mercantile business, starting the second store in this place ; this he continued, with an interval of a few years when he was in business at Covington, till about ten years ago, when he practically retired from active life ; he is known throughout the community as an enterprising business man, of integrity and intelligence. Although no political aspirant, he has been elected to all the important offices of the township ; he is now serving as Justice of the Peace, which office he has filled for fifteen years. He is, in politics, a Jacksonian Democrat. His first marriage occurred in 1836, with Miss Elizabeth Stewart ; one child was born to this union, now living in Kansas ; his second marriage was with Miss Sarah Lenhart, in 1840 ; eleven children are the fruits of this union, three of whom have died ; the rest are living in this immediate vicinity. Our subject grew up accustomed to the mercantile trade, which has been his life occupation. He exchanged the comforts of home during the late civil war, for the dangers and hardships of the camp and battle-field ; as a member of the noble 110th O. V. I., he participated in the three days' fight of Winchester, where the regiment suffered severely, the battles at Brandy Station, Mine Run, Kelly's Ford, and many skirmishes ; on the first night of the battle of the Wilderness, he received a severe wound, a large ball passing entirely through the back portion of his neck, thus disabling him from any further active duty in the field ; he was honorably discharged in June, 1865, and returned home. After engaging for a time in the general produce business, he embarked in a mercantile career in 1867 ; he carries a large stock of all kinds of merchandise, including a full stock of goods in the harness line ; he also, under the firm name of Whitmer & Patty, deals in all kinds of grain, for the handling of which they have erected a large elevator with all the modern fixtures ; in all his transactions, he strictly adheres to the principle of honesty. He has been twice elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, now holds the commission of Notary Public, and was once elected Mayor of the town. He has been twice married ; his first marriage was celebrated in 1867, and his second in 1877 ; of each union a child has been born.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS, wagon-maker, Pleasant Hill; born in Newton Township Feb. 16, 1826; is the son of Henry and grandson of Michael Williams; the latter was a native of North Carolina, and came to Ohio about the year 1800, bringing with him his four sons and five daughters, viz., George, Michael, Henry, John, Catherine, Frances, Elizabeth, Barbara and Mollie; from these, numerous descendants sprung, and now live in this vicinity; Michael, Sr., died soon after coming here. Henry was born in North Carolina in 1783; he made his first location on Sec. 19, purchasing 90 acres, afterward adding 240, which he principally cleared; he died Oct. 20, 1861; he was a good Christian, and held in high esteem. He was married four times; his first wife, Elizabeth Stage, died Oct. 28, 1816; the second wife, Sarah Fetter, died March 15, 1829; the third wife, Nancy Miller, died May 15, 1858; his fourth wife, Esther (Neil) Coppock, now lives, at an old age; eighteen children were the fruits of these several unions, five by the first marriage, six by the second, and seven by the third; seven now survive. John H. was raised on the farm until 18, after which he followed wagon and carriage making seven years, and was the first carriage-maker of the township, and the only one making coach varnish; he has taken out the following patents: Improvement on fire setting and cooling machines, two patents on tire-setting, on following dates, June 19, 1857 and Oct. 18, 1870, also patent for improvement in reeds for looms of weaving machines, for flexible window-shades (date, June 28, 1870), and a patent for measuring carriage cushions, dated Feb. 14, 1871; he is now engaged on an improved chemical apparatus for manufacturing medicines, and is also proprietor of a valuable compound medicine. Has been twice married; first, April 16, 1847, to Sarah Coate, who died March 17, 1861; of their seven children, three now survive. Nov. 3, 1863, he married Mary A. Gillums, of French descent, and born in Pennsylvania.

W. M. WILLIAMSON, saw-milling; P. O. Covington; born in Clermont Co., Ohio, in July, 1838; is the son of Silas W. and Antis White; his grandfathers were from New Jersey; his paternal grandfather emigrated to Virginia, and his paternal grandmother was born in Virginia; James W., his grandfather, came to Ohio in 1812, and to this county in 1840, where his wife died in 1866, and he in 1870. Silas was the oldest son of ten children; in 1840, he located in Darke Co., soon after removed to Miami Co., where he died in September, 1869; his wife still survives. Of his six sons and one daughter, two sons are deceased. Our subject was the oldest of the family, and followed farming until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. B, 44th O. V. I., in which he served two and a half years; re-enlisted, and was placed in the 8th O. V. C., and, with his regiment, was discharged August, 1865; he was in the battles of Louisburg, Knoxville, Lynchburg, and many others; he served in Kentucky and West Virginia; was wounded and taken prisoner at Beverley; was soon paroled, and returned to his regiment. Soon after his discharge, he went to Iowa, returning to his present place in March, 1871. The past eight years have been devoted to the saw-mill business; he has one of the best and most convenient mills in the township. In November, 1866, Mr. Williamson married Martha A. Sowell, of Henry Co., Iowa; they have three children. Mr. W. is Major of the 3d O. N. G.; has been a member seven years, and has held the offices of Second and First Lieutenant, also Captain. He is a Republican in politics, and labors for the success of his party.

KIRK WILLIAMSON, saw-milling, Covington; born in Darke Co., Ohio, in 1848; is the son of Silas W. and Antis White; his paternal grandfather, James W., was a member of a militia company during the war of 1812. In the spring of 1849, Silas Williamson moved east of Covington, where he passed the remainder of his life. The subject of this sketch is the fifth child of this family, and his early life was that of a farmer boy; he received his early education in the common schools of his day, and by close application to his books he acquired a good practical education. His first move from the parental roof was on a farm near the homestead; here he remained one year, and then in the spring of 1872, began the saw-mill business with his brother; they located first in Franklin Township, Clark

Co., where they remained four years, and then moved to Newton Township. He was married in 1874 to Harriet Weaver, of Franklin Township, Darke Co., whose father, Adam Weaver, was an early settler of the township, and entered the farm on which he lived and died, his death occurring in July, 1878, at the age of 66 years. He had a family of eleven children, five of whom are still living. He was born in Montgomery Co., and when a young man, moved to Franklin Township. He was married to Mary Hollopeter. Mr. Williamson finds his political views expressed in the Prohibition party.

DAVID D. WINE, minister and farmer; P. O. Covington; was born in Augusta Co., Va., in 1839. Jacob Wine, his father, also a native of Virginia, married Elizabeth Garber, of Maryland, who, with her parents, came to Virginia when 5 years of age. Jacob W. was a farmer, and raised a family of nine children, all now living, he died in December, 1878, aged 79. Mrs. W. died November, 1874; they were for many years prominent members of the German Baptist Church. David D. was raised on the farm, obtaining a common-school education. In July, 1861, he was conscripted in the rebel army, serving until December. Being a Union man and his services again demanded for the rebel army, he fled, escaping on foot across the mountains to West Virginia, from there went to Montgomery Co., Ohio, where he was employed as a farm laborer, and attended school during the winter. In December, 1873, he located upon his present place, where he has a fine farm, under good improvement. For four years he has been a minister of the German Baptist Church, and has been promoted to the second degree in the ministry. Feb. 19, 1865, he married Susan Miller, of Montgomery Co.; they are the parents of two sons and three daughters.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

DAVID R. ALBAUGH, farmer; P. O. West Milton; born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in the year 1829; is a son of Samuel and Anna M. Albaugh, who were born in Pennsylvania; they emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Montgomery Co. in the year 1829, in which they lived two years, then removed to this county and entered 80 acres of land, which was then—and is yet—known as the Wolf Pen Hill Farm; this land they cleared up, improved and lived on till their decease. Mr. A. held the office of Justice of the Peace for about fifteen years; they were the Noah parents of six children, five of whom are living, viz., Mary A., D., R. Susanna, H. and Benjamin F. and Lucy, deceased. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, on which he labored till he was 24 years of age, when he began life for himself. March 5, 1857, he was married to Martha Murphey, by whom he has had seven children, viz., Laura B., Samuel O., Porter W., John B., Harvey H., Charley D., Anna G.; she is a daughter of John W. and Margaret Murphey, who were born in this county; Mrs. M. died many years ago; he resides with our subject, with whom he has lived for a number of years; Mr. Albaugh settled on the farm where he now resides in 1863; he owns 80 acres of land, which is in a high state of cultivation; he has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for three years, and is competent to discharge its duties; his education was obtained in the common schools, where he fitted himself for the duties of teaching, which he has followed for a number of terms; his children, Laura B. and Samuel O., are among the educators of the county, the former having taught ten terms, the latter four; his brothers and sisters were also leading teachers, and have taught extensively in the county; he and his wife are exemplary members of the Christian Church, he having been connected with above church three years, she for a period of eighteen years, and was born in this county Dec. 25, 1838.

WILLIAM A. ALDRICH, farmer; P. O. West Milton. The subject of this memoir was born in the State of Massachusetts in the year 1827. He is a son

of Anson and Lydia Aldrich. His father was born in the same State in the year 1791, and was a son of Luke Aldrich, who was connected with the pilgrim fathers. He lived, died, and is buried in the place of his nativity. Anson was married to Lydia Aldrich, who was born in Rhode Island. He did not permanently settle here until 1843, having previously traveled over the West on foot, wandering as far as Illinois, where he resided four years, then returned to his native place, where he remained a number of years, then again came West, and chose Miami Co. as his home. He first settled on land in Sec. 18, now owned by Tilly Hale, on which he lived a year and a half; then purchased 100 acres in Sec. 27, on the west bank of the Stillwater, on which he moved his family, and made a permanent home. Soon after added 100 acres to the original purchase. His wife, Lydia, was born in the year 1799, and died in 1878, aged 79 years; he died in 1879, aged 88 years; they had three children, two of whom are living, viz., Mary, now Mrs. Huddle, and our subject; one died in infancy. Mrs. A. had been previously married to a Mr. Capron, by whom she had two children, viz., Carlysle and Sallie A. (deceased). William's boyhood days were spent on the farm in Massachusetts. Upon their arrival here he assisted his father, and the farm was carried on in a mutual way, each receiving whatever was necessary for his especial welfare. In 1861, he married Miss Amanda Bauman, a daughter of Michael and Mary Bauman. Her father was born in Pennsylvania in 1794; her mother in the State of Maryland in 1803. They were married in Maryland, and in 1830, removed to Ohio, and settled near West Milton. Mr. B. died in 1846, aged 52 years; Mrs. B. is living, and resides in Dayton; they had seven children, four of whom are living, viz., Julia, Ellen, Amanda and Sarah; the deceased are Margaret, Rebecca and one in infancy. Our subject owns 139 acres of land, which is all in a good state of cultivation. He has filled the office of School Director and Supervisor, and was Second Lieutenant of Co. D, 147th O. V. I., one hundred day men. His term of service was employed in Ft. Ethan Allen, one of the defenses of Washington; he was discharged in September, 1864. Mrs. A. was born in this township in 1836; they have had eight children, all living, viz., Henry W., Celia, Sarah, Grace C., Nathan G., Lydia M., Carlysle C. and Crawford B.

LEVI AMMON, merchant, Potsdam; born in Bucks Co., Penn., in the year 1813. Is the son of George and Mary A. Ammon, natives of Pennsylvania. They had two children—John (deceased) and our subject. He was partly reared on the farm, and at the age of 16 years, began learning the shoemaker's trade, and, young as he was, has taken care of himself since; he followed his trade about twenty-two years, part of the time in Montgomery Co., Ohio. In 1839, he married Margaret Byerly, by whom he has had fourteen children, seven of whom are living, viz., George, Edward, William, Charley, Mary A., Jane and Belle. In 1860, he removed to this county, in which he purchased 80 acres of land, whereon he resided five years, and then came to Georgetown; he owns in the aggregate 447 acres of land, which places him among the large landholders in the township; in 1865, he opened a store of general merchandise, and has since supplied the wants of the public from a large and well-selected stock. The fair dealing and popular business habits of the house of Ammon & Sons command for them a full share of the public patronage; their stock consists of clothing, dry goods, hats, caps, boots, shoes, groceries, and in fact everything usually found in a first-class retail house. Mr. Ammon is one of our self-made men in every sense which the term implies; he began life without a dollar, but by close application to business, has built up a fortune, a fitting example for others to pattern from. His son William has charge of the post office. Mr. Ammon also carries on merchandising in Gordon, Darke Co., the business being under the control of his sons Edward and Charley, who are competent and energetic business men. Mr. Ammon owns city property in Bradford, Harrisburg, Castine and Gordon. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and an exemplary Christian gentleman.

SAMUEL P. AXTELL, minister, West Milton; born near Franklin, Mercer Co., Penn., July 14, 1846; is the son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Grace) Axtell.

Samuel P. joined the Methodist Episcopal Church Jan. 1, 1872, at Lincoln, Neb.; he received a local preacher's license from Southeastern Indiana Conference in 1874, and is now a local minister of the Cincinnati Conference; he was educated at the Northwestern University of Evanston, Ill., and at Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., being a student for two years at Evanston, and studying one year at Asbury University. He settled in this county January, 1877, on Sec. 16, in Union Township. Was married Aug. 10, 1875, to Miss Frances M. Kessler, at West Milton. They have had two children, viz., Leo Ray, born Dec. 29, 1877, and Thomas Maurice, March 10, 1879, and died April 29, 1880.

DAVID BAKER, farmer; P. O. West Milton; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in the year 1824, and is a son of David and Salome Baker; they were born in Bedford, now Blair Co., Penn., in the latter part of the eighteenth century; they removed to Montgomery Co., about 1809 or 1810, and settled on land in Randolph Township, on which they lived till the death of Mr. B., which occurred just previous to the birth of our subject; his mother soon after went to Indiana; then to Greenville, in which place she resided till her death, which occurred in the 63d year of her age. They were the parents of three children, two of whom are living, viz., Andrew H., David and Lavina, deceased. The boyhood days of our subject were spent on the farm, in a manner incident to youth, and, at the age of 15, he was apprenticed to learn the wagon-maker's trade, and labored for awhile in Salem, after which he removed to Euphemia, in Preble Co., at which place he finished his trade, and soon after, in Phillipsburg, founded a shop of his own, in which he carried on wagon-making for eleven years; then selling out, he embarked in a general mercantile business in the same place, and for fourteen years successfully catered to the wants of the public; in 1869, he removed to the place where he now resides; he owns 141 75-100ths acres of fine land, which is in a high state of cultivation. He was first married to Julia Fortner, in 1848; she died in 1861. His second marriage was with Sarah J. McGrew nee Reed, in 1862. They have two children, viz., Emma and Alma. Samuel McGrew and Miss Sarah J. Reed were married in 1852; he died in 1859. To them two children were born, viz., Allen, deceased, and Marley, who resides in Kansas. Mrs. B.'s parents, Jonathan and Sarah R. Reed, were born in New Jersey; they removed to Montgomery Co., Ohio, at a very early day, and later, to Marshall Co., Iowa, in which place Mr. B. died, in the 72d year of his age; her mother is still living, and resides in the above-mentioned place. They have had nine children, all are living, viz., William, Jonathan, Mary A., Sarah J., Bowman, Esther, Rebecca, Elizabeth and Lucretia. Mrs. B. was born in Warren Co. in 1831. She is an exemplary Christian lady, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. B. was a member of the 112th O. V. I., and, soon after his enlistment, was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy, with instructions to enlist a company; but, on account of a shortage of men, a consolidation of different companies was effected, which swallowed up Mr. B.'s company, and he was mustered from the service. He is one of our self-made men. Life was begun with small capital, yet energy and indomitable perseverance have accomplished their purpose, and a good home is the fruit of his toil. When Mrs. B.'s father crossed the Ohio River, he had only a dollar in his pocket, and with him came two other gentlemen, possessed of means, who soon lost their all and were penniless. The dollar which constituted Mr. Reed's capital, proved the nucleus of a handsome competency.

HENRY BARNHART, farmer and carpenter; P. O. West Milton; born near Greenville, Darke Co., Ohio, in the year 1839; is the son of John and Elizabeth Barnhart, who were born in Pennsylvania, the father in 1811, the mother in 1813, and were married in 1835; the following year they removed to Montgomery Co., in which they resided two years, then removed to Darke Co., where they resided a year, and finally settled in Concord Township, where they now live; they had five children, all living, viz., David, Henry, John, Andrew and Anna. Our subject was reared upon the farm, and, at the age of 16 years, learned the wagon-maker's trade, which he followed for three years. Aug. 19, 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 63d O. V. I., and was soon after transferred to the front and placed in the 3d Brigade

of the 17th Corps; the regiment took an active part in the thrilling scenes of the war; Mr. B. participated in the battles of Resaca, Atlanta, Altoona, Kingston, Jonesboro, Kenesaw Mountain, and, in fact, all the engagements in and around this great rebel stronghold; he passed through three years of active duty, and, receiving no scratches, he "veteranized" in 1863 and was discharged in July, 1865, having been promoted to Corporal. After his return home, he took up wagon-making, which he followed for ten years, then burned lime for two years in Davis Wheelock's kiln, after which he located on the farm where he has since resided; he frequently works at carpentering, plastering, etc., being one of those natural mechanics who can turn a hand to most anything. Feb. 9, 1864, he was married to Sarah Root; to them six children have been born, five of whom are living, viz., Noah, Nettie, Icy, Ida M. and John W.; Cora deceased. Mrs. B. is a daughter of John and Louisa Root; the former was born in France, the latter in Germany; they had but one child, Mrs. Barnhart; by a previous marriage, Mr. Root had twelve children, part of whom are living; Mr. R. is deceased; Mrs. R. resides with our subject; she was born in 1802. Mr. and Mrs. Barnhart have been members of the Disciples Church for four years, and are zealous in the cause; he is also a member of the subordinate Lodge, I. O. O. F., in West Milton.

CHARLES F. BEALL, dealer in stoves and tinware, West Milton. The subject of this memoir was born in Greene Co., Ohio, Sept. 20, 1842, and is a son of John I. Beall, who was born in Maryland in 1802, and settled in Greene Co. in 1813, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1867, aged 65 years. Mrs. Beall was born in Greene Co. in 1805—is still living, and resides in her native county. They had eleven children, of whom eight are living, three having died after gaining man's estate. Our subject's boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, where he assisted in agricultural pursuits until his 18th year; when the war broke out, he enlisted in Co. G, of the 54th O. V. I., and was transferred to the front in February, 1862; his regiment was in Gen. Sherman's gallant division which did its duty so nobly at Shiloh; here he received a severe wound in the left hip, which kept him in the hospital at Cincinnati for some time; he was discharged, July 12, 1862; Jan. 12, 1864, he enlisted in the United States Navy, and was placed on board the Cricket in the department of the Mississippi; from this vessel he was transferred to the Champion, thence to the Benton, and finally to the Gamage. On all these vessels he held the commission of a 1st Lieutenant, and was among the youngest commissioned officers in the navy; he was in the naval encounter at Fort Harrison, where four vessels were engaged, and after a severe fight, every gun in the fort was dismounted, the works captured and the town laid in ashes. After the close of the war, he received his discharge, Oct. 27, 1865; he returned home, and was employed by Shilato & Co. as salesman, remaining one year, when he engaged with Orr & Co., tobacco manufacturers; in their employ he remained one year; he soon after studied medicine for two years, under John C. Fall, a very prominent physician of Xenia; he drifted back to his former business, in which he is still engaged, and removed to this place in April, 1879. His marriage with Carrie Keeler, a daughter of John Keeler, occurred Jan. 25, 1876; she was born Dec. 9, 1852. They have one child, Elsie Fay, born Oct. 13, 1877. Mrs. Beall was a distant relative of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

RICHARD BENNET, proprietor of woolen factory, West Milton. The subject of this memoir was born in Bucks Co., Penn., Dec. 20, 1808, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary Bennet, natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Huron Co., Ohio, in 1834, where they resided for twenty-five years, and then removed to Williams Co., where Mrs. Bennet died in 1873; her husband died in Huron Co. in 1871. They were the parents of six children, all sons, two of whom are dead. Our subject has had a wide experience in his business, having served in mills since he was 12 years old; he is thoroughly versed in his business, and is master of every department; he served an apprenticeship of several years, and since that time has run his own mill. He located here in April, 1862, and soon after purchased his present property, which is situated on the west bank of the Stillwater, half a mile south of

West Milton. The mill has a working capacity of about twelve thousand pounds of wool per annum. The power is derived from a number of springs, the water from which is concentrated and brought to bear on a twenty-two-foot over-shot wheel. He manufactures a general assortment of goods, the quality of which is unsurpassed; owing to his supreme knowledge of manufacturing processes, and his fair way of doing business, he commands a large share of the public patronage. He was married to Diana Weaver April 12, 1832; four children have been given to them, of whom three are living, viz., Henry, Benjamin and James; Charles deceased.

A. C. BOBBS, physician and surgeon, Potsdam; born in Clermont Co., Ohio, in the year 1838; is a son of Adam and Elizabeth Bobbs; his father was born in the State of Pennsylvania, and his mother in this State; his father is dead, but his mother is yet living and resides in Montgomery Co.; they were parents of four children—A. J., physician and surgeon, residing in Warren, Ind.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. John Henderson; Caroline, now Mrs. Dr. Tedrow. The Doctor's boyhood days were spent on the farm, and, at the age of 15, he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. D. Gaines, of California, Hamilton Co., Ohio, who was his preceptor, and for three years he labored under his instruction, solving the mysteries and science of medicine; he then entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, in which he studied two terms; then enlisted in the army as Assistant Surgeon, finally entering the Marine Hospital in Cincinnati, in which he remained three years, and here received a broad experience in the profession; in 1863, he entered a college in Buffalo, N. Y., in which he finished his studies, graduating from this institution in 1864 and receiving his diploma; he entered on the practice of medicine in Union, in partnership with Dr. Hawkins, with whom he practiced for one year; in 1865, he located where he now resides, and has built up a large and increasing practice, making a specialty of fevers and diphtheria. In 1865, he was married to Margaret Shellabarger, by whom he has had three children, viz., Charles C., Samuel O. and E. A.; she is a daughter of Samuel Shellabarger, who is a native of Pennsylvania; the mother, Elizabeth, is a native of this State; both are living. When the Doctor settled here, he was without means, but, by strict attention to his profession, he has built up a good practice, and is also in the possession of a fine property; in 1878, he erected a residence in the village, which, for taste, beauty of design and finish, has no equal, thus making the Doctor and his most estimable wife a very desirable home; he owns 25 acres of improved land adjoining the village.

D. W. BOWMAN, merchant, Fidelity; was born in Miami Co., Oct. 25, 1847, and is a son of Joseph and Mary Bowman; his father was born in Tennessee in 1801, and, with his parents, came to, and settled in, Clark Co., Ohio, about 1812, where they lived some years, when he died, and Joseph, with his mother, removed to Montgomery Co., Ohio, where she died. Joseph's early life was passed on the farm, and when old enough, he engaged in selling goods, traveling from one point to another. He was a poor boy and his business career was begun on a capital of $10, borrowed money. In 1826, he opened a little store in Frederick, which was stocked with goods brought from a distance, on the back of a pony. Being of an energetic and progressive spirit, he soon overcame many of the disadvantages attached to poverty, and gradually ascended in the scale of prosperity, until he had accumulated a large property, laying the foundation of a business which exists to this day. He was very benevolent, gave largely to the poor, never turning any from his door who deserved his sympathy and help. At his death, his estate amounted to $100,000. He died in November, 1871, aged 71 years and 7 days. Mr. Bowman married in 1821, Mary Sheets, who bore him eleven children, five of whom are living—O. P., J. W., D. W., Ella and Jennie. The deceased are Ann, Caroline, Jacob R., Elwood, Harriet and John. Her mother was born June 6, 1790, and died Sept. 12, 1839; her father died Aug. 12, 1851. They were married in August, 1807, and were the parents of five children, two living—Bethany and Mary. The deceased, Daniel, Perry and Nancy. Mrs. Bowman was born in

Montgomery Co., Ohio, March 27, 1808, is living, and resides in Frederickstown. Our subject was reared to mercantile pursuits; his long experience enabling him to successfully manage his large business. His education was largely attained in the common schools, and in the Normal School in Lebanon. From 1865 to 1871, he was a partner with his father, and at his death assumed management of the business, which is large and increasing, so much so that his cotemporaries find his trade invulnerable, and can survive but a short time. Nov. 24, 1869, he was married to Belle, an accomplished daughter of Abraham and Lydia (Yount) Turner. Her father was born in Orange Co., N. Y., March 1, 1819. In the spring of 1842, he emigrated to Indiana, where he operated a saw-mill; April 6, 1843, he came to Frederickstown, and engaged in the same business. Dec. 20, 1846, he was maried to Lydia Yount, by whom he had eleven children; those living are Jennie, Belle, Sarah, John, Emma, Fremont, Lulu, Clifford and Mary; Eliza, deceased. Mrs. Turner was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, June 15, 1826, and is a daughter of John and Nancy Yount, pioneers of the above-named county. By occupation, Mr. Turner was a carpenter and millwright. In 1879, he removed to Shelby Co., Ohio, where they now reside. Belle, wife of our subject, was born in this county June 12, 1849.

JAMES P. BRANDON, physician and surgeon, Laura; was born in Newton Township, Miami Co., in the year 1850, and is a son of Isaiah P. and Sarah Brandon; his father was born in Kentucky, and came with his parents when a boy to Newton Township, in which he lived till his decease, which occurred in 1877, when he was 69 years of age; his mother departed this life in 1853, aged 43 or 44; they were parents of twelve children, eleven of whom are living, viz., Mary, Esther, Richard W., Samuel H., Anna B., Sarah, Amos, Robert, Isaac, James P. and Mahala; Martha (deceased). The Doctor's early boyhood days were spent on the farm, and in a manner incident to youth; his education was received in the district school, and at the age of 18, he began the study of medicine under Dr. A. E. Duncan, a very prominent physician; he labored with the mysteries of science in medicine during the summer, and in winter engaged in teaching school; thus he labored for four years, making enough by his winter labors to enable him to prosecute his study in medicine during the following summer; after completing his course of study under Dr. D., he entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating in the Class of 1873; he returned to his home and began the practice of medicine, and for two years successfully discharged the duties incumbent upon the profession, after which he went to the Bellevue Hospital in New York City, and, after a year of close application to study, improved greatly on the subject of medicine and surgery; returning, he located in Laura, in which place he has successfully built up a large and increasing practice. In 1873, he married Mattie, daughter of the well-known Anson Aldrich, by whom he has one child, viz., Clara A.; he owns a good city property in Laura, which consists of lots, dwellings, etc.

HENRY J. BROWN, dealer in boots and shoes, West Milton; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn. Jan. 29, 1829, and is a son of John Brown, a native of the same place, who lived, died and is buried in the place of his nativity. He was the father of ten children, of whom seven are living. Henry's boyhood days were spent in the village, and, at the age of 16, he began serving a regular apprenticeship, which occupied two years of his time. In 1849, he came to Ohio, and located in Gettysburg, in Darke Co., in which place he prosecuted his trade for awhile, and was also engaged with his brother William in painting. He came to West Milton in the spring of 1850, and here has since done business; he carries a full stock of boots and shoes, for ladies, gentlemen and children's wear. He deals in the best of goods, and his long residence and popular habits command for him a full share of the public patronage. For sixteen years he has held the office of Corporation Treasurer, and has also been a member of the School Board. Thus we see that his townsmen have confidence in his executive ability. March 2, 1852, he was married to Melissa Everett, by whom he had three children, viz., Emma C., Elmira and Charles W. Mrs. Brown departed this life May 15, 1863, aged about 39 years.

May 20, 1865, Mr. Brown was again married, to Mary J. Wilson, of Montgomery Co., by whom he has had one child, viz., Harry E.

J. K. CAMPBELL, of the firm of Campbell & Bro., dealers in grain and seeds, West Milton; he was born in Perry Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, March 8, 1836; his father, John G., was born in Warren Co., Ohio, June 22, 1806, and died June 25, 1876; his mother, Margaret (Ware) Campbell, was born in Montgomery Co. in the year 1820, and is living; they were parents of nine children, seven of whom are living, viz., Jesse K., John M., Thomas M., Alonzo B., Susan King, *nee* Campbell, Samantha Davis, *nee* Campbell, and Alice McKinley, *nee* Campbell; the deceased are Orrin E. and Webster C. Our subject was reared on the farm on which he labored for his father until he was 20 years of age, when he and his younger brothers were given their time; he leased the old homestead, and for three years was successful in his labors on the farm; at the expiration of this time, he conceived the idea he was in need of more education; he left the farm and entered a select school, taught by John Hiller, in his native county, and for one year he labored in his studies under instructors, and then began teaching, all the while pursuing his studies; for twenty-one years he was largely engaged in the profession, and was very successful, always standing high as an educator; during vacations, he was employed as a commercial traveler; thus his time was all occupied; during one year he traveled and sold goods for William F. Spencer, of Richmond, Ind., another year for Smith, Alvin & Co.; after this he entered mercantile life, and for two years did a general merchandising business in Liberty, Ohio; he then moved his stock in trade to Johnsville, in which he remained two years; then exchanged his goods and property for a farm in Montgomery Co., in which he labored, during the summer, for five years, and resumed his work in the schoolroom during the winter; in 1879, he, with his brother, in looking up a suitable location for their business, saw in West Milton the desired point, which they immediately availed themselves of; the D., C. & T. R. R., was at that time in the course of construction, and by the time the last rail was laid, they were prepared for business, having erected a large warehouse, which is furnished with steam elevating power; both are gentlemen well qualified for the business, and will handle a heavy percentage of the surplus of crops. May 29, 1864, he was married to Mary A. Hutchinson, who is a daughter of James and Celia A. Hutchinson, old residents of Ohio, both deceased; they were parents of seven children, four of whom are living, viz., Thomas, William, Mary A. and Celia A.; the deceased are James, and two dying in infancy; Mrs. C. was born in Miami Co., May 28, 1841; to them five children have been born, all living, viz., Jennie V., Zola, Victor, Celia and Maggie; at the age of 20, Mr. C. united with the United Brethren Church, with which he has since been identified; his wife is a member of the Christian Church, with which she has been connected for a number of years; Mr. C. is a self-made man in the broadest sense which the term implies.

WELCOME M. CAPRON, farmer; P. O. Laura; born in Pennsylvania in 1796; is a son of Labin and Hannah Capron, who were born in Massachusetts, and afterward settled in Pennsylvania, where our subject was born. They departed this life in the above State, his father, when in the 65th year of his age, and his mother when he was quite young. They were parents of seven children, of whom only Uncle Welcome survives; the deceased are Wheaton, Amos, Nancy, Hannah, Sylvia and Alpha. By his last marriage he has had six children, viz., Louisa, Emma, Rowena, Adeline, Henrietta and Labin; Adeline alone survives. Our subject was reared on the farm, on which he labored till past 20, when he came to Ohio, and for one year stayed in Franklin, then came here, in which place he has lived since. His first purchase was 80 acres of land, which was partly improved, and entered 120 acres, 80 of which was in Darke Co. He settled here in 1817, and has resided on his present place fifty-two years. June 6, 1819, he was married to Delana, a daughter of John and Tamar North, by whom he has had twelve children, seven of whom are living, viz., Oliver, Levi, Hannah, Martha, Louisa, Nancy and Sarah; the deceased are Lorenzo, Labin, Seth, Alpha and Mary. Seth was a

member of the 71st O. V. I., from which he was discharged, then removed to Iowa, where he enlisted again, and, after the battle of Nashville, Tenn., in which he was engaged for three days, was taken sick and soon after died in Memphis. He has served as Constable in the township. He and his wife have been connected with the Christian Church for forty-five years, laboring long and earnestly in their Master's vineyard. Their children are members of Christian churches, which affords their aged parents much pleasure. Oliver is an able minister in the denomination of Friends, and Levi, a minister of the Christian Church ; both are men of ability, and have done much in building up the Christian religion.

JOHN CARROLL, farmer ; P. O. Potsdam ; was born on the place on which he now resides in the year 1834 ; his parents, Jacob and Mary Carroll, were born in Maryland, in which State they were married, then removed to Ohio, and settled on land near Union, Montgomery Co., on which they remained some years, accumulating some property ; but, meeting with an accident which crippled him, much of his hard-earned money was consumed ; in 1833, he came to Miami Co., and settled on the place where our subject now resides ; here he remained till his death, which occurred in 1841, aged 56 years ; his mother survived her husband, and departed this life at the age of 67 or 68 years ; they were parents of nine children, three of whom are living, viz., John, Oliver, and Anna, who resides in Marshall Co., Iowa ; Oliver lives in Boone Co., Iowa ; the deceased are Joseph, Samuel, James, Sophia, Sarah and an infant. Mr. C. was reared on the farm, on which he labored till he was 23 years old, at which time, in 1857, he was married to Lydia Shanks, by whom he has two children, viz., Lola and Harley. He owns 107 acres of fine land, which is all in a good state of cultivation, and his improvements are far superior to ordinary farm buildings ; his large house and barn, with delightful surroundings, make his the most desirable and pleasant place in the west side of the township. His wife is a member of the Christian Church, with which she has been connected some time. His grandfather, Charles Carroll, was of Irish birth, and a Revolutionary soldier, serving during the war ; he died where our subject now lives ; his grandmother was of German extraction ; they were the parents of a large family—further, nothing is known. Mrs. Carroll was born in 1833.

ROWLAND R. CHASE, J. P., West Milton ; born in Cumberland, R. I., Nov. 17, 1804 ; is a son of Elisha and Narcissa (Wilcox) Chase ; his father was born in the same place May 10, 1776, and his mother also in July, 1780 ; they were married in 1802, and were parents of eight children—four sons and four daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter are living ; Mr. Chase departed this life in 1835, his wife in 1839 ; our subject's early days were mostly spent in Massachusetts, and at the age of 13 years he entered a cotton factory, in which he remained as operator and manufacturer until he came to Ohio in 1851 ; he located in West Milton and found employment in a machine-shop for awhile ; in 1859, he was elected to the Justice's office, and has since filled it with honor to himself and to the satsifaction of the public for whom he has labored twenty-one years, showing good executive ability ; he was Postmaster of this office from 1861 to 1876, with the exception of a short time during Johnson's administration ; also served two years as Township Clerk. April 21, 1831, he was married to Fanny Cobb, a daughter of Ebenezer Cobb, both natives of Massachusetts ; Mr. and Mrs. Chase had four sons and five daughters ; seven children are living, viz., David, Daniel, Narcissa, Nancy, Francis, Olive and Mary ; the deceased are Wm. H. and Rowland ; Mrs. C. departed this life Dec. 18, 1879 ; she was born Nov. 23, 1808 ; Mr. C. has been connected with the Christian Church for twenty years, and is a consistent Christian gentleman ; his deceased wife was also a member of the same church, and died in the triumphs of her faith.

PHILIP CHRISTIAN, farmer ; P. O. Potsdam ; is another of the old and prominent settlers in this township ; he was born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., in the year 1815, and is a son of Joseph and Nancy Christian, who were born in Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia ; they resided in their native State, in which they were married, till the fall of 1824, then removed to Montgomery Co., Ohio, in which

they resided two years, after which they came to Miami Co. and settled on Sec. 36, in this township, purchasing 240 acres in this county, and 160 acres lying opposite, in Montgomery Co.; on this land they made their home till their decease; his father died at the advanced age of 82 years, his mother when she had accomplished her fourscore; they were the parents of four children, three of whom are living, viz., Philip, David and Mary; Esther deceased. Our subject's boyhood days were spent on the farm, on which he labored for his father till his 22d year. Aug. 27, 1837, he was married to Mary Warner, by whom he has had ten children, six of whom are living, viz., Harriet, Aaron, Nancy, Samuel, Susanna and Mary; the deceased are Joseph, John, Sarah and David. In the fall of 1837, he settled on the place where he now resides; he owned 240 acres, which was bought for $1,700, and has since purchased 80 acres, for which he paid $3,200; his land is all in an excellent state of cultivation, but, at the time of settlement, was mostly in the woods, and he informs us that deer would come within gunshot of his door. He has held the offices of Justice of the Peace for nine years, Supervisor and School Director, the latter over twenty years, and has refused to serve longer. His wife is a member of the German Baptist Church, and is a daughter of John and Catherine Warner, who were natives of Pennsylvania, but became residents of Montgomery Co., in which they died; they were the parents of nine children, four of whom are living—Betsy, Katie, Conrad and Mary; the deceased are Jacob, George, John, Margaret and Susan. Mr. Warner died at the age of 83 years and 6 months, Mrs. Warner dying when over 70 years of age. Mrs. C. was born in the year 1821.

THOMAS J. COATE, merchant, Laura. The subject of this memoir was born in Newton Township, this county, in 1846, and is a son of Josiah and Sarah C. Coate; his father was born in this county, his mother in the State of Indiana; they are living and reside in Newton Township; they are the parents of six children, five of whom are living, viz., Jesse M., Martha F., Thomas J., David J. and Anna J.; Mary M. (deceased). Thomas was reared on the farm, and his youthful days were spent in a manner incident to farmers' sons; he followed farming until 1876, at which time he came to Laura and embarked in the mercantile business, in which he is now engaged; his stock consists of groceries, dry goods, drugs, etc., in fact, most everything is to be found in his store which comes under his line of trade; his business capacity is such that he is enabled to control his full share of the public patronage, catering to the wants of a buying public from a well-selected stock. In 1871, he was married to Miss Amelia, daughter of Jacob Stichter, by whom he has had two children, viz., Lenora M. and Birdie (deceased). In 1877, he was appointed Postmaster of Laura, which position he still holds, discharging the duties incumbent thereon with satisfaction to the patrons of the office; he and his amiable wife are members of the Christian Church, and are exemplary Christian people. Mrs. Coate was born in this county in 1852.

DAVID M. COATE, retired, West Milton. The subject of this memoir is another of the old and prominent settlers in this township; he was born July 9, 1823, and is a son of Henry and Rebecca Coate, who were born in South Carolina, and removed to this county in 1803; they settled on land near this place, which is yet occupied by one of the members of the family. To Mr. Coate, Sr., belongs that credit and respect which all pioneers should command from those who come after them; he, being a blacksmith of more than ordinary skill, was a very useful man, as his genius enabled him to manufacture edge tools, which the early settlers stood so much in need of; he manufactured a very superior grain sickle, which was in great demand; in addition to his trade he carried on farming extensively, and, by his thrift and good management, eventually became one of the larger landholders in the township. He was twice married, first with Mary Haskett, in his native State, by whom he had five children, all deceased. His second marriage was celebrated with Rebecca Wilson, in this county, by whom he had five children, all living and four residents of this township; he departed this life in 1848, aged about 75 years. Mrs. C. died in 1827, when in the prime of womanhood, aged

about 28 years. Our subject was reared on the farm, and remained with his father till he was of age, at which time he began life for himself. Sept. 20, 1843, he was married to Jane Teague; they were also natives of South Carolina, and were among the early settlers in this county; they were parents of six children, five sons and one daughter, of whom all are living but one; Mr. T. died at the age of 74 years, his wife when 73. After his marriage, our subject was occupied in farming, which he successfully followed till 1865, when he engaged in merchandising in West Milton for a period of seven years; then he was relieved from active business cares by his sons, and enjoys life free from care; he is one of the charter members of the D., C. & T. R. R., and has been prominently connected with the same since the idea of a road originated, and is one of the Trustees; he has held the office of County Commissioner for four years, discharging the duties reposed in him fearlessly, and to the satisfaction of his constituents; he has been very successful through life, and has accumulated a handsome competency, which is the just reward of his toil; in all his struggles with the world, he has been nobly assisted by his amiable companion, and together they are enjoying their declining years surrounded by every comfort which would promote their happiness; they are parents of two children, viz., John and Orrin, the former is engaged in the grocery business, the latter is station agent at this point for the D., C. &. T. R. R.

JOHN COATE, merchant, West Milton; born in this county in 1844; is a son of D. M. Coate, whose sketch appears on these pages; he was reared on the farm and had the advantages of a common-school education in his younger days, after which he entered the Earlham College, in Richmond, Ind. in which he took a full preparatory course. In October, 1872, he was married to Miss Lucinda Everett, by whom he has had the following children: Edgar, Dora and Mabel; Kittie, deceased, aged 1 year. In the fall of 1866, he engaged in a general mercantile business, in the room now occupied by Hahn & Crew, under the firm name of Albaugh & Coate, which firm existed for a period of two years, and built up a good trade; he then entered a partnership with his brother which continued till 1874, when the firm dissolved, and he rested from the worry of mercantile life till 1879, having in the interval been employed as a commercial traveler a portion of the time; by his integrity and fair dealing, he has won the confidence of the people and controls a full share of the public patronage. Mrs. C. was born in this county, and is a daughter of a well-known resident in Milton. Mr. C. owns 75 acres of of land in this township, all in a high state of cultivation and well improved.

JOHN H. COATE, farmer and dairyman; P. O. West Milton; born on the place where he now lives Sept. 24, 1825; is a son of Henry and Rebecca Coate. John's early boyhood days were spent in a manner incident to youth, and, after he had attained age and strength, became a valuable auxiliary to his father in the labors of the farm, on which he labored until he obtained his majority. May 20, 1850, he was married to Miss Jane Coppock, who is a daughter of Joseph and Rachel Coppock, who were born in Ohio; Joseph in the year 1805, Rachel Hollingsworth, his wife, in 1806. They were married in 1824, and settled on a farm in this township, just west of Ludlow's Falls, on which they lived and reared their family of ten children, seven of whom are living, viz., Ephriam, Sampson, Jane, Isaac, David and Elizabeth (twins), and Sarah; the deceased are Eunice, Mary A. and Benjamin. Joseph Coppock died in March, 1862, very suddenly, from the bursting of a blood-vessel. After his marriage, John engaged in farming and dealing in stock, on the place where he now resides; he purchased 226 acres at the time, but has since added 40 acres, which makes his farm a very desirable one, and it is well adapted to the use he is making of it; he also owns a fine property in West Milton, which consists of business houses and dwellings. Owing to the superior advantages of his location, he established a dairy in 1877, which he is successfully operating. In October, 1879, he purchased one of Cooley's Creameries, which should, perhaps, be spoken of; it consists of a rectangular box, about 10x3 feet, containing 14 cans, each holding seventeen quarts; the milk, after being heated to a temperature of 120° is placed in the cans and reduced to a temperature of 45°; on this plan not more than half the

time is consumed to raise the cream, and the products are far superior to the old way of butter-making; no skimming is required, as, by the aid of a syphon, which is a patent arrangement, the milk is drawn from under the cream, which is left in the bottom of the can. He uses Davis' swinging churn, which is without dash, and we can describe it only this way: the butter is rocked from the cream, and not pounded out. The products of this dairy are much sought after, and for three years Mr. C. has supplied hotels, restaurants and the officers of the Soldiers' Home with choice butter, supplanting all competitors. His cows are selected with great care, among which he has some of the favorite dairy breeds, thoroughbred, in all thirty in number. He is assisted by his son, and their combined experience, and superior knowledge of stock, assure to them a complete success in the enterprise. His large and productive farm affords ample provender for his stock, and, as he is the first gentleman to establish a dairy in this part of the State, we feel an extended sketch of this enterprise is not out place. They are parents of four children, three of whom are living, viz., Henry, Warren and Loretta; Orlestus, deceased. They and their children are members of the Friends' Church, and are every-day Christian people, taking a lively interest in the welfare of their church.

HENRY W. COATE, merchant, West Milton; is another of the old and permanent settlers of this township; he was born here Sept. 16, 1818, and is a son of Henry Coate, who settled here in 1800; was a native of South Carolina, and by occupation a farmer and sicklesmith; his ingenuity and skill in the manufacture of the latter gave him much prominence among the farmers, as his work was very superior. Our subject was reared on the farm, and for four years assisted his father in the shop; at the age of 21 years, he began life for himself, and chose farming as an occupation, at which he labored for thirty-eight years; he then, in 1867, engaged in the mercantile business, in West Milton, and for thirteen years has catered to the wants of his customers from a full and perfect stock of goods, which includes everything usually found in a first-class retail house; by fair dealing and an experience of years, he has won the confidence of the people, and is fully entitled to the patronage he receives. He was united in marriage with Rebecca Miles in 1838. They were the parents of two children, viz., Samuel and Elizabeth, the latter dying at the age of 11 years. Mrs. Coate departed this life in 1841. His second marriage was celebrated with Phœbe Cathron, in 1843. To this union four children were given, viz., Rachel, Phœbe, and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Coate died in 1846. He celebrated his third marriage, with Hannah Pierce in 1851, and to this union two children were given, viz., Clarkson and William, the latter deceased. Our subject has filled the office of Supervisor many terms, thus proving his constituents have confidence in his executive ability. He has three children married, viz., Samuel, Rachel and Phœbe; each was endowed at marriage with a handsome portion, amounting to $3,500, which, with a father's blessing, was a great encouragement to young mariners on the sea of life.

WILLIAM COMPTON, farmer; P. O. West Milton; was born in this township, on Sec. 24, in 1832, and is a son of Henry and Rachel Compton. His father was born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1806; his mother in Miami Co., in 1810; both are living, and have resided in this township for more than half a century. They are the parents of nine children, of whom six are living, viz., Martha, Pheres, William, Anna, Semantha, Lydia and Isaac. The deceased are Samuel, Nancy A. and one dying in infancy. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, where he assisted in the labors of the same until his 26th year, when he began life for himself, and chose farming as a vocation. His marriage with Sarah J. Hutchins was celebrated in 1861; she was a daughter of Daniel H. Hutchins, a resident of Montgomery Co., Ohio. To their union one child was given, viz., Orilla E. Mrs. Compton departed this life April 1, 1872, aged about 36 years. She was a minister of the Friends' Church, and died in the triumphs of her faith, and in the promises of her blessed Savior. His second marriage was celebrated with Sarah J. Gregg, in 1874; she is a daughter of William Gregg, a resident of Montgomery Co. After his first marriage he came to the place where he now resides. His

land he cleared of the dense growth of timber that covered it, and fitted it for the implements of agriculture ; he has 73½ acres of fine land, all in a high state of cultivation, and his buildings are good in every particular. He is a member of the society of Friends, and a very exemplary Christian gentleman.

ISAAC COMPTON, farmer ; P. O. West Milton ; born on Sec. 24, in this township, Feb. 24, 1839 ; was the son of Henry and Rachel Compton, natives of Ohio, in which State they have lived all their lives, and now reside in their residence on Sec. 24. Isaac was reared on his father's farm, on which he labored till his 26th year, when not in attendance at school, at which he was very regular ; he obtained a good common-school education, which enabled him to teach, a profession he followed for some time, and then abandoned on account of the pressing duties arising from the farm. On the 26th day of November, 1864, he wedded Rachel J.. a daughter of Henry W. Coate, whose sketch appears in this work, and who is at present one of the leading and successful business men in West Milton ; after the celebration of his nuptials he located on the place where he now resides ; he owns 75 acres of choice farming land, well improved ; to their union three children have been given, of whom two are living, viz., William, born Aug. 29, 1866 ; Omar C., born Dec. 16, 1872 ; Alice, born May 7, 1875, departed this life Nov. 8, 1878. He, and his amiable wife are members of the Friends' Church, and are every-day Christian people. Mrs. Compton was born in this county, April 14, 1845.

JOHN COPPOCK, farmer ; P. O. West Milton ; born in Monroe Township, Miami Co., in the year 1823 ; is a son of Moses and Lydia Coppock, who were born in South Carolina, and with their parents came to Ohio in 1806 ; they first settled below Dayton, where they remained for awhile, then came to Munroe Township, in which he lived till 1840, when he removed to a farm near Laura, on which he lived a number of years, then, old age creeping on, took up his abode with John (our subject), with whom he lived till his decease, which occurred in February, 1877, at the age of 89 years and 10 months ; his wife, Lydia, departed this life when her son was a mere child ; they were parents of eight children, of whom five are living, viz., Elizabeth, James, Samuel, John and Mary ; the deceased are Hannah Jane and an infant. John was reared on his father's farm, and labored thereon until he attained his majority, at which time he began life for himself. His marriage with Susan Inman was celebrated in 1844 ; she was born in 1826, and is a daughter of Eli Inman, who was one of the early settlers. After his marriage he remained on his father's farm for some years, then went to Monroe Township, in which he remained three years, then returned to the place where he now resides ; he has 160 acres of good land, of which over 100 acres are under cultivation ; the balance he is improving and bringing to the same condition ; they are the parents of seven children, of whom four are living, viz., Wesley, Moses, James E. and Alice ; the deceased are Eli, Mary E. and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Coppock are members of the denomination of Friends, as are their children, which is a source of satisfaction to their parents. His grandparents were James and Hannah Coppock, who came to Miami Co. in 1806.

ZIMRY COPPOCK, farmer ; P. O. West Milton ; was born in Union Township in the year 1819, and is a son of William and Charity Coppock, who were born in South Carolina, and, with their parents, came to Ohio in the year 1806 ; they purchased land of Isaac Hasket ; also entered a tract of land adjoining, on which Grandfather Coppock made his permanent home until his decease, which occurred at an advanced age. William Coppock, father of Zimry, made his home on the land purchased from Hasket ; he was married to Charity Hollingsworth, by whom he had eleven children, of whom three are living, viz., James, Rachel and Zimry ; the deceased are Henry, Isaac, Eli, Sarah, Delilah, Esther, Jane, and an infant ; William Coppock departed this life in the 66th year of his age, his wife at the age of 41 years 1 month and 23 days ; he was born on the 10th of 3d month, 1797, she the 25th of 12th month, 1797. Zimry's early days were spent on the farm, where he labored till his 21st year. He was married to Mary Coppock in the year 1845 ; she is a daughter of Moses Coppock, who was a native of South Carolina, and

settled in Ohio at a very early day. Mr. and Mrs. Z. Coppock have had four children, three are living, viz.. Eunice, Lydia and Almeda ; Martha (Mrs. Kunkleman) died, leaving three children. After his marriage, Zimry removed to Newton Township, where he owned a farm of 80 acres, upon which he lived some time, then returned to the old home place, where he has since resided ; he owns 113 acres of fine land, which is all in a good state of cultivation, with average buildings erected thereon. He and his wife belong to the denomination of Friends, and are exemplary Christian people. The Coppock family, in connection with the Coates, trace back to the colony established by William Penn, thus giving them a record of which they may well be proud.

HARVY COPPOCK, miller, West Milton ; born in this township in the year 1838 ; is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Coate) Coppock, who were born in this county ; his grandfather, Benjamin C., and his grandmother, Susana, were natives of South Carolina ; they settled in this county in 1806. Mrs. Isaac Coppock departed this life in 1857, aged about 45 years ; they were the parents of six children, four of whom are living, viz., Harvy, Mary C., Susana and Jesse ; the deceased are Henry and Benjamin. Harvy was reared on his father's farm, on which he labored till his 21st year ; then began life for himself, and, for a short time, labored on the farm. His marriage with Mary J. Coate was celebrated March 1, 1859 ; she was born in 1841, in this township, and is a daughter of Thomas Coate, who was one of the old settlers here ; he now lives in Kansas. After his marriage he became a partner of the above gentleman, and together they operated the flouring-mill south of Milton for three years ; then he returned to the farm, on which he labored three years, after which he purchased the mill he is now operating. He has a good location, with a never-failing power, and all work is done in a scientific way, as his long experience in milling has well fitted him for the business ; he makes a specialty in fine flour, which commands a liberal patronage from the public. They are parents of three children, viz., John W., Henry, and Clara. He and his amiable wife are exemplary members of the Christian Church, and take a lively interest in the cause and development of the Christian religion ; she was born in this township in 1841.

CLARK COPPOCK, farmer ; P. O. West Milton ; born on the place where he now resides, April 13, 1832 ; is a son of James and Jane Coppock. His father was born in South Carolina in the year 1799 ; his mother was born in 1804. James Coppock came with his widowed mother, from their native State, to Miami Co., in 1805 ; their journey was made across an almost impassable wilderness with a very light team, and the elder children were obliged to walk almost the entire distance. Upon their arrival, she entered the northeast quarter of Sec. 7, where Clark, her grandson, now resides. On this land she lived until her death, which occurred when at an advanced age. She had seven children, six sons and one daughter, viz., Eunice, Aaron, Isaac, Layton, John, Joseph and James, who was married to Jane Huntsman, by whom he had twelve children ten living, viz., Chesley D., Calvin, Aaron, Isaac, David C., Lydia, James, Jane, Eunice and Avilla ; the deceased are Marajah and Isaac, the latter dying in Missouri. James Coppock departed this life in March, 1867. His wife survived him, and for several years previous to her death was utterly helpless from palsy. The 9th of March, 1875, her spirit winged its flight, aged about 71 years. Clark's boyhood days were spent in a manner usual to youth, and, as years developed his frame and toughened his muscles, he grappled with the difficult physical labors incident to the farm. On the 7th day of January, 1855, he led to the marriage altar Miss Emiline B. Niles, a daughter of Ephraim and Fanny Niles, who were among the early settlers in this county. After the celebration of his nuptials, he removed to a farm of 160 acres in Franklin Township, Darke Co., on which he remained two years, and then embarked in the mercantile business in Laura, this county, where he was engaged for four years. Aug. 22, 1862, he responded to the President's call for troops to suppress the rebellion, and enlisted in Co. G, of the 110th O. V. I., after which he was transferred to the vicinity of Petersburg, Va., where the regiment was placed in the Third Corps, but was soon after transferred to the Sixth, which was commanded by the

noble Sedgwick, and after his death by Gen. Wright. He passed through the battle of Winchester, where the boys of the 110th were severely pressed; he took shelter behind a small sapling, which was only large enough to afford a central protection, thus leaving his body exposed on either side. There he remained only long enough to make a few shots; but the tree was struck three times, two of the balls glancing, scattering the splinters right and left, one of which passed into his hand. He was at Cedar Creek, Cold Harbor (called by the boys of the 110th Hot Harbor), and was in the ranks during the terrific and ever-to-be-remembered battle of the Wilderness, in which the roar of guns, hissing and screeching of the missiles of death, were incessant for forty-two consecutive days and nights. There he was fired on by a rebel in such close proximity that the powder from the discharge burned his face and almost blinded him; the bullet whizzed past his head, clipping the tip of the left ear. Here he saw the lamented and brave Sedgwick fall; heard him say, "I do not apprehend an attack on this part of the line," which were probably the last words he ever uttered, as he fell almost immediately afterward. At Monocacy Junction, his division stood the brunt of the battle, and for awhile held Early's whole army in check; at Cedar Creek, the rebels made a charge on their lines and captured thirty-two pieces of artillery, which they held till noon, at which time the boys from Ohio returned the compliments of the morning, and captured eighty pieces, besides what they lost in the morning. Here he received a wound from a piece of shell in the right shoulder, which almost straightened him out, but refused to go to the hospital, staying on the field until able to take his place in the ranks. This regiment is deserving of more than a passing notice; but our space forbids, and our ability will only permit us to say, none did their duty more bravely, or passed through greater hardship, than the 110th O. V. I., which came home with thinned ranks, and with battered and battle-torn banners. He was discharged from the service of his country June 25, 1865, having served nearly three years. Upon his return home, he engaged principally in stock-dealing, which he followed until 1875, at which time he removed to the old home farm, where he now resides. In offices he has been well represented, having discharged the duties of Constable, Supervisor, Trustee and School Director. Mr. and Mrs. Coppock are the parents of five children, of whom four are living, viz., Francis M., Angeretta, Lewis N. and Susana P.; Eldora, deceased.

HAVILAH COPPOCK, broker and dealer in stock, West Milton; born in 1843; is a son of James Coppock, one of the early pioneers of Miami Co. Havilah was reared on his father's farm, his early days being spent in a manner incident to youth, and, after years had developed his strength and frame, he became a valuable auxiliary to his father in the labors of the farm. At the age of 20, he began life for himself, and engaged in farming and dealing in stock till 1879, at which time he rented his farm, which consists of 83 acres, and moved to this place, since when he has dealt largely in stock. Dec. 29, 1868, he was married to Mary, a daughter of John Porter, by whom he has had three children, all of whom are living, viz., Wilson, born Oct 17, 1869; Louis, born Aug. 9, 1871; Leon A., born Aug. 15, 1874. He was Assessor of the township in the years 1878 and 1879. Mrs. Coppock was born May 23, 1847.

HENRY CAVENDER, farmer; P. O. West Milton; born in Staunton Township in the year 1825; is a son of John and Rachel Cavender, who were born in the State of Maryland. They came to Miami Co. about 1804 or 1805, and at the time of settlement Indians were plenty, but all dangers were faced, and a settlement effected. For a number of years he labored on leased land, having had all his money, $700 in gold, stolen while he was on the move from Maryland. Through hard work and frugality, he was soon able to purchase 80 acres of land, on which he made his home till death, in 1840, called him hence, aged 60 years; his wife departed her life in the 63d year of her age. They were the parents of eight children, of whom four are living—Robert, Abigail, John and Henry; the deceased are Wesley, Samuel, Mary and Thomas. At the age of 13, our subject was deprived of his father by death, but he remained with his widowed mother on the

farm until he was 22 years of age. In 1854, he was married to Louisa Hearn, by whom he had six children, of whom three are living, viz., Charles W., Clara M. and Sylvester G.; the deceased are William H., George F. and Edward M. Mrs. C. departed this life June 8, 1875; was born June 30, 1833. His second marriage was celebrated with Elizabeth Amlin, Nov. 13, 1878; she is a daughter of Samuel and Hannah Amlin; he was born in New Jersey, she in West Virginia; they came to Ohio about 1830, and settled in Richland Co. Mr. A. died in 1872, aged 90 years, 5 months and 11 days. Her mother is still living at the advanced age of 83 years. He was the father of thirteen children by three marriages; the latter with Mrs. C.'s mother, by whom he had four children, viz., Amy A., Alfred, Samuel and Elizabeth. Alfred was a member of Co. A, 35th O. V. I., and fell in the battle of Mission Ridge, pierced in the breast by a ball; Samuel died at the age of 13 months. Mr. C. moved to the place where he now resides in 1861; he has 50 acres of fine land, which is situated west of Milton, all being in a good state of cultivation, and his improvements are number one in every particular. The beautiful grounds, commodious house and barn, in conjunction with other improvements of more than ordinary character, tend to make his home a very desirable one. He and his most estimable wife are exemplary church members, and are consistent Christian people, taking a lively interest in the cause and development of the Christian religion. He is one of our self-made men, having begun life without a dollar, but, by hard work and good management, he has accomplished the great object in life—made a good home, which is the fruit of toil and frugality, where his declining years are being spent, surrounded by all the comforts of life.

WELLER B. COX, farmer; P. O. West Milton; born in Darke Co. Aug. 6, 1840; is the son of Henry Cox, born in 1802, and Anna (Long) Cox, born in 1810, and both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Cox, Sr., removed to Missouri in 1843 or 1844, and departed this life in Miami Co., aged 60 years; Mrs. Cox is still living at the advanced age of 70 years. They were the parents of nine children, of whom five are still living, viz., Joseph, Harb D., Alice, W. B. and Minerva; the deceased are Elizabeth, Peleg, Sarah J. and Elizabeth E. Our subject was reared on the farm, which he assisted his father in cultivating until he was 19 years of age. In 1859, he was united in marriage with Louisa M., a daughter of Lloyd N. and Sarah N. Conaway, born March 16, 1842; her father was a native of Maryland, and was born in 1815; he came to Ohio alone, when 16 years of age; he departed this life in Miami Co., aged 26 years. Her mother, Sarah N. (Aldrich) Conaway, was born in Rhode Island in 1818, and removed to Darke Co. with her parents in 1830; they are living where they settled fifty years ago, at a ripe old age. Mrs. Cox's mother departed this life in Miami Co., in 1871. Her second marriage was celebrated with Joseph Coppock, and to their union three children were given, viz., Amanda J. and Albert A. (twins), the latter deceased, and Francis. After our subject's marriage, he engaged in farming in Franklin Township, Darke Co., for two years; then moved to the place where he now resides, in 1861; he has 75 acres of choice farming land, all in a good state of cultivation, and his buildings are of more than ordinary character, which, in connection with the beautiful grounds and shrubbery, makes the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cox a pretty and most desirable place. He is a member of the Board of Agriculture in the county, and has filled the office of Supervisor for two terms. He and his wife have been connected with the Christian Church for nine years, and are exemplary Christian people. They are the parents of two children, viz., Ada Belle, born May 6, 1860; Lloyd, born Oct. 26, 1861. His daughter was married to Frank Huffman, Aug. 8, 1878; they have one child, viz., Nelson B.

M. CREW, farmer and merchant; P. O. West Milton; born in West Milton in 1831; is a son of Dr. Benjamin Crew, who was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1799, and departed this life in West Milton in 1833; his mother was born in 1808. On Aug. 6, 1827, she was married to Benjamin Crew; two children were the results of their union—Casper and our subject. She was afterward married to John Coate, by whom she had four children, two living, Robert and Benjamin,

and two dying in infancy. Our subject's boyhood was passed in West Milton, and at the age of 7 years, he removed to the farm; at the age of 20 years, he began life for himself, and followed farming till 1853, when he entered mercantile life, and for five years carried on a general store, after which, he returned to the farm where he has since resided. In 1852, he was married to Susan Syler, by whom he has had four children, three living—Angeline, Harvey and Emma; Laura, deceased. Mrs. Crew is a daughter of David and Eliza Syler, who were among the early settlers. Mr. Crew owns 80 acres of land, which is all in a good state of cultivation and well improved. His daughter, Angelina, is one of the prominent and successful educators of the county, having taught for several years. In the spring of 1880, he, in partnership with Oliver Hahn, embarked in the mercantile business in West Milton; they carry an elegant stock in their line, consisting of everything usually found in a first-class retail house. Mrs. Crew was born in this county in 1833. He and his estimable wife are members of the Christian Church, with which they have been connected twenty-one years, and are exemplary Christian people.

F. M. CROMER, dealer in agricultural implements, hardware and harness, West Milton; was born in 1853, in Lost Creek Township, this county; Abraham, his father, was born in the above township in 1823; his mother, Sarah J. Cromer, nee Cobolt, was born in Auglaize Co., Ohio, the same year as her husband; both are living, and reside on a farm in Staunton Township; they are parents of five children, viz., Franklin M., Hannah, Jerusha, Riela and Scott. F. M. was reared on the farm, where he labored for his parents till he attained his majority, receiving, in the meantime, an education in the common schools. In 1877, he was married to Callie Cain, and by said marriage has one child, viz., Tevis; in 1877, he did an agricultural business in Troy, from which point he operated successfully, doing a large trade in his line; in March, 1880, he located in West Milton, establishing himself in the same business; he carries a full line of the leading implements, all of improved pattern, that have stood the test; he also carries a good stock of hardware and harness; though he is young, we present him to the public as a live, energetic business man, who, by fair dealing and good business principles, is bound to command a full share of the public patronage; he keeps in his employ a gentlemanly agent, who represents the house in the field.

DAVID DAVIS, farmer; P. O. West Milton; was born on Sec. 17, in this township, Jan. 27, 1831; his father, Benjamin Davis, was born in South Carolina Nov. 12, 1793, and removed to Ohio with his parents when only 10 years of age; his father, Abiatha Davis, born in Wales, was one of the early pioneers of Miami Co., settling here in 1804. Our subject's mother, Margaret (Fetters) Davis, was born in Pennsylvania in 1802; her parents died in Pennsylvania, and she emigrated to Miami Co., where she was married to Benjamin Davis; she departed this life in 1851, aged 49 years; her husband died Nov. 7, 1876, aged 84 years; they were the parents of ten children, of whom five are living, viz., David, Susana, Margaret, William and George; the deceased are Sarah, Lavina, Phœbe, Rhoda, and one dying in infancy. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, where he assisted in the duties of the same till his 21st year, when he began his own career in the world and engaged in farming, which he has followed uninterruptedly all his life; he first purchased 80 acres of land from his father; on this he labored for twelve years, when he disposed of it, and removed to where he now resides in 1862; he now owns 148 acres of well-improved land, which is all in a good state of cultivation and pleasantly situated. He was united in marriage with Anna Mote in 1852, a daughter of John and Rhoda Mote; her father was born in Georgia Dec. 31, 1797, and removed with his parents to this county in 1805; her mother, Rhoda (Teague) Davis, was born in Ohio April 30, 1801; Mr. and Mrs. Teague, were natives of South Carolina; they were the parents of three children, of whom two are living, viz., Samuel and Anna M.; Elizabeth deceased; her father died Oct. 28, 1859; her mother departed this life Nov. 22, 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are the parents of five children, of whom four are living, viz., Osborne, Warren,

Laura and Mary; Lambert deceased; his wife is a member of the Friends' Church, and is an exemplary Christian woman.

ALLEN H. DAVIS, farmer, retired; P. O. West Milton; born Sept. 16, 1815, on the place on which he resides; is a son of Samuel and Dorcas (Jones) Davis. They were born in the State of Georgia, and with their parents removed to Ohio in the year 1803 or 1804. They first settled for a short time in Preble Co., in order that he might prospect here and locate a home. On Section 17, he found the desired place, and was influenced by three springs, which were so situated as to give his sons, who came with him, homes with the advantage of never-failing water. At this time, the face of the country was so densely covered with forest that they were obliged to cut a road through the woody labyrinth of their new home in order to have access to their neighbors, some three miles south. They set to work to erect a cabin, using only such material as the forest would give. Their father, Abiatha, owned a horse, and he carried his hardy sons provisions, while they were felling the trees, and erecting the house, they camping out while doing the work. After its completion, the family moved into their new quarters, which was either in the fall of 1803, or the spring of 1804. His son John settled at the north spring; Samuel, father of our subject, at the south one; Abiatha himself locating at the center one; Benjamin inherited his father's place at the center spring. On these farms his sons made permanent homes for years, and reared their families. In after years, Benjamin disposed of his and removed to Iowa, where he died in 1876. The other sons John and Samuel remained on their forest homes till their decease. Amos, eldest son of Abiatha, settled in Preble Co., from where he removed to Iowa, where he subsequently died. Samuel Davis departed this life June 30, 1870, aged about 84 years, his wife having died previously. They were parents of six children, three of whom are living, viz., Riley, Allen H. and Mary (now Mrs. Curtis). The deceased are Keziah, Nancy and Lindley. Abiatha was the father of four sons and three daughters, viz., Amos, Rachel, Samuel, John, Sallie, Lydia and Benjamin, Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and, until he was 16 years of age, labored thereon, then went to Troy, in which place he learned the printer's trade with John T. Tullis, with whom he remained more than a year, when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to abandon the printer's sanctum, and immediately thereafter engaged in teaching, which he followed about seven years, exclusively in this county. Dec. 13, 1838, he celebrated his marriage with Nancy Hale, a daughter of John Hale, who was a native of Maryland; he removed to this county in 1836 or 1837. After his marriage, our subject followed teaching and farming for a short time, when he was elected Justice of the Peace. The accumulation of official business required so much time that teaching had to be abandoned. In 1840, he located on 120 acres of land, in Section 12, that he had purchased the year previous; his land was partly improved, and he soon added 40 acres. Here he lived until 1867, at which time he returned to the old home farm, for the purpose of making the remaining years of his parents comfortable. He now owns the old homestead, and his declining years are being spent in the shadow of the old dwelling. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for twelve years, and has also filled the office of School Director and Superintendent of Public Instruction. His education was received in the common schools, in which, by dint of hard labor and studious habits, he stored his mind with useful knowledge, a great deal of which was obtained without the aid of an instructor. Five children have been given to them, of whom four are living, viz., Olive, N., Malcolm H., Alma A.; Mary and Martha deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have been members of the Christian Church for ten years, in which they are zealous workers, discharging every Christian duty with cheerfulness. Their children, with the exception of one, are co-workers with their parents in the church, which is a source of satisfaction to their aged parents.

MALCOLM H. DAVIS, farmer; P. O. West Milton; is a son of Allen and Nancy Davis, old and prominent settlers in this township. He was born in 1842, on the place where he now resides; he was reared on the farm, attending the usual

three months' school, in which he received his education. Feb. 22, 1862, he volunteered in Co. B, of the 71st O. V. I., and was transferred to the front in March, and was in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, in which the regiment lost heavily in officers and men ; they were under Sherman's command, which was so terribly pressed ; soon after, the battle of Nashville was fought, and here the regiment was nearly decimated, but Hood was beaten and almost annihilated ; about the close of the war, their corps was sent to Texas, where they were kept till December, 1865 ; he was mustered out of the service January, 1866 ; during the evacuation of Ft. Hymen, he received a severe injury from the falling of a pole of an ambulance wagon, that almost crushed him, which injury is yet severely felt by Mr. Davis. In 1864, while home on veteran furlough, he was married to Eliza Coate, by whom he has five children, viz., Claudie, Eleanor E., Maurice M., Minnie A. and William A. He and his wife are exemplary members of the Christian Church, with which they have been connected since 1867. He owns 80 acres of good land, which is all in a good state of cultivation and well improved, in fact, the best in the neighborhood.

HENRY DIBRA, retired farmer ; P. O. West Milton. To the subject of this memoir we are pleased to accord a place in the front ranks of the early pioneers of Miami Co.; he was born in Washington Co., Md., Feb. 21, 1803, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth Dibra, who were born in the same place. Their parents were born in the province of Lorraine, France, and emigrated to America before the war of the Revolution. Jacob Dibra, grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the army of Washington, and was the first man that flung the emblem of American liberty to the breeze in the State of Maryland ; for that act he was obliged to secrete himself for fourteen days in order to escape the fury of the merciless Tories ; he was a brave man, a true soldier, and to his country he gave his service without recompense. Daniel, father of our subject, was married in Maryland to Elizabeth Friend, and removed to Pennsylvania, where they resided nine years, when they came to Miami Co. and settled in Newton Township in 1815 ; they resided here only three years, when they were stricken down with that mysterious complaint, Milk sickness, and died ; his father died the 1st of November, aged 45 years, his wife followed him to the grave ten days later. They were the parents of ten children, who, at the death of their parents, were thrown upon the cold charities of the world, and scattered throughout the community, all finding good homes with the Quaker brethren ; they all lived to be men and women, but now only five survive, viz., Susanna, now Mrs. Miles, residing in Kansas ; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Hall, who resides in Indiana ; David, who resides in Iowa ; Samuel, who lives in Newton Township, and our subject. The deceased are Jacob, John, Daniel, Mary and Jonathan. At the death of his father and mother, our subject was only 15 years old, and, young as he was, grappled with the stern realities of life ; and, in times when men of nerve and experience were taxed to their utmost to overcome the obstacles and difficulties that are incident to the lives of frontiersmen, he worked resolutely, and became an expert in cabinet-making, doing much also at carpenter work, in which trades he labored for thirty years, and was very successful ; about 1850, he abandoned this work, so far as making a business of it was concerned, and turned his attention to farming. He first purchased 65 acres of land in this township, east of the river, which he soon after disposed of, and bought 80 acres more just opposite Milton, which he owned only a month, when he sold, and purchased 72 acres where he now resides, and soon after bought 20 acres adjoining, which now belongs to his only son, Irijah ; he is one of our self-made men, and began life as an orphan, without a dollar in his pocket. Prosperity has rewarded the almost incessant toil, good management, and the assistance rendered by his good wife, who for more than half a century assisted in his toils, shared his troubles and joys alike ; after a journey of more than fifty years, hand in hand, we find them enjoying the shades of retirement, feasting on the fruits of labor gleaned from a well-spent life. His marriage was celebrated with Charity, a daughter of Lazarus and Elizabeth Langston, July 3, 1828. They were natives

of South Carolina, and removed from there to Georgia, thence to Preble Co., Ohio, in 1806, where they remained until 1817, when they came to Miami Co., where they lived till their death. Her father departed this life in the year 1845, aged 66 years; her mother died June 30, 1871, aged 97 years. Mrs. Langston's memory was remarkably clear, and she could portray with vivid distinctness some of the scenes of the Revolutionary war. They were the parents of nine children, of whom only four are living, viz., Leonard, Betsy, Charity and Mary. The deceased are Susanna, Nancy, Martha, Rachel and Rebecca. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Dibra seven children have been given, of whom five are living, viz., Elizabeth, Elmira, Minerva, Nancy and Irijah. The deceased are Mary and Susanna. He and his estimable wife have been life-long members of the Christian Church, and are exemplary Christian people. Their children are all co-workers with them in the cause and advancement of the Christian religion.

ABRAHAM DIETRICK, farmer and minister; P. O. Potsdam; born in Rockingham Co., Va., in the year 1814, July 7; is a son of John and Elizabeth Dietrick, who were born in Virginia, in which State they both met the call of death; he died when upward of 51 years of age, she in 1825, when in middle age; they were parents of seven children, five of whom are living, viz., Abraham, John, Nancy, Lydia and Catherine; the deceased are Elizabeth and one dying in infancy; D. labored on the farm till his 21st year, at which time he began life for himself, and took charge of the old homestead, which he carried on for about seven years. In 1838, he was married to Mahala Judy; to them ten children have been born, nine of whom are living, viz., Rebecca, Mary (who has been afflicted since infancy with a malady of the mind), Isaac, John, Sarah, Catherine, Chloe, Samuel and Jacob; Benjamin (deceased), aged 24 years and 8 months; in 1846, Mr. Dietrick moved to West Virginia, in which State he made his home twelve and a half years, and was engaged in farming; in 1858, he came to Montgomery Co., Ohio, settling near Salem, in which place he remained eighteen years, then came to where he now resides in the year 1877; in the year 1854, he entered the ministry in the German Baptist Church, in which he has since labored, and by estimate has preached twenty-six hundred sermons, and solemnized one hundred and fourteen marriages; he only had the advantage of the common school, but is amply able to perform the responsible duties attached to the ministry; he has belonged to the church for thirty years, and his wife for a period of thirty-six; his children, with the exception of two, are members of the same church.

JOHN DITMER, farmer; P. O. Potsdam; born in Montgomery Co. in the year 1819; is a son of John and Susanna Ditmer, who were born in Lancaster Co., Penn.; they removed to the above county at an early day, lived there many years, then came to this county and resided till their decease; his father died at the age of 62 years, his mother at the age of 58; they were parents of thirteen children, seven of whom are living, viz., John, Eli, Henry, Cass, Catherine, David and George; the deceased are Elizabeth, Rosanna, Mary, Jacob, Benjamin and Abraham; John was raised on the farm, on which he worked till his 24th year. In 1844, he was married to Lydia Mischler, by whom he has had ten children, seven of whom are living, viz., Abraham, Mary, Silas, John, Amanda, Sarah and Martha; the deceased are Harriet, Jacob and Susana; after his marriage, he engaged in farming on the place where he resides; he owns 80 acres of land, which is in a good state of cultivation and well improved; in an early day, Mr. D. was a successful hunter, and many deer has he caused to bite the dust, in one instance killing two at one shot; his wife is a daughter of Jacob and Mary Mischler, who were born in Stark Co., Ohio, but afterward became citizens of this county, from which they removed to Kosciusko Co., Ind., in which they died—he at the age of 65 years, she at the age of 74; they were parents of ten children, seven living, viz., Mary A., Lydia, Lena, Daniel, John, Jacob and Adam; the deceased, Solomon, Elizabeth, and one who died in infancy; he and his wife have been members of the German Baptist Church for a period of twenty years, and are consistent Christian people.

leading exemplary Christian lives ; he has been School Director for twenty years ; also filled the office of Supervisor.

ELI DUNCAN, farmer ; P. O. West Milton ; he was born on the east bank of Stillwater River in 1837, and is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth Duncan. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and as he died when Eli was only 10 years of age, he remained with the family until his 16th year, when he engaged in picture taking, and was, consequently, away from home part of the time ; at the age of 23, he began life fully for himself and chose farming as a vocation ; he located on the land where he now resides, in 1861, and has 33 acres of good land, which is all in a fair state of cultivation, with ordinary improvements erected thereon ; he has an abundance of all kinds of fruit, to which he pays considerable attention ; Mr. Duncan received a very limited education in the district schools, in consequence of which he entered the Farmer College, six miles north of Cincinnati, where he remained a part of two years, completing the common branches, thus fitting him to teach, which he did two winters in Darke Co. His marriage with Serena Hyer, was celebrated in 1860 ; she was a daughter of Absalom and Elizabeth Hyer ; her father was born in Pennsylvania, her mother in Montgomery Co., Ohio, both deceased ; to Mr. and Mrs. Duncan six children have been given, of whom all are living, viz., Clara E., now Mrs I. A. Vose, Josephine, Maggie, now Mrs. Donnelly, and Fred ; Mr. Duncan has filled the office of School Director eight years.

WILLIAM DUNCAN, farmer ; P. O. West Milton ; he was born in this township on the land where he now lives in the year 1826 ; his father, Isaac Duncan, was born in South Carolina in 1795 ; his early life was spent in Tennessee, and he removed with his parents to Ohio when only 9 years of age ; his father, Samuel Duncan, was born in Georgia in 1751, and upon his arrival in Miami Co. in 1804, entered 160 acres of land, where his grandson, our subject, now lives ; on this land he reared his family and resided till his death, which occurred in 1832 ; on this land, his sons Isaac and Jesse lived and reared their families ; Isaac departed this life in 1847, aged 52 years, Jesse still later ; upon their death, William, our subject, a son of Isaac, came into possession, and on this same estate has reared a family of children ; thus this farm has been the birthplace of three generations of children, all of the Duncan family ; Isaac Duncan was the father of thirteen children ; to the first marriage, with Hannah Pemberton, daughter of Isaiah Pemberton, three were given, who are all deceased, viz., Isaiah, Rachel and John. His second marriage was celebrated with Elizabeth Dixon, and to their union ten children were given, of whom only six are living, viz., Jesse, William, Samuel, Amos, Eli and Abigail ; the deceased are Polly, Isaac, Elizabeth and David ; Elizabeth (Dixon) Duncan, was born in South Carolina in 1800, and departed this life in 1873 ; she was a second cousin to the grim old warrior, Anthony Wayne, and a direct descendant of the illustrious Adams family, who figure so prominently in the history of the country ; Nicholas Dixon was a military man, and took great pride in army tactics ; he has a good military record and was a commissioned officer in the war of 1812 ; Grandfather Dixon's house was one of the frontier outposts, and there Gen. Harrison frequently satisfied the cravings of the inner man ; the house was a general rendezvous for the early settlers, as it was of strong build, and fitted with loopholes that made it a very formidable stronghold, and a protection against the ruthless hands of the murderous red man ; he belonged to the Society of Friends, and because he would not take part in the great struggle and help England to force her rebellious subjects into submission, he was attacked by the Tories, severely beaten, and left on the ground for dead ; but he recovered and came to Ohio, where he passed through all the hardships and dangers incident to pioneer life. Our subject was reared on the farm, where he assisted his father in agricultural pursuits until his 21st year, when he began life for himself and took charge of the old home place, thereby keeping the family together till grown, when they made homes for themselves ; here, in the abode of his fathers, he has lived ever since, with the exception of two years, when he lived in Greene Co., so that his children might have the advantage of attending the Antioch College. His marriage was celebrated in

1854, with Martha Langston, who is a daughter of Leonard and Francis Langston; her father was born in Georgia and her mother in Maryland; Mr. and Mrs. Duncan are the parents of eight children, of whom seven are living, viz., Leonard, Ira, Elmer, Emma, Charles, William and Mary, and Sarah A., deceased. Mr. Duncan has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for three years, Supervisor one term, and School Director many years; he and his amiable wife have been members of the Christian Church for a number of years; they are particularly interested in the advancement of Christianity, and are exemplary Christian people. Isaac Duncan was a member of Co. G, 48th O. V. I., and in the bloody battle of Pittsburg Landing, Sunday morning, April 6, 1862; he fell shot through the heart with his face to the foe; Jesse was a member of the same company and regiment and returned safely to their home; Amos was a member of Co. I, 71st O. V. I., and soon after his enlistment, was detailed to the hospital, where he was installed as steward; from there he was promoted to Assistant Surgeon, and given charge of the 9th Tenn. V. C., where he remained until he was mustered out, having passed through the battles and encounters of the Army of the Cumberland; his regiment captured the notorious John Morgan, who was brought to camp by one of the boys, on horseback.

EDWIN J. EBY, of the firm of Eby & Bro., dentists, West Milton; was born in Pennsylvania, in 1840, where his early boyhood days were spent. At the age of 7 years, he removed to Ohio with his parents, and soon entered mercantile life, which he followed till his location here in 1866; since that time he has operated successfully in his profession. Both are gentlemen well educated in their business, all operations being performed with safety, and to the satisfaction of all who patronize them. His education was received in the common schools, where a close application in study and a long experience in active business life, bespeak for him a successful and prosperous life. His marriage with Sarah E., daughter of Thomas Vore, occurred June 26, 1873. Her parents were among the early settlers of Miami Co.

DAVID W. ELLEMAN, farmer; P. O. West Milton; born on the place where his father now resides, in Sec. 6, in 1833; is a son of Enos and Margaret Elleman. Our subject's boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, where he labored until he was 21 years of age. He was married to Esther Coate in 1855; she is a daughter of Elijah and Rebecca Coate, who were born in Miami Co. Her grandparents were natives of South Carolina, and from there made their way to Miami Co., with one horse, bringing their effects with them, one walking while the other rode. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom ten lived to man's estate and had families of their own—William, Joseph, Thomas, Benjamin, Susan, Isaac, Aaron, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Elijah, who is the father of our subject's wife, is a minister of the Wesleyan faith, and resides in Wayne Co., Ind., where he is laboring in the church. Grandfather Coate lived to be upward of 70 years of age; his first wife died in middle age, and he was again married to Mary Bangham, by whom he had four children, all deceased. Elijah and Rebecca Coate are the parents of nine children, of whom five are living, viz., Esther, Mary, Linley, Susan and John; the deceased are—Hiram, Leicester, Joseph and Zelora. After our subject's marriage, he farmed and worked at the carpenter trade until 1865, when he settled on the place where he now resides, and since has paid his attention mostly to farming; he has 132 acres of choice farming land, with No. 1 buildings erected thereon. He is one of the present Trustees of the township, having been elected in the spring of 1879. He and his amiable wife are members of the Society of Friends, and are every-day Christian people. They are the parents of nine children, all living, viz., John, Semantha, Horatio P., William, Mary R., Zelora E., Linley M., Horace M. and Francis. John was married to Ann Cress in April, 1877; they have one child, viz., Laurenthus E. Semantha was married to Joseph W. Beck in January, 1877; they also have one child, viz., Francis E. Her husband is one of the leading teachers of the county.

THOMAS ELLEMAN, farmer; P. O. West Milton; born in this township in 1841; is a son of Enos and Margaret (Ward) Elleman; his father was born in

Washington Co., Tenn., March 31, 1802. The grandfather, John Elleman, was probably born in the same State in the year 1766, and removed with his parents when quite young to South Carolina, where they remained for some years, and where he married Susanna Coppock; then returned to Tennessee, and soon after to Warren Co., Ohio, in 1805; here they raised a crop, then came to Miami Co. in the latter part of 1806, and settled on the southwest quarter of Sec. 7, in this township, where he lived until about 1815, when he removed to Wayne Township, Darke Co., and purchased 40 acres of land, where he lived until his death, which occurred April 16, 1818, aged 52 years. The Coppocks were originally from Pennsylvania, and were members of the colony William Penn planted in the great wilderness of Pennsylvania. Grandmother Elleman's maiden name was Catherine Collins, and she was of German birth; her husband's grandfather, Enos Elleman, great-grandfather to our subject, was born in Wales, but reared in this country; he had only two brothers, John and Abner; he was the father of six children, two sons and four daughters, viz., John, William, Amy, Mary, Elizabeth and Hannah. Our subject's grandfather was the parent of twelve children, of whom only two are living, viz., Susanna and his father, Enos; the deceased are Elizabeth, Temperance, Drusilla, Hannah, Tace, Enos, Aaron, William, Norman and one who died in infancy. The early days of our subject's father were spent at home until his father's death, which occurred when Enos was only 16 years old; he labored for some time on the home place, then bound himself out to his brother-in-law, Isaiah Pemberton, who lived in this township, and for him worked four years, when the indenture was canceled before the expiration of time; he then worked as a farm hand, and did anything he could get to do that was honorable; in 1823, he went back to Darke Co., and purchased 80 acres of land in Wayne Township. He was united in marriage with Margaret Ward, Dec. 9, 1824; her father, David Ward, was born in New Jersey, in the year 1785; his father, George Ward, was a soldier in Washington's own army, and was through seven years of the struggle; he was one of the daring and intrepid ones, who, under the leadership of the gallant Wayne, captured Stony Point. He was married to Margaret Swasick; they were among the early pioneers of Virginia; the Indians entered their cabin one day and deliberately killed one of the children, a daughter; Grandfather Ward was knocked down with a club, and his wife, with great bravery and presence of mind, made her escape with two other children. A family by the name of Cananne, who were there, met a sad fate; the husband was killed and his wife carried into captivity, and only rescued after seven years of imprisonment. After Enos Elleman's marriage with Margaret Ward, he went to work with might and main for a few years on his Darke Co. land; then he disposed of it and came in 1831 to where he now resides; here they have resided for nearly half a century, going hand in hand down the pathway of life for nearly three score years, and together they are enjoying their declining years surrounded by every comfort; they are the parents of nine children, of whom seven are living, viz., Mary, David, William, Joseph, Thomas, Rebecca and Isam; the deceased are Elizabeth and John. Thomas Elleman (our subject), was reared on his father's farm, where he labored until his marriage, which was celebrated in 1858 with Martha C. Jay, a daughter of Moses Jay, who was born in this township, near Frederickstown; his father, James Jay, was born in North Carolina, and removed to Ohio in a very early day; he departed this life on the land he entered, aged about 70 years. His marriage with Martha Coppock was celebrated in South Carolina; they were parents of the following children, of whom five are living, viz., Mary, Jesse, James, Furnas and Isaac; the deceased are Elizabeth, Phœbe, Hannah, Jonathan, Enoch, John, Moses, and William, an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Moses Jay were the parents of only one child, the wife of our subject; her father, departed this life in 1840. Her mother's second marriage was celebrated with Elijah Jay, whose father, Layton Jay, was one of the pioneers, and his remains the first interred in the Union Cemetery. To her second marriage seven children were given, viz., Moses, Joseph, Alfred, James, William and Enos; Anna (deceased). Mrs. Margaret Jay departed this life April 14, 1874, aged 56 years,

her husband is living, and at an advanced age. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Elleman nine children have been given, of whom five are living, viz., Dorry, Ella, Calvin, Allie and Walter; the deceased are Margaret, Viola, Minnie P. and an infant.

OWEN ELLEMAN, retired, Laura; born on Sec. 18 in this township, in 1823; is a son of Isaac and Mary (Jones) Elleman; they were born in South Carolina—his father in the year 1798, and his mother in the beginning of the nineteenth century; they came to this township with their parents in 1805 or 1806; they were married about 1822, and were the parents of four children, two of whom are living, viz., Owen and Jordan; the deceased are Dorcas and William W.; Mrs. Elleman died on the place where Owen was born, in February, 1831, aged about 30 years. Mr. Elleman's second marriage was celebrated with Elizabeth Coppock, by whom he had six children, three of whom are living, viz., Benjamin, Isaac and Rachel C.; Mr. Elleman departed this life at the age of 61 years. Owen was reared on the farm, his boyhood days being spent in a manner customary with all boys; after attaining a proper age, he assisted in the labors on his father's estate till he was 22 years of age, at which time he began working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed for six years; in the fall of 1850, he moved to Cass Co., Ind., where he lived two years and followed carpentering; he then went to Grant Co., in the same State, and for three years worked in a carding-mill, but afterward worked at his trade for eight years; in 1863, he returned to Laura, where he has since lived; on his return, he established himself in the mercantile business, which he has largely followed since; he was appointed under Lincoln's administration, afterward resigned, and was again appointed under Johnson's reign, but resigned, and was appointed the third time under Grant's administration; he has filled the Justice's office three terms, and was elected for a fourth, but resigned; he has also been Trustee, School Director and a member of the Board of Education; thus we see Mr. Elleman's executive ability is fully recognized by his townsmen, and is fully demonstrated by his frequent re-elections. In September, 1845, he married Rachel McDonald, by whom he had seven children, three of whom are living—Mark, William J. and Joseph A.; the deceased are Sarah, Jane, Minerva and Caroline. Mrs. Elleman is a daughter of Joseph and Temperance McDonald, who were among the early pioneers of Ohio; both are now dead; they were the parents of ten children, of whom only two are living—Rachel and Mahala; the deceased are Elizabeth, William, Mary, Phœbe, Dennis, Sarah, Aaron and Enos; Mr. McDonald's first marriage was with Sarah Mote, by whom he had three children, two living, viz., John and Charles; Mark is deceased; he died in the 65th year of his age; his wife, Temperance, departed this life at the age of 60 years. Mr. and Mrs. Elleman are members of the denomination of Friends, and are every-day Christian people.

JACOB ETTER, farmer; P. O. West Milton; born in Bucks Co., Penn., in the year 1828; is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Etter; his father was also born in the same county and State. There they were married and lived till their removal to Ohio; his father died in Germantown, Ohio, in 1833; his mother was born in Schuylkill Co., Penn., and was thrice married—secondly, with Joseph Klein, and lastly, with David Landis. After his death, she resided with our subject till her decease in 1865. By her marriage with Mr. Etter, she had five children, three of whom are living, viz., Jacob, John and Levi; George and Catherine (deceased). Mr. E. was reared on the farm, and after becoming old enough learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for eleven years. In 1850, he came to Ohio, and settled in this county, following his trade exclusively five years. After which he bought 67½ acres of land, in August, 1854, which he began cultivating in connection with carpentering; the latter he abandoned after three years, and has since given his whole attention to the farm, and now owns 75 acres of excellent land, which will be well improved. When his house was completed, Dec. 25, 1853, he was married to Hannah Gnodle, by whom he had seven children, six of whom are living, viz., Mary E., Joseph, Lydia A. and Amanda A. (twins), Samuel and Sarah

C.; John H. deceased, aged 1 year 11 months and 14 days. He has never been a political aspirant; but has held the office of Supervisor and School Director. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church, with which they have belonged for a number of years. He is one of the Deacons, which distinction he has held three years. Mrs. E. died Jan. 8, 1873, aged 41 years. His second marriage was celebrated in February, 1878, with Mary H. Harlacher; she was born in Montgomery Co. in 1835, and is a representative of the same church, as is his son George, a promising young man.

LEVI FALKNOR, blacksmith; P. O. Laura; born in Darke Co. in the year 1837; is a son of John and Elizabeth Falknor, who were born in this State, in which they made their home till their decease. His father was killed in a saw-mill in Phillipsburg in 1849; his mother died in the year 1876. They were parents of seven children, viz., Mary A., Harriet, John W., Albert, Margaret and Sarah J. Our subject was reared on the farm, and after his father's death remained with his widowed mother until he attained his majority. In 1857, he was married to Mary McCool, by whom he had four children, three of whom are living, viz., Semantha S., Erskine L. and Emily W.; Viola, deceased. After his marriage he continued farming in Darke Co. for a year, after which he came to this county and still worked on the farm, having, in the meantime, purchased a house and lot in Laura. In 1869, he abandoned the farm, moved to Laura and engaged in the smithing business, which he has since successfully followed. He owns 72 acres of fine land, 13 acres of which adjoins Laura, the balance near, on Ludlow's Creek. His long acquaintance with the people, combined with his skill as a workman, commands for Mr. F. a full share of patronage. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, with which they have been connected for eighteen years, always taking a lively interest in the cause and development of the Christian religion. Mrs. F. is a daughter of Richard and Martha McCool; her father is deceased, but her mother is living, and resides with Mr. Falknor; both were born in Ohio, but their parents came from South Carolina; they were parents of four children, of whom only the wife of our subject survives.

ANDREW N. FALKNOR, West Milton; of the firm of Falknor & Hale, dealers in agricultural implements etc., etc.; was born in Montgomery Co. Oct. 5, 1824. At 12 years of age, his father died, and Andrew remained at home assisting his mother upon the farm until he attained his majority, during this time obtaining a good common-school education. He then followed carpentering and farming some eight years in Montgomery Co., and in 1853, came to Miami Co.; in 1861, he located upon his present farm of 80 acres, two miles southwest from West Milton, where he now resides; in the spring of 1880, he associated with T. J. Hale in the above business, dealing in all the improved farm machinery, agricultural implements, pumps, wagons, etc., etc. Upon the 9th of December, 1847, he was united in marriage to Catherine Niswonger, of Montgomery Co. Two children now living—Granville N. and Amanda.

HENRY FESS, farmer; P. O. West Milton; born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in the year 1837; is a son of George and Louisa B. Fess, who were born in Germany; emigrated to this country, and settled in Montgomery Co., where his father died. His mother is living and resides near him. They were the parents of eight children, of whom only three are living, viz., Lavina, Catherine and our subject; the deceased are Mary, Jacob, George, Frederick and John. Mrs. F. was again married, to John Root, by whom she has had one child, viz., Sarah. Our subject was raised on the farm, on which he labored until he was 21 years old, at which time he began life for himself, and engaged in farming. In 1858, he was married to Miss Mary J. Harshbarger, by whom he has had nine children, seven of whom are living, viz., George, Mary, Samuel E., John Jacob, Lloyd and Charles A.; the deceased are Sarah and Floyd, the latter a twin brother of Lloyd. Mr. Fess owns 80 acres of land, on which he resides, all being in good condition, and fairly improved. He and his amiable wife are exemplary members of the Brethren in Christ Church, with which they have been connected eighteen years, and are con-

sistent Christian people; he is one of the Trustees of the church. Mrs. F.'s parents were born in Ohio, her father in Montgomery Co., in 1815, her mother in this country in 1821. They are the parents of five children, four of whom are living, viz., Mary J., Samuel, Lloyd and George; Anna, deceased. Mr. H. is a member of the German Baptist Church; Mrs. H. belongs to the Brethren in Christ; Mary and George, children of Mr. and Mrs. Fess, are members of the church to which their parents belong.

GEORGE FILBEY, retired, West Milton; born in Berks Co., Penn., April 9, 1809; is a son of William and Elizabeth Filbey, who were natives of Pennsylvania. They removed to Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1855 or 1856, and lived there until their decease; Mr. F. died April 19, 1858, he was born Aug. 18, 1781; his wife, Elizabeth Sellers, was born June 11, 1788; she departed this life Sept. 20, 1879, aged 93 years 3 months and 9 days; they were the parents of the following children, of whom six are known to be living, viz., John, Mary, George, Ellen, Robert and Catherine; the deceased are Thomas, Michael, Oliver, Elizabeth and William. G. F. was reared a mechanic and learned the sadler's trade in Strasburg, Penn., with his uncle, John Seller, with whom he worked five years as an apprentice, mastering his trade, and continued with him two years longer. On the 31st day of March, 1833, he married Miss Barbara, daughter of Philip Folckamer, who was a native of Pennsylvania; after his marriage he opened a shop in Wrightsville, Penn., in which he labored for three years, then moved to Jefferson, Greene Co., Penn., where he started a shop, and for ten years, successfully prosecuted his business, after which he removed to Galion, Ohio, where he labored on a farm for three years, then came to West Milton in 1849, and immediately engaged in his trade, which he has followed nearly all the time since. He owns 74 acres of as fine land as is to be found in Miami Co. On this he permanently located in 1870; since he has regularly resided on the farm, which is all in a high state of cultivation. His location is good, his house and barns are very commodious, and their construction and finish prove Mr. F. to be a man of good taste; his grounds are large and well kept, which renders his home a very desirable one; he is one of our self-made men, having begun life without capital. His first shop was started with $10, but by hard work and good management, in which he has been nobly assisted by his amiable wife. they have overcome the difficulties and obstacles met with in life's journey, and made a good home, the fruits of labor and frugality. Together they are enjoying their declining years, surrounded by all that conduces to render old age enjoyable; to their union nine children have been given, of whom seven are living, viz., Oliver, Ellen Rebecca, George, Frank, Josiah and Margaret; the deceased are Samuel and William. The latter was a member of Co. D, 94th O. V. I.; he died of smallpox, in Nashville, Tenn., May 14, 1863. They were raised in the Lutheran Church, and are consistent Christian people. Mrs. Filbey was born Dec. 9, 1808.

JOHN FOUTS, deceased; born in this township July 22, 1814; was a son of Henry and Susanna Fouts, who were born in North Carolina, and emigrated to Ohio, settling in this township in 1803. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, on which he labored till his marriage with Rosanna Waymire, which was celebrated April 7, 1836; to them nine children were born, seven of whom are living, viz., Henry W., Caroline, Davis, John, Lyman, Susanna and Allen C.; the deceased are Daniel and Harrison. While living, Mr. F. made his home on the place on which his widow and children now reside; this place was the home of his parents, and has been in the family name for three-quarters of a century. Mr. F. departed this life April 7, 1857, the twenty-first anniversary of his marriage; he was afflicted many years with dyspepsia, which became chronic and finally terminated in consumption, which carried him to an early grave. Mrs. F. was born in 1821, and is a daughter of Daniel and Sophia Waymire, who were born in South Carolina, and removed to Montgomery Co., Ohio, about 1804 or 1805; here they made their home until their decease; he died July 3, 1826, aged 49 years and 2 months; she departed this life July 19, 1859, aged 76 years 1 month and 4 days. They were the parents of thirteen children, nine of whom are living, viz., Davis, Daniel, John, Katie, Betsy.

Sallie, Henry, Rosanna and Isabelle; the deceased are Polly, Rebecca, Frederick, and one dying in infancy. Daniel, son of our subject, enlisted in the beginning of the late war, in Co. E, 48th O. V. I.; he passed through some of the hard-fought battles of the war, and, from disease produced through exposure in army life, died in the hospital at Memphis, Tenn., March 2, 1863; was born Feb. 26, 1843. Davis was a member of the 8th O. V. C., and served eighteen months; Henry was a member of the 147th 100-day men; Allen is one of the leading educators in the county, having taught six terms in this township; he received the rudiments of his education in the home school; in 1873, he entered the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, for one term, then taught two terms, after which he entered the Hillsdale College, in Michigan,where he closely applied himself to study for a year and a half; his eyesight began to weaken, and he was obliged to yield the struggle for knowledge to save the light of day. Henry Fouts was married to Susanna Mast, by whom he had six children, viz., Mary, Barbara, Matilda, Rebecca, Betsy and John.

AARON FOUTS, farmer; P. O. West Milton; born in this township Feb. 9, 1830; is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Yount) Fouts; his father was born in Randolph Co., N. C., in the year 1796; his mother was born in this township Feb. 18, 1808; Mr. Henry Fouts, with his parents, Michael and Elizabeth Fouts, removed to Montgomery Co., Ohio, in the fall of 1803; they were the parents of twelve children, who grew to manhood and womanhood, and the first death occurred at the age of 49 years; as husband and wife, hand in hand they walked down the pathway of life three score and two years, sharing each other's burdens and partaking alike of each other's joys and sorrows; the dial of life had marked fourscore and eight years in his existence before the summons came; his noble wife had borne the fatigues of the day fourscore years and one, amid the countless hardships which are to be encountered by those who make the first settlement in a new country, before her mission was completed; these two old settlers passed quietly away after a long and eventful life. The father and mother of our subject were married in 1824, and the following year came to this county, in which they made their home till their decease; his father died in August, 1854, aged 58 years; his mother departed this life in June, 1875, aged 67 years; they were parents of four children, two of whom are living, viz., Susan and Aaron; the deceased are John, aged 11 years, and Amilla Furnas, nee Fouts, aged 27 years. Aaron was reared on the farm on which he now lives; in 1853, he married Rachel Martindale; to their union nine children have been born, six of whom are living, viz., Henry, William, Ella, Lizzie, Elam and Robert; the deceased are Emma, John and Oscar. After his marriage, he located on the old home farm, which had been the home of his parents, and on which he still resides and has grown wealthy, owning in the aggregate 750 acres of land, well situated and most beautifully improved, thus making a most desirable home, embracing every comfort and luxury; his broad acres make him the largest landholder in the township. Mrs. Fouts is a daughter of John and Amy Martindale, who were early settlers in Montgomery Co., both deceased; they were parents of twelve children, ten of whom are living, viz., Elizabeth, Robert, Mary, Samuel, Rachel, John, Steward, Martin, Rebecca and Martha. Mrs. Fouts is a member of theChristian Church of more than twenty-five years' standing; Mr. Fouts' parents were members of the same church.

JOHN B. FOUTS, Postmaster and dealer in notions, West Milton; born near West Milton in the year 1848; is a son of John Fouts, who also was born in this county; his father is deceased, but his mother resides near here, on the old homestead, which was pre-empted by the family many years ago. Our subject was reared on the farm, on which he assisted his father in agricultural pursuits till his 17th year, when he enlisted in Co. D, 5th O. V. I., Feb. 14, 1864; he was immediately transferred to the front, where he took an active part in the closing scenes of the war; he was in the engagement at Kenesaw Mountain, and received a severe wound under the left shoulder, the ball penetrating the lung, in which it is now imbedded, giving Mr. F. much trouble; after being wounded, he lay in the hospital for thirteen months, after which he was mustered out of the service, in September, 1865.

He returned to his home, and has since followed various pursuits in West Milton; he received his commission, making him Postmaster of this office, Feb. 16, 1880. He has been twice married; first, with Miss Mattie Jenkins, Feb. 16, 1870, by whom he had one child, who is deceased; Mrs. F. departed this life March 19, 1874. His second marriage was celebrated Jan. 21, 1877, with Anna B. Wright; they have one child, viz., Edgar, born Nov. 17, 1878.

JOHN P. FOX, deceased; born in Indiana, near Indianapolis, Dec. 18, 1822; was a son of Elijah and Susanna Fox, both deceased. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, where he labored till his marriage with Sarah A. Waymire, which occurred April 23, 1842, in Montgomery Co., in which Mrs. F. was born; they resided in the above county about thirty years. Mr. F. departed this life March 6, 1873. They had nine children, seven of whom are living—William W., Eliza J., Daniel W., John H., Albert R., Theodore E. and Lucinda A.; Alvin E. and an infant are deceased. Mr. F. owned 120 acres of land, of which his widow now owns 80 acres, all in a good state of cultivation and well improved; on her land is situated one of the best gravel pits to be found on the Stillwater; she is a daughter of Solomon and Marian Waymire; her father was born in North Carolina, her mother in Tennessee; they immigrated to and settled in Montgomery Co. in a very early day, doing much to improve the county; both are deceased; he was born Feb. 23, 1791, her mother Sept. 3, 1800; died aged about 50 years. They were the parents of four children, three of whom are living—Daniel, Isabelle and Sarah A., Wesley deceased; by Mr. W.'s first marriage he had four children, one of whom is living, viz., Nancy; the deceased are Polly, Henry and Biddy. Mr. F. was a member of the Christian Church, with which he has been connected for a number of years; his wife is a member of the same church, an exemplary Christian woman; three of her children, Lucinda, Warren and Jane, are members of the same church; Daniel and William were soldiers in the late war; the latter was taken prisoner, and suffered all the cruelties of the infamous Libby Prison; her son William has five children—Charley E., Fordie E., Mary E., Sarah E. and Emma E.; Jane, the wife of Amos Daniel, has four children—Benson, Mary, Noah and Emily; Daniel has two children—Anna and Sarah; Lucinda (Mrs. Kessler) has three children—Lucy M., Estelle and Albert. John was recently married to Mary Greene.

TANZY R. FURNAS, farmer; P. O. West Milton; born in Butler Township, Montgomery Co., Oct. 11, 1853; is a son of Robert and Beulah Furnas. His father was born in the above township; his mother in this county, and departed this life when Tanzy was but 8 months old; his father is living, and resides in Montgomery Co. His second marriage was celebrated with Ann Bowman, by whom he had three children, two living, viz., Rose B. and Mary A.; Dorsey, deceased. Tanzy was reared on the farm, and attended the district school, after which he attended the high school, in Troy, for one term, then entered Holbrook's Normal School, at Lebanon, in which he took a full commercial course, fitting himself to successfully cope with business transactions. In September, 1874, he was married to Elizabeth Rutledge, by whom he has one child, viz., Harvey C. Mrs. Furnas is a daughter of the well-known William Rutledge, of West Milton. In 1875, he was interested in, and operated his father-in-law's woolen-mill; in 1876, he engaged in the manufacture of tobacco in the same place, and after one year's experience, disposed of the business and came to the place on which he now resides. He owns 157 acres of land, which is all in a fair state of cultivation and well improved. He and his wife are members of the West Milton Christian Church, with which they have been connected a number of years.

AARON FURNAS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Fidelity; born in Butler Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, Oct. 17, 1826; is a son of John and Sallie (Ivens) Furnas. His father was born in South Carolina in April, 1796, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah Furnas; Joseph was born in Charlestown, S. C., Feb. 20, 1763; Joseph's father, John Furnas, was born at Standingstone, Cumberland, England, March 5, 1736. He was married to Mary Wilkenson, in Wigton Meeting-house, England, March 24, 1762; she was born at Wigton Sept. 19, 1742. They

emigrated to America, and settled in South Carolina, in which State they died, at Bush River; he, Aug. 5, 1777; she, Oct. 6, 1782. They were parents of seven children, viz., Joseph, Rebecca, John, Thomas, Esther, Robert and William. Joseph and Sarah Furnas were parents of eight children, three of whom are living, viz., Benjamin, Henry and Sallie; the two former reside in Iowa, the latter in Warren Co.; Joseph F. died about 1812, his wife, Sarah, about 1830 or 1831. John, father of our subject, emigrated to Ohio with his parents about 1805; they located in Warren Co. for one year, then came to Newton Township, in this county, in which John, the father of our subject, was reared. Dec. 3, 1818, he was married to Sallie Ivens; she was a daughter of Joseph and Esther (Buffington) Ivens. Joseph was born Aug. 20, 1749, died Aug. 31, 1828. Esther, his wife, was born Feb. 1, 1756, died May 30, 1830. They were married Nov. 17, 1773, and were parents of twelve children, viz., Samuel, Hannah, Isaac, Moses, Margaret, Adam, John, Robert, Phœbe, Mary, Aaron and Sallie. John and Sallie Furnas, parents of our subject, had eleven children born to them, eight of whom are living, viz., Esther, now Mrs. William Jay; Sarah, now Mrs. John Johnston; Jane, now Mrs. George Miller; Aaron, Robert, Samuel, Thomas W. and Davis. Our subject's first marriage was with Rebecca C. Bowman Feb. 15, 1851; to them three children were born—all deceased, viz., Martha E., born Aug. 22, 1854, died Oct. 6, 1860; Omar C., born March 23, 1862; died Aug. 19, 1864; Dorsey E., born July 24, 1859; died Oct. 1, 1860. Mrs. S. departed this life Sept. 7, 1870, aged 38 years 5 months 18 days. His second marriage was celebrated Oct. 22, 1872, with Lucy J. Mote; she is a daughter of Zeno and Deborah Mote, old residents of this township. Mr. Furnas had the advantage of the common schools, in which he received the rudiments of an education; afterward took a course of study in the select school at Frederickstown, and at the academy in Dayton; he taught one term, but, his health failing, was obliged to seek the out-door employment of the farm, on which he has since been engaged; he owns 140 acres of land on the home farm, also 90 acres in Montgomery Co. and a tract of 76 on the west side of Stillwater, making in the aggregate 310 acres of choice farming land. He is a member of the Christian Church, having been a member since 1851, and is a Deacon in the church; he is very liberal in his views, having donated nearly a fourth of the amount required to erect the fine brick church in Frederickstown. Mrs. Furnas was born in this township March 17, 1835, and is a member of the denomination of Friends. Mrs. Furnas, great uncle, Thomas Wilkenson, represented this county in the Legislature, and was also State Senator. Samuel, brother to Aaron Furnas, has represented Montgomery Co. Robert Furnas, grandson of John Wilkenson, is an ex-Governor of Nebraska. John Furnas, father of our subject, was deprived of a father's counsel at the age of 16, and, being the eldest, was obliged to take charge of the family. He represented Montgomery Co. in the Legislature in 1836, 1850 and 1851.

SMITH GREGG, farmer and minister; P. O. West Milton; born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Dec. 20, 1820; is a son of Smith and Sarah Gregg, who were born in Pennsylvania, and removed to Greene Co., Ohio, in 1800; in 1812, they moved to Montgomery Co., in which they lived till their death; his father died at the age of 85, his mother at upward of 40 years of age; they had eleven children, four of whom are living—William, David, Andrew and Smith; the deceased—James, Martha, Margaret, John, Elizabeth, Sarah and Julia; Mr. Gregg was raised on the farm, and partially learned the smithing trade, then took up shoemaking, which he followed until he was 25 years old, when he resumed farming. In 1840, he was married to Rachel Hutchins, who bore him eight children, of whom only one, Wilbur, survives; the deceased are Elwood, Eliza, Martha, Mary A., Willis, Birdie and an infant; Mrs. Gregg died in 1862, aged 37 years. Mr. Gregg's second marriage was with Margaret Hollingsworth, *nee* Stanley, in 1863, by whom he had two children, Charley and Mattie; Mrs. Gregg died April 2, 1879, aged 44 years; his third and last marriage was celebrated with Mary Miles, *nee* Furnas, April 8, 1880. In 1850, he was recorded as minister of the Friends' Church, and

is the oldest recorded minister in the West Branch Quarterly Meeting; he owns 43 acres of fine land, well improved; Mary Furnas Gregg, his wife, was born in Newton Township, and is a daughter of Joseph and Patience Furnas; her father was born in North Carolina, her mother in Warren Co., Ohio; he died at the age of 68, she in the 67th year of her age; they were parents of seven children, three living—Mary, Rachel and Sarah; the deceased—Jason, Charles, Edith and Louisa; Sarah is a very noted traveler, having visited Europe and Asia, and when last heard from was in the Sandwich Islands; she is much of a scientist, and in medicinal research has developed much, which she imparts by instructive lectures; she is certainly a remarkable woman, and one of Miami's illustrious daughters; she was born in 1834, and was never married. Mrs. Gregg's marriage with Moses Miles was blessed with one child, Jos. F.; he died in 1874, aged 57 years; she has a birth-right in the Friends' Church, and is a zealous Christian woman.

ISAAC HALE, dealer in lumber and proprietor of saw-mill, West Milton; was born in Maryland in 1832; his parents, Tilly and Mary Hale, were born in the same State—his father in 1806, his mother in the year 1808; in 1833, they came to Miami Co., in which they have since lived; to them six children have been born, three of whom are living—Thomas J., Sarah A. and our subject; Mr. H. was raised on the farm, laboring for his father till his 21st year, when he began life for himself, and for eighteen years succeeding his majority followed the fortunes of the farm; in 1871, he came to West Milton and engaged in his present business; he has one of the best-arranged mills in the county, of large cutting capacity, giving employment to eight regular hands; he has been twice married—first to Sarah, a daughter of Israel Kessler, in 1859; to their union four children were born—Cassius C., Emma A., Harvey H. and John H.; Mrs. H. died in 1868; she was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died as she had lived, relying on the promises of her Redeemer. His second marriage was celebrated with Mary Ann Everett, in 1873, by whom he has had two children, Allie A. and Roy E.; Mr. H. is a member of the Presbyterian Church of twenty years' standing, while his estimable wife for ten years has been an exemplary member of the Christian Church.

FREDERICK HISSONG, farmer; P. O. Potsdam; born in Bavaria, Germany, in the year 1832; is a son of Frederick and Elizabeth Hissong, who were natives of the same place. In 1854, they emigrated to America, landing in New York, their voyage occupying forty days. They came directly to Ohio and settled in Montgomery Co., in which they resided. His father departed this life in 1877, aged 77 years; his mother is living, and resides in Darke Co. They were the parents of eight children, seven living, viz., Catherine, Mary, Frederick, Jacob, George, Lavina and Caroline; Lewis, deceased. Our subject was reared on the farm, in his native country. In 1864, he was married to Harriet Christian, by woom he had eight children, seven living, viz., Samuel, Harvey, John, Charley, Lewis, Mary E. and Eary; George, deceased. He owns 80 acres of land, which is in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church, with which they have been connected eleven years, and are consistent Christian people. Mrs. Hissong was born in 1841, and is a daughter of Philip Christian.

JOHN C. HENDERSON, farmer, and proprietor of a saw-mill; P. O. Potsdam; born in Brown Co., Ohio, July 22, 1837; is a son of Jonathan and Nancy (Carroll) Henderson. His father was born in Pennsylvania, his mother in Adams Co., this State, in which they were married. They had nine children, six of whom are living, viz., Andrew, Joseph, William, Michael, John C. and Elizabeth. His father departed this life in 1865, aged 72 years. His mother is living at the age of 77 years. Mr. Henderson was brought up on the farm in Brown Co., where his boyhood days were spent, having the advantage of such schools as the country in his day afforded; he remained with his parents until he attained his 24th year, at which time he connected with the army, serving in the capacity of Wagonmaster for twenty-three months, when he was obliged to abandon his work on account of failing health. In 1864, he was married to Elizabeth Markly, by whom he has

had five children, three of whom are living, viz., Callie, Emma and Johnny, and two dying in infancy. Mrs. Henderson is a daughter of Adam Bobbs, and sister to Dr. Bobbs, whose sketch appears in this work. Mrs. Henderson had been previously married to Joseph Markly, and to them three children were born, two of whom are living, viz., Victoria, and Joseph, William, deceased. Mr. Henderson, after his marriage, removed to Hamilton Co., in which he resided one year, then went to Darke Co., where he lived five years, and operated a saw-mill in connection with farming, and while there, served as Trustee two years. In 1877, he located in this township, on fifty-seven acres of land, which is all in a good state of cultivation, and has excellent buildings erected thereon, all neat and tasty. He owns a steam saw-mill near his home place, also another in Twin Township, Darke Co., to both of which he gives his own supervision, manufacturing such lumber as the public needs, and in a workmanlike manner. He has also held the office of Trustee in this township for two years. He, and his estimable wife, are members of the United Brethren Church, and are every-day, energetic Christian people, taking much interest in promoting the Christian standard. His daughter, Miss Callie, is also a member of the same church.

JOHN P. HERSHEY, farmer; P. O. Center, Montgomery Co., Ohio; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in the year 1823; is a son of Isaac and Anna Hershey, who were born in the same place—he in the year 1801, she in 1804; they were reared in the above county, in which they were married; his mother died in 1849, aged 45, his father in the year 1856, aged 55 years; they were the parents of eleven children, all living, viz., Fanny, John P., Andrew, Ephraim, Christian, George, Reuben, Eliza, Anna, Sarah and Naomi. Our subject was reared on the farm in Pennsylvania, on which he labored for his father till he was 21 years of age; then began life for himself. In November, 1846, he was married to Elizabeth Kolp, by whom he has had nine children, eight of whom are living, viz., Mary E., Melinda, Emma, Ella, Charlotte, Sarah, Susan and Frances; Abraham deceased, aged 2 years and 10 months. In 1849, he came to Ohio and settled on the place on which he now resides; he owns 160 acres of land, all in a high state of cultivation and well improved; he is another of our self-made men, having begun life with only a small capital; he only had the advantage of a common-school education, but he is a great reader, and well posted on the current events of the day; he has never been a political aspirant, yet he has held some of the offices of the township; he and his wife are members of the Christian Church; she is a daughter of David and Fanny Kolp; Mr. Kolp was born in Pennsylvania in 1780, and died in 1844; Mrs. K. was born in the same place in 1792, and is still living; they are the parents of the following children, all living, viz., Elizabeth, Samuel, Catherine, Levi, Susan, Sarah, Abraham, Matilda, Martha and Lotta. Mrs. Kolp is a daughter of Christian and Mary (Buckholder) Lieb; they were born in Pennsylvania, in which they died at the age of 75 years; they were the parents of six children, viz., Fanny, Mary, Betsy, Kate, Nancy and Christian.

W. J. HOOVER, farmer; P. O. West Milton; is a descendant of one of the first and prominent settlers in this locality; he was born near where he now lives in 1835, and is a son of Noah and Michal Hoover; they were born in North Carolina, and removed with their parents to Ohio in the spring of 1801. Noah was married to Michal Yount, by whom he had eight children, four are living, viz., Enos, Fred, Deborah and our subject; the deceased are Absalom, May, Celia and Mahala; his father made his home here through all his life, and died Aug. 8, 1866, aged 71 years 1 month and 15 days; his mother died June 15, 1863, aged 68 years 4 months and 7 days. Our subject was reared on the farm, on which he labored till he attained his majority, at which time he began life for himself; he obtained his education in the district school, fitting himself to well perform the business duties of life. In 1860, he was married to Caroline Fouts, by whom he has had three children, viz., Ada, Ellis and Bertha; she is a daughter of John Fouts; he owns 119 acres of land, which is all in a good state of cultivation and well improved; in the fall of 1878, he erected a splendid new mill, which, for man-

ner of construction and working facilities, is without a rival on the Stillwater; it is furnished with the best and latest improved machinery; the working capacity of the mill is good—a never-failing power, derived from nine springs, the water from which is concentrated and brought to bear on a twenty-six-feet overshot wheel, which gives motion to three sets of buhrs, besides a pony bar, which is used for grinding middlings; their work is all done on scientific principles, the grinding and bolting being done repeatedly, producing a fine and excellent quality of flour; the mill is in charge of A. W. Weimer, who is a gentleman well educated in his business, thoroughly understanding every department of the delicate work, knowing how to make a double-extra brand of flour and give satisfaction to their many customers; their popular mill, in connection with their superior knowledge of the business, commands for them a full share of patronage from an appreciative public, their products being always in demand; we will venture to assert that this is the best mill between Covington and Dayton, and, as such enterprises are worthy of more than a passing notice, we heartily commend the above gentlemen to the public.

F. M. HORINE, shoemaker, West Milton; born in Delaware Co., Ind., in 1842; is a son of Jefferson and Mary Horine, who were natives of Kentucky, and moved to Indiana when it was a howling wilderness. They remained some years in this county and then went to Howard Co., where they remained till they removed to Grant Co., and soon after returned to Howard, where they lived till their decease. His father was a physician, and practiced medicine in these counties for more than forty years; he died at the age of 69 years, his wife at the age of 71 years; they were the parents of thirteen children, all living, viz., James H., John A., Ellen B., George M., Harrison D., Thomas J., Samuel M., Nancy A., Nelson B., Francis M., Elizabeth, Cornelius S. and Wright S. Our subject was reared on the farm, and at the age of 19, enlisted in Co. F, 34th Ind. V. I. in 1861. They remained in Camp Jeffersonville for five months, then were changed to several points in Kentucky, and were finally ordered to re-enforce the army in the vicinity of Ft. Donelson. After being on board a vessel for some time, the order was countermanded, and they were sent to Missouri. They were engaged in some fourteen of the hard-fought battles for the Union, of which we mention those that are recorded on the flag of the regiment: Riddle's Point (in Missouri), Grand Gulf (in Louisiana), Ft. Gibson, Champion Hill, Bolton Station, Black River Ridge, the full siege of Vicksburg, after which they were sent to Mississippi, and were in the last fight at Jackson, then were sent back to Vicksburg, and from there were sent to New Orleans, where they remained some time. They went to Brazier's Point, and soon after had a brush with the rebels at Opelousas, La., drove them out of town and captured their breakfast. From here they were sent to New Iberia, where the regiment veteraned, and soon after was sent home on thirty days' furlough; afterward reported at New Orleans, and was sent across the gulf to Briar's Island, where they wintered in 1865; thence to Brownsville, Texas, where they remained till February, 1866, when they were mustered out. He returned to Indianapolis, Ind., and received his discharge Feb. 22, 1866. He labored on the farm for a year or so, and in that time made a trip to Wisconsin; on his return, in the fall of 1867, he began his trade in West Liberty, Ind., where he remained for awhile, and on account of failing health took a trip to Kansas, returning the same year and resumed his trade. He came to Ohio in the fall of1870, and was married to Rachel McDonald Jan. 8, 1871.

ENOCH HOFFMAN, deceased. The subject of this memoir was born in Perry Co., Penn., Sept. 9, 1809, and was a son of Philip and Anna M. Hoffman, natives of the above State, where Philip died, after which his wife came to Ohio, where her remaining days were passed. They were parents of ten children, four living. Our subject was reared on the farm, and, when old enough, served an apprenticeship in tanning, which business he followed for forty-three years, and to within a few years of his death, which occurred Aug. 23, 1873. Feb. 21, 1833, he was married to Catherine Gilbert, by whom he had five children, three living—Salome, Minerva and Sarah C.; the deceased, Jacob G. and Mary E. They removed

to Ohio in 1837, and to West Milton in 1839, which has since been their home. Mr. Hoffman has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-seven years; he was a leading member and a consistent Christian gentleman. Mrs. Hoffman is a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Gilbert, who were born in Pennsylvania, in which they lived and died, he at the age of 82, she when in the 41st year of her age. They were the parents of six children, four living. Mrs. Hoffman has been an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and sustains a Christian character above reproach; she was born Aug. 30, 1812.

THOMAS JAY, farmer and minister, West Milton; born in Monroe Township, this county, on the 22d day of the 11th month, 1813; is a son of Walter D. and Mary (Macey) Jay. His father was born in South Carolina, 15th of 7th month, 1786; and his grandfather, John Jay, was probably born in the same State, in the year 1752, he died the 23d of 4th month, 1829. Walter D. Jay was married to Mary Macey, in Ohio, in 1809 or 1810. Grandfather John Jay first settled in Warren Co., in which he lived for a short time, then came to Miami Co. and settled in what is now Monroe Township, in 1804. Walter D., after his marriage, settled on 100 acres of land, which they improved, cleared up and made their home for fourteen or fifteen years, after which they moved to an adjoining farm on the west, where they resided till 1866 or 1867, then removed to the residence of their son-in-law, Samuel Jones, with whom they resided till their decease. Walter Jay was quite an extensive farmer, and was among the larger landholders of the township. Thomas remained with his father on the farm until he was 25 years of age. On the 22d of 4th month, 1840, he was married to Sarah Yount, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Yount; they were from North Carolina, and were among the early pioneers of Montgomery Co.; they were the parents of seven children, six of whom are living, viz., John, Rebecca, Davis, Enos, Andrew and Sarah; Jesse, deceased. Mr. B. was born the 4th of 9th month, 1793; his wife, Elizabeth Hoover, was born on the same day, the same month, and in the same year; he died in 1863, his wife in 1871. Before his marriage, Thomas was engaged in milling, which he followed till 1849, the time of coming on the place where he now resides; 111 acres was the size of the farm at the time, but he has added by purchase till he now owns 140 acres of fine land, which is all in a state of good cultivation. He and his wife were reared in the Friends' Church, and he has labored in the ministry for twenty-four years. She was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, the 15th of 4th month, 1819. In an early day, Walter D. forbade the use of intoxicants on his premises; his log-rollings and house-raisings were ever after accomplished without its use. Of six sons none ever used liquors, tobacco or indulged in profane language.

DANIEL JENKS, farmer; P. O. Laura; was born in Rhode Island March 24, 1820; he is a son of George and Alpha Jenks, who were born in the same State, where they were also married; in 1831, they came to Ohio and settled in this township; Mr. J., Sr., returned to his native State, in which he died at an advanced age; his mother departed her life in this township when upward of 70 years of age; they were the parents of four children, two of whom are living—Reuben and our subject; the deceased are Wilson and Labin. Daniel was reared on the farm, and, although he was only 11 years of age at the time his father came to Ohio, he had plenty to do in assisting his father to clear the farm; at the age of 17, he began life for himself; he followed boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers for several seasons, his route being between Cincinnati and New Orleans; after he abandoned the river he returned to the farm, on which he remained till 1850, when he made a trip to California, via the Isthmus; in 1852, he returned and again engaged on the farm, where he has been occupied since; he owns 164 acres of land, which is situated in the extreme northwest of the township; his land is all in a good state of cultivation, his buildings being second to none. In 1852, he was married to Louisa Cavender, by whom he has had eight children, five of whom are living—Emily, Ellen, Sumner, Labin and Julia; the deceased are Orville, Clara and one in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Jenks are members of the Christian Church, which they have been connected with for five years. His brother, Wilson, was a

member of Co. E, 48th O. V. I., but only served a part of his time, on account of sickness.

DAVID JONES, farmer and miscellaneous laborer; P. O. West Milton. The task of writing an autobiography is one from which I almost shrink, thinking that it would not much interest the general reader, and that, being different from a diary or journal, it seems to savor of egotism. I was satisfied with the authorship of my township's history; but the kindness and courteous request of the authors of our county history induces me to write a brief biography of myself. I know, however, that it will be materially different from that of any other, because I know of none other who has so closely combined physical and scholastic labor as I have done. I was born on the 4th day of October, 1815. An unbroken wilderness, tenanted by its wild inhabitants, such as deer, wolves, wild turkeys, etc., then, and for many years after, remained in the west, enabling me to contrast the wild domains of nature with the beautiful scenes of civilized life. I was the only son, the fifth and last child of my mother, whose life was taken by a stroke of lightning before I was 2 years old. I have no recollection of her, and have often thought I would walk to the seaside most willingly, if, by so doing, I could have her image painted upon the tablet of my memory. A step-mother succeeded her, whose memory I honor; but no one can occupy, in the heart, the place of mother. As soon as old enough, I was sent to subscription schools, at West Branch, where I learned to read at an early age. I possessed an almost insatiable thirst for knowledge, and read and studied every useful book I could get. I read "Robinson Crusoe" and the "Pilgrim's Progress" when 8 or 9 years old, and was much delighted with them. Being the oldest son and possessed of excellent health, with much physical vigor, I was able to bear the mantle of hard labor that descended upon my shoulders in my 10th year. My father's constitution being nearly wrecked by incessant and excessive labor, I took the plow from his hands, and allowed him to follow his trade of chair-making with more regularity. Having access to an excellent library, I read the works of great authors, such as Homer, Virgil, Milton, Pope, Thomson, Young, Cowper and other poets. I also read the works of that intellectual giant, Dr. Johnson, with great interest; Goldsmith's "History of the Earth and Animated Nature" delighted me. The "Spectator" I considered of great value, particularly Addison's writings. These books, with many others not named, I had read in part, and with thoroughness, before reaching 15 years of age. From my 10th year to the close of my minority, I used the ax and maul, or beetle, in clearing, and the plow in cultivating the soil. My mornings, noons, nights and Sundays I mainly devoted to mental improvement. Even when following the plow I would hold converse with eminent men (long since dead), through the medium of their writings. I found delight in felling gigantic trees and all athletic feats, knowing how much they developed physical manhood. Excellent health, at my present period of life, is the fruit of my activity, regularity and temperance during the last half-century. As remarked, I continued and still combine literature with labor, and find as much enjoyment from newly acquired knowledge as I did in my earlier life. After reaching my majority, I engaged a portion of my time in the teaching of common schools. Being desirous to travel, I have taken several trips to the South and East, exploring Mammoth Cave and ascending Table Rock, on Table Mountain. My limits forbid a description of either of those great wonders of nature. I have seen Niagara, and heard its terrific thunders. During the political campaign of 1840, I was engaged in teaching at the mission school in Kansas Territory, the children of the Indians, who, ten years before, had lived in the northern part of Miami Co. In the year of 1843, I was married to Eunice, the daughter of Davis W. Thayer, a citizen of this township. Of eleven children, eight are yet living, viz., five sons and three daughters. Having brought them up to habits of industry, economy and temperance, I indulge the pleasing hope of seeing them all filling their places as worthy members of society. Possessing a birthright of membership in the Society of Friends, I yet recognize good Christians among all the denominations around me. I consider sacred literature the highest of human studies, and to

understand the teachings of the Bible in its fullness, the highest of human attainments. In like manner thought the great Isaac Newton. In conclusion, during the last sixty years, I have seen the greater part of this county rescued from the wilderness, and covered with fertile fields, with handsome abodes, schoolhouses, churches, and a teeming population. I have seen our country's population increase from eight to nearly fifty millions of people, occupying the highest position among nations. In view of the grand discoveries in art and science, one may well inquire what will, or what will not, be discovered next.

ALLEN KELLY, farmer; P. O. West Milton; born in 1821, in this township; is a son of Samuel and Mahala Kelly; his father was born in South Mendon, Mass., about 1796; his mother was born on the Ohio River in 1802, and was a daughter of Frederick Yount. Our subject's grandfather, Kelly, was also a native of Massachusetts, in which he lived and died; his father, when a young man, came to Ohio, and located in Milton, near which he built a factory, being a machinist by trade; he also built the old brick factory in Milton, which stands near the river, and is the one that William Rutledge occupies as a woolen-mill; they were the first mills built in Milton, but he had operated one which had been previously built, near where Elam Yount now lives. This was the first cotton-mill erected in this section of the State, and for thirty years proved a source of profit. The woolen-mill was operated by Allen and John (his sons), who constructed the machinery by which wool, in its natural state, was converted into cloth, yarn, etc. His father occupied much of his time in building mills, erecting one north of Milton, now owned and operated by Harvy Coppock; he also built a mill in Greenville about 1860; he removed to Logan Co., Iowa, and at Iowa Falls built a woolen-mill, which he operated in partnership with his sons, Enos and Leonidas; Mr. Kelly departed this life in 1870, aged 74 years; his wife died in 1858, aged about 56 years; they were the parents of seven children, of whom four are living, viz., Allen, John, Leonidas, and Mrs. Mary Edwards, widow of Prof. W. N. Edwards, late Principal of the Troy High Schools; she is teaching the natives in Southern Africa. The deceased are Daniel, Seth and Enos. Our subject's early boyhood days were spent in various ways, having worked in factory, saw-mill and machine-shop until 1852, at which time he purchased 100 acres of land, and soon after disposed of it and purchased 70 acres adjoining, on which he resides. In 1846, he was married to Jane Rutledge, by whom he has had ten children, six of whom are living, viz., Walter, Samuel, John, Mary, Asa and Jennie; the deceased are William, Omar J., Anna and one in infancy. He and his estimable wife are members of the Christian Church of West Milton, with which they have been connected since 1859; they take a deep interest, and are zealous, untiring workers in the cause. Mrs. K.'s parents, Richard and Jane Rutledge, were born in England, and emigrated to this country in 1828, and settled in this county in 1836, in which they lived till their decease; they were the parents of eight children, of whom only two are left, viz., William and Jane; the deceased are Mary, Anna, Joseph, Richard, John H. and Mary.

KELLOGG & JONES, law firm, West Milton. Edward Payson Kellogg, the senior member, was born Nov. 3, 1830, in Jamaica, Windham Co., Vt.; came to Ohio Dec. 6, 1852, and entered upon the profession of civil engineering, for which he was educated; he commenced, in December, 1859, the practice of law in West Milton, where he has followed his profession ever since. He married Anna Maria Nishwitz Oct. 25, 1854, the daughter of George Nishwitz, then a merchant of West Milton; their children were Frederick Albertus, born Nov. 12, 1855, died April 1, 1859; Mary Emma, March 30, 1858; Frances Henrietta, May 20, 1860; Clara E., Nov. 6, 1862; George Nishwitz, Dec. 21, 1864; Charles White, Sept. 23, 1867; Willis Arthur, Nov. 3, 1869, and Newton Esta, July 6, 1877. Samuel C. Jones, the junior member of the firm of Kellogg & Jones, was born Jan. 21, 1855, in Union Township, Miami Co., Ohio; his father was a farmer and reared a large family of boys, training them to habits of industry on the farm, but giving to each a liberal education; among them are one physician, one lawyer and two

preachers. Samuel married the eldest daughter of his law partner, and has one child, a boy—Victor W., born Aug. 7, 1879. He was admitted to the bar April 7, 1879.

EUNICE KENDALL ; P. O. West Milton ; she was born in this township in December, 1808, and is a daughter of Joseph and Rachel Mendenhall, who were born in Newberry District, S. C., and removed to this county in a very early day, their trip being made with team and wagon ; they settled on land in this township, on which they lived till Mr. M.'s decease, which occurred in 1850 in the 78th year of his age ; after his death, his wife resided with her daughter, Mrs. Henry Compton, with whom she lived until her death, which occurred several years after her husband's, at an advanced age ; they were parents of nine children, of whom only three are left, viz., Rachel, now Mrs. H. Compton ; Anna ,now Mrs. Macey, and our subject ; the deceased are Thaddeus, Joseph, Mary, Tamar, Lydia and Ruth. Eunice was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with John Kendall, who was a native of Ohio ; after their marriage, they settled on 80 acres in Sec. 25, on which they lived for about fourteen years ; at that time their land was all in the woods, which they cleared in part and improved, then sold out and purchased 80 acres where she now resides ; Mr. K. departed this life aged about 60 years ; they were the parents of eleven children, of whom eight are living, viz., Mary A., now Mrs. R. Pearson James ; Thompson ; Martha, now Mrs. F. Harshbarger ; Isaac, Albert, Cyrus and Warren ; the deceased are Joseph, John T., and Emanual who was killed in a machine shop in Dayton, by the explosion of a boiler ; he left a wife and two children to mourn his untimely death ; Mrs. K. owns 80 acres of land, which is well improved, and is carried on by her youngest son, Warren, and with him she makes her home ; she was reared in the good old Quaker Church, in which she has labored faithfully for almost a lifetime, and is a very exemplary Christian woman ; her father was captured by the Indians, during the war of the Revolution, and held a prisoner for six months ; his whereabouts was subsequently ascertained ; his father sold his land, and with the money, $350, bought his freedom ; with them he learned the Indian language, which he never forgot, and would recount to his children the experience of a captivity that is always revolting to hearers ; he was only a lad at the time he was captured, and at night a blanket was placed on the ground and he was laid upon it, another was spread over him, and on each side a dusky warrior reclined ; thus fastened, escape was impossible.

MATHIAS KERN, farmer ; P. O. West Milton ; born in Baden, Germany, in 1831. Is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Kern, who were born in the same place in which they lived, died and are buried. Mr. Kern was reared on the farm on which he labored till 1850, the time of his emigration to this country ; he landed in New York, his voyage occupying forty-two days, and located in Lancaster Co., Penn., in which he lived eleven years, engaged in farming. In 1855, he was married to Susanna Douglass, by whom he has had ten children, eight of whom are living, viz., Elizabeth, Fanny, Joseph D., Anna, John, Charity, Mathias and Susanna ; Eli and Henry, deceased. In 1861, he came to this county and township, in which he has since lived. He owns 32 acres of land, which is improved with buildings, orchards, etc.; he previously owned other land, which he sold, and worked much on leased land, having lived nine years on land owned by John Haskett. Mr. Kern is a good farmer, and a gentleman who understands his business. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church, with which they have been connected eleven years, Mr. Kern having previously been a member of the Catholic Church, in which he was raised ; he is a gentleman who is well versed in church history, and is fully up to the times on all topics of interest. Mrs. Kern was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1834.

ISRAEL KESSLER, farmer ; P. O. Troy ; born in North Carolina in the year 1808 ; is a son of John B. and Susanna Kessler ; his father was probably born in Virginia, his mother in the State of North Carolina. His grandfather, Joseph K., moved from Virginia to North Carolina, thence to this State, and settled in Montgomery Co. John B., with his family, came at the same time, but remained in the

above county only a short time, then removed to this county and located on the extreme west side of Monroe Township, where he lived for a number of years, then moved to Troy, in which he lived till his decease, which occurred in September, 1867, aged nearly fourscore years; his mother departed this life in 1850, aged 63 years; to them ten children were born, five of whom are living, viz., Israel, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Susan and Rachel; the deceased are Mary, Henry, Catherine, Anna and Samuel. Our subject was only 3 years of age at the time of his father's removal to Ohio, and, as a matter of fact, young Israel had his full share of the hardships of pioneer life to endure. Indians were plenty but peaceable, and gave the settlers no trouble. He remained with his parents on the farm, assisting them in cultivating it, till he was 22 years of age. On Dec. 2, 1830, he was married to Ruth Jenkins, by whom he had four children, one living, viz., John Q.; the deceased are David J., James H. and Ruth. Mrs. Kessler departed this life in 1837, aged about 24 years. His second marrige was celebrated with Margaret E. Adams, July 24, 1838; to them one child was born, viz., Sarah H., deceased. Mrs. K. died Sept. 7, 1844, aged 34 years. His third marriage was celebrated with Eleanor Murry June 24, 1845, by whom he had one child, viz., Mary A. Mrs. K. died April 1, 1867, aged about 60 years. His fourth and last marriage was celebrated with Anna M. (Smith) Hart March 17, 1870. By her union with Wilson C. Hart, March 15, 1849, she had four children, one of whom is living, viz., Charles L.; the deceased are Howard, Augusta and Mary. Mrs. K. is a daughter of Lester and Electa Smith, who were born in Connecticut, emigrated to and settled in Montgomery Co., Ohio, from which they removed to Troy, where Mr. S. died. Mrs. K. was born Jan. 29, 1827. In 1870, Mr. K. came to the place on which he now resides; he owns 90 acres of land, which is in a high state of cultivation and well improved. He and his amiable wife are members of the Christian Church, with which they have been connected about eight years. Both were formerly members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was a Ruling Elder for thirty years. They are every-day Christian people, and take a lively interest in the cause of religion. His paternal great-grandfather, with his brother, emigrated from Germany, and upon their arrival in Philadelphia were sold to Pennsylvania planters to pay their passage, and as Joseph was young, he had to serve three years longer than common, on account of his inability to do manual labor. His maternal great-grandfather, Fess, was also born in Germany, and the probability is that he was sold to pay his passage. Jacob Fess, grandfather to our subject, was a soldier during the Revolutionary war. Grandfather Kessler was robbed of all his property by the British soldiers.

JOHN W. KESSLER, farmer; P. O. West Milton; was born in this township in the year 1836; and his father, Henry, was born in this county in 1811; his mother, Sarene, was born in the State of Virginia in the year 1815; they were married in 1835, and were parents of twelve children, nine of whom are living, viz., John W., David A., Mary A., now Mrs. Buffington; Susan E., now Mrs. Pearson; Thomas J., Michael N., Martin S., Rebecca E., now Mrs. Eishart; and Chas. W.; the deceased are James D. and two infants; his father lived a long and eventful life within a mile of his birthplace, his departure from life occurring Jan. 12, 1878; his grandparents, both on the maternal and paternal sides, came to Ohio in a very early day; Grandfather John Kessler entered, upon his arrival here, about 1,000 acres of land, and soon after returned to his native South, but the love of freedom and the productive soil of Ohio influenced his return to this county, in which he lived till his decease, which occurred in September, 1866; he was a very liberal man, and his vast wealth was generously lavished on worthy institutions, giving to the Methodist Episcopal Church in Troy about $40,000, and to the Delaware College about $15,000, besides giving his children good homes and money; he was one of the first Justices in the township, and a very prominent man. On March 31, 1858, our subject was married to Harriet Puterbaugh; to them nine children have been born, six of whom are living, viz., Dora M., Sarah A., George P., Henry C., Charley L. and Ira O.; the deceased are Owen E., aged 19 years; Lulu M.,

aged 3 months; and Anna M., aged 2 years. After his marriage, he settled on 82 acres, where he has since resided; he is no political aspirant, but has held some of the offices of the township; he is a member of the Christian Church, with which he has been connected sixteen years, and an exemplary Christian gentleman, taking a lively interest in the church, and a zealous worker in the cause; Mrs. K. is a daughter of George Puterbaugh, of Darke Co.

DAVID A. KESSLER, farmer; P. O. West Milton; born in this township in the year 1839; is a son of Henry and Sarena Kessler. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, where he labored till his 21st year; in 1859, he was married to Lydia C. Pearce, by whom he has eight children, all living, viz., Sarah J., now Mrs. Lemuel Younce; Gainor H., Charley E., Sarena E., Della A., David D., Marcellus and George F.; Mrs. Kessler is a daughter of Gainor and Jane Peirce; her mother is dead, but her father is living and resides in West Milton, being one of the prominent and influential men of the township. After his marriage, Mr. Kessler carried on his father-in-law's farm for eight years; afterward, he purchased 72 acres of land, on which he now resides; his land is all in a good state of cultivation, and well improved, being the reward of his industry and good management; in offices, he has held his full share, having served as Trustee for eight years, and is the present incumbent, and also held the office of School Director for many years. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, with which they have been connected for ten years; both are exemplary Christian people; she was born in 1839.

W. W. KESSLER, teacher and liveryman, West Milton; born in Randolph Township, Montgomery Co., in the year 1833; is a son of Samuel S. and Margaret Kessler; his father was born in North Carolina in 1804, and, with his parents, came to Ohio in 1811 and settled in Montgomery Co.; our subject's great-grandfather was born in Switzerland, and was sold to pay his passage; Joseph M. Kessler, grandfather to W. W., entered land upon his arrival in Ohio, and lived on it until his decease, which occurred when at an advanced age; he was the father of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, of whom only two are living—Benjamin and Jonathan. In 1836, Samuel, father of W. W., removed to Miami Co., purchased 160 acres of land, and lived upon it till 1849; afterward, he resided in various places in the county, and finally purchased 72 acres just west of West Milton, upon which he lived till his death; they were the parents of four children, two of whom are living—Wm. W. and Fannie (now Mrs. Axtell); the deceased are John and Mary; Mr. Kessler departed this life in the 68th year of his age. W. W.'s early boyhood days were spent on the farm; he attended, every year, the usual three-months' school; in the intervals between terms he was employed on the farm, on which he remained with his father until he attained his majority, when he began life for himself; he had, while in school, improved his time fitting himself for the duties of a teacher, and in 1856 he entered upon the profession which he has since successfully discharged; in 1878, he stocked a livery barn in West Milton, which contains a number of fine turnouts, and is attended by his son Frank, who knows how to conduct an establishment of this kind. His first marriage was celebrated with Martha Hale in 1857; she was a daughter of Tilly and Mary Hale; to them two children were born—Frank and Clara; Mrs. Kessler died in 1872, aged 34 years. His second marriage was celebrated in 1874 with Sallie D. McCollough, a daughter of Lysander and Eleanor McCollough, who are natives of Baltimore Co., Md.; in 1842, they came to Ohio and settled near the falls of Ludlow, but, on account of the climate, were obliged to return to Maryland, where they now reside; they are the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living—Sallie, William, Martha, Maria, Clara, Nellie and Vinton; the deceased, Frank, spent three years in Milton, and while here was in the employ of Isaac Hale; in February, 1878, he went to Iowa, where he died very suddenly, the May following, from cerebro-spinal meningitis; his remains were taken to Maryland for interment; he was 25 years of age, and universally beloved and respected by all who knew him.

WILLIAM H. KESSLER, M. D., West Milton; born in Monroe Township Jan. 13, 1839; was raised to farm labor until 21 years of age, during which time

he obtained a good common-school education; he then attended school two years in Tippecanoe City, after which he engaged in teaching and the study of medicine until July, 1862. Then he enlisted in the 94th O. V. I., and went forward to battle for the Union, participating in fourteen hard-fought battles; he was with Sherman on his march through Georgia to the sea, thence north through the Carolinas and Richmond to Washington; after the grand review of the army, he returned to Camp Dennison and was mustered out as Sergeant in July, 1865. He then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Jennings; in 1869, he entered the Buffalo Medical College, New York, and in the spring of 1870, graduated from the College of Medicine and Surgery, at Cincinnati; he at once located at West Milton, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He married Lydia A. Crutty in 1860, and has one child, Althea M., now living.

WILLIAM B. KESSLER, farmer; P. O. West Milton; born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in the year 1824; is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Hart) Kessler, his father a native of Virginia, and his mother of Pennsylvania; they removed to and settled in Montgomery Co., in which they lived a number of years, then came to this county and took up their abode for awhile; removed to near Little Rock, Ark., and finally back to Southern Indiana, in which State his mother died, aged about 40 years; after her death, his father came to this county, and lived till his death, which occurred at the age of 72 or 73 years; they were parents of six children, three of whom are living, viz., Melinda, Wm. B. and Henry; the deceased are Joseph, John and Cyrus; his father's first marriage was with a Miss Fetten, by whom he had four children, three living, viz., Nancy, Lucinda and Sarah; Mary deceased; his third marriage was celebrated with Elizabeth Rublia, by whom he had one child, Amanda; his fourth marriage was with Nancy Robinson, by whom he had one child, a son, Franklin. Our subject was reared on the farm, on which he labored until he was 19 years of age, at which time he was in Indiana, but returned to this county and worked as a hand on the farm for about four years, after which he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for several years. In 1846, he was married to Mary Albaugh; they had eight children, seven of whom are living, viz., Clara, Calvin, Cyrus, Walter, Aaron, William and Samuel; Susanna, deceased. After his marriage, he continued at his trade, and, in a small way, did something at farming. In 1847, he came to the place on which he now resides; it was only partly improved but, by dint of hard labor, he has cleared up and subdued his land, besides erecting good, comfortable and substantial buildings; he also owns the old Albaugh homestead, which contains 80 acres; this, in connection with the other, makes him the possessor of $182\frac{75}{100}$ acres of fine land; his wife is a daughter of Samuel and Anna Albaugh, who were among the early pioneers of this county; Mr. Kessler is one of our self-made men, having begun life empty-handed, and, with slight assistance, he has by energy and frugality, combined with good management, amassed a fine property, the fruit of honest toil. Mrs. K. is a member of the Christian Church, and an exemplary Christian woman.

SAMUEL KESSLER, deceased; was born in South Carolina in 1804, and removed with his parents to Miami Co. in 1809; his father, Joseph Kessler, was born in Pennsylvania, as was his wife; they emigrated to South Carolina, and soon after to Ohio, as above stated; they were the parents of eleven children, of whom only two are living, viz., Benjamin and Jonathan. For sixty-six years our subject continuously lived in this county, and, when not actively engaged in manual labor, gave the farm his supervision; he was not a very robust man, but bore all the ills of the flesh, and the hardships incident to pioneer life, with heroism; at the advanced age of 68 years he was gathered to his fathers, having lived a well-spent life, and leaving to the surviving members of his family a memory that will ever be cherished. He married, May 21, 1829, Margaret (Porter) Siler, a daughter of James and Anna Porter, natives of Tennessee, who removed to Ohio in 1808 or 1809; Mr. Porter died in St. Joe, Mo., aged 63 years; Mrs. Porter departed this life in Miami Co., aged 51 years; they were the parents of nine children, who lived to grow up to man's and woman's estate; of these only five are left, viz., John, Alex-

ander, Adeline, Martha and Margaret. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Kessler four children were given, of whom two are living, viz., William and Frances; the deceased are Mary (Mrs. Hickman) and John H. Mrs. Kessler was previously married to Henry Siler in October, 1826; to this marriage one child was given, viz., Maria, now Mrs. William Hall; Mr. Siler was born in 1804 and died in 1827; Mrs Kessler was born in 1806. Frances was united in marriage with Samuel P. Axtell, Aug. 10, 1875; to their union two children have been given, viz., Leo Ray, born Dec. 29, 1877, and Thomas Maurice, born March 10, 1879. Mr. Axtell was born July 14, 1846; Mrs. Axtell was born Jan. 26, 1848. Mrs. Hickman left an infant child, Mary J., who was adopted by her grandmother, Mrs. Kessler, and has lived with her ever since.

AMOS KLEPINGER, farmer and carpenter; P. O. West Milton; born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in the year 1831; is a son of John and Elizabeth (Boyer) Klepinger; his father was born in Pennsylvania, his mother in Virginia. Mr. John Klepinger with his parents, came to Ohio and settled in the above county in 1808, in which they now reside; they were parents of nine children, all living, viz., Amos, Frank, Newton, Samuel, Harvy, Oliver, John, Matilda and Harriet. Amos was reared on the farm, and remained with his father till he was 18 years old, then began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed extensively for about seven years, then took up farming again. In 1853, he was married to Magdalene Ruse, by whom he has had ten children, nine of whom are living, viz., Charley M., Sarah B., John C., Frank R., Cynthia A., Jesse T., Cora E., Jeannette and Mary; Clara deceased. In 1864, he purchased 80 acres of land, on which he now resides, and has since added by purchase, till now he owns 95 acres, which is all in a good state of cultivation and fairly improved; he has paid considerable attention to his trade, and many fine buildings bear witness to his skill; Mr. Klepinger is one of our self-made men, having begun life without capital, and with only slight assistance he has made a good home and is surrounded by all the comforts of life. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church, with which they have been connected upward of twenty years; both are exemplary people, and are much interested in he cause of Christ. The parents of Mrs. Klepinge,r John and Sarah Ruse, are deceased; they were parents of eight living children viz., Elizabeth, Eve, Lydia, Jesse, Susan, Mary, Phœbe and Magdalene.

HARVEY KLEPINGER, farmer; P. O. Potsdam; born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in the year 1842; is a son of John and Elizabeth Klepinger; he was born in the State of Pennsylvania, she in Maryland. They emigrated to and settled in Montgomery Co., in which they now live. He was born in the year 1802, she about 1810. They were parents of nine children, all living, viz., Amos, Franklin, Newton, Matilda, H. A., Samuel, Harvey, John and Oliver. Harvey was reared on the farm, on which he labored until he obtained his majority, after which he began life on his own responsibility and engaged in farming. He was a member of Co. K, 179th O. V. I., serving till the close of the war; discharged in 1865. In 1870, he was married to Sarah J. Hyer, by whom he has had four children, viz., Hattie M., William A., Dora B. and Rollin. In 1872, he moved to the place where he now resides. He owns 80 acres of land, which is all in fine condition, and well improved. His education was received in the district schools, in which he fitted himself to discharge the duties which attach to life. His estimable wife is a member of the German Baptist Church, and is a daughter of Moses and Rebecca (Stoner) Hyer, who reside in Montgomery Co. They are the parents of four children, three of whom are living, viz., Amos, Sarah J. and Susanna; Willis, deceased. His wife was born in 1850.

JACOB KREIDER, farmer; P. O. Potsdam; born in Lebanon Co., Penn., in the year 1836; is a son of Peter and Catherine Kreider, who were natives of Pennsylvania, in which they lived. His father died in 1844, aged 42 years; his mother was born in 1808 and is still living, as, also, is her mother, who is 90 years of age. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are living, viz., Jacob, Joseph, Catherine and Eliza; the deceased are Sarah, Mary, Henry, and one in infancy.

Our subject was reared on the farm in Pennsylvania, where he labored till he was 19 years of age, at which time he removed to Montgomery Co., Ohio, where he lived two years, employed on the farm as a "hand;" he then came to this county, and engaged in farming on his own responsibility. In 1859, he married Elizabeth, Hoke, by whom he had three children, viz., Susanna and Mary (twins) and Elias. Mrs. Kreider departed this life in 1862, aged 25 years. His second marriage was celebrated with Eliza Spitler, Nov. 14, 1865, by whom he has had five children, viz., Willie, Cora E., Ollie E., Lola B. and Charley. Mrs. Kreider is a daughter of the well-known John Spitler, whose sketch appears in this work. Mr. Kreider has followed the fortunes of the farm all his life, and for twenty years has resided in this county; he owns 75 acres of land, which is all in a good state of cultivation, and handsomely improved with more than ordinary buildings. He is one of our self-made men, in the broadest sense which the term implies, having begun life with only small capital. He invested in a steam saw-mill, which was destroyed by fire, involving him in a loss of $2,000. His farm and stock are the fruit of his own hard labor and good management.

BENJAMIN LANGSTON, farmer; P. O. West Milton; born on the place on which he now lives Jan. 16, 1829; is a son of Leonard and Frances (Christ) Langston; his early boyhood days were spent on the farm, but his father paid rather more attention to educating his children than was common with early settlers; April 11, 1848, he left home to learn the carpenter's trade, his worldly possessions consisting of two suits of home-spun and 25 cents in money; he labored hard at his trade during the summer, and when winter drew her icy curtains round, and the shivering blasts of the north wind whistled through the chinks of the old log schoolhouse, Benjamin occupied a seat therein, and strove with might and main to penetrate the misty depths of knowledge, which was so difficult to delve down into in those days; in March, 1850, he began practicing his trade on his own account, which he continued in until March, 1851. March 29 of the same year, he was married to Rebecca Wheelock, a daughter of Lyman Wheelock, an old settler, who died Nov. 25, 1850; our subject has adopted and reared one daughter—Rosella; also adopted and partially reared four others, viz., John Westfall, E. G. Langston, M. Pearson, deceased, and Geo. W. Beck; the latter, however, only remained with him from his 16th year until he was 19 years old; Mr. Langston worked on leased land till March, 1853, at which time he purchased the old homestead farm for the sum of $2,300, paying $1,000 down; here he remained until August, 1860, when he sold his personal effects, moved to the Brush Creek settlement and, during the years 1861, 1862 and 1863, worked at his trade and discharged the duties of some of the township offices; in November, 1863, he returned to his farm, and May 2, 1864, was called on by Gov. Brough to accept a Second Lieutenantcy in Co. D, 147 O. N. G., which was soon transferred to the scenes of war, and placed in charge of Fort Ethan Allen, which was situated in Virginia, near Washington; his regiment participated in the battle before Fort Stevens, July 12, 1864; his time was occupied in usual garrison duty style, having charge of the company a portion of the time; he was mustered out at Camp Dennison, Aug. 30, 1864; the home-guard companies were continued, of one of which he was elected Captain in July, 1865; he was mustered from the service of the State May 2, 1866, by proclamation of the Adjutant General of Ohio, thus ending his military career. Upon his return home he resumed his labors on the farm; he owns 83 acres of land, which is finely improved and in a high state of cultivation; Oct. 8, 1878, he was elected one of the County Infirmary Directors, which position he now holds; he and his estimable wife have been members of the Christian Church since August, 1851, and are exemplary Christian people; he is, and has been, an earnest worker in the cause of Sabbath schools, as well as a powerful champion in the cause of temperance; he has been remarkably healthy, never paying but $2 to a physician, with the exception of one case—a chronic complaint, which was completely eradicated by Dr. A. E. Duncan, of Yellow Springs; Mr. Langston has traveled exten-

sively, having been over eleven different States, and visited many of the large cities in the Union.

DAVID LANGSTON, farmer; P. O. West Milton; born in this township Aug. 16, 1834; is a son of Leonard and Frances (Christ) Langston; his father was born in Georgia, his mother in Maryland; they came to Ohio in 1807, and left their native home in a two-wheeled vehicle, but, while crossing the mountains, the cart broke down, which necessitated its abandonment; their earthly effects were transferred to the backs of their steeds, as were also grandmother and the children, who were unable to endure the fatigue of travel, while grandfather, rifle in hand, made the entire journey on foot; they first settled in Preble Co., in which they lived for awhile, then removed to this township, in which he entered 160 acres of land in Sec. 17; while on a return trip to Preble Co., the wolves made a raid on his flock of sheep, and devoured every one; they were the second lot of sheep brought to the township; a Mr. Duncan had brought a few previously; he moved his family into a cabin, and began the great labor of clearing; he was without means, having spent the last shilling for tobacco, when he crossed the Ohio River; his rifle was his support, supplying both food and raiment; he was a great hunter, and the crack of his rifle was never heard but what some inhabitant of the forest would fall a victim to his prowess and unerring aim. They were the parents of eight children, seven daughters and a son. Grandfather L. died in the spring of 1840, aged 60 years; his wife died at the advanced age of 96 years; to her descendants she used to describe scenes of the Revolutionary war, in which she had carried water to the famished soldiers who were worn with fatigue, or the more unfortunate ones who were burning with fever, caused either by gaping wounds or the malaria which arose from pestilential swamps. Peace be to the ashes of these veteran pioneers. They have done a good work; like the gladiators of the arena, they bared their arms for the conflict, and, with measured strokes, hewed their way into the heart of a wilderness, in whose winding labyrinths perils of every nature met them at each advancing step. David's father is living, and resides in Darke Co.; they are the parents of ten children, of whom all are living but one, Leonard; the living are Benjamin N., John C., Martha, David, Henry C., Mary A., Hannah E., Jesse S. and Parolee; Leonard was a member of the 8th O. V. C., and was one of the daring and successful spies and scouts of the Union forces, who did so much for the success of our armies; he was frequently with the enemy in disguise and was one of them, so far as he could further his purpose. In one instance, he was taken prisoner by our own men, and would have suffered death, had not his brother recognized him; the blood of the boys was up, and they would listen to no explanation he might make, thinking they had caught a spy, and were bound to have an execution; he passed through every danger incident to his calling, and was, in November, 1864, decoyed by a company of the enemy who were dressed in blue uniform, and flying the stars and stripes; upon discovering their true character, he refused to surrender, knowing death would be his portion if he did, made the attempt to cut his way out, and, after slaying their Captain and others of the party, he himself was shot, and soon after died from the effects of the terrible wounds he received. His remains were brought home and interred in the cemetery on Greenville Creek. Our subject was drilled for two years in the Covington Blues, after which he was appointed drill-master in the 11th Ohio, assigned to Co. E, and given a Sergeant's commission. He was afterward 2d Lieutenant of Co. B, 110th O. V. I., and still later was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, which he held till sickness compelled his resignation. Word of his decease was taken to his regiment. The Chaplain summoned the boys, and David's funeral sermon was preached in good earnest. Upon his return to health, he was given the commission of a 1st Lieutenant, in Co. G, 147th Regiment, 100-day men, in which he served his time; he was in the engagement at Ft. Stevens; the commanding officer was suddenly taken sick (?), and the command devolved upon David; he was discharged from the service of his country in September, 1864. His first marriage was celebrated with Rachel Hyer, in March, 1857, by whom he had

one child, viz., Daniel W. Mrs. Langston died Jan. 2, 1860. His second marriage was celebrated with Lucy Slade, April 7, 1864. He owns 26 acres of land, which is in a good state of cultivation and well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Langston belong to the Christian Church. Four of his brothers were in the army during the late war; John was Captain of Co. E, 11th O. V. I. afterward Captain of Co. B, 44th O. V. I., and was mounted at Lewisburg May 23, 1862. Benjamin was 1st Lieutenant of Co. D, 147th Regiment, 100-day men. Henry was a member of Co. D, 147th O. N. G., and Jesse served three years in the 110th.

BENJAMIN LONGANECKER, farmer; P. O. Potsdam; he was born in what is now Juniata Co., Penn., in 1817; his parents, Henry and Anna (Hart) Longanecker, were also born in the same State; there they were married, and in the year 1834, removed to and settled in Newton Township, this county, on 160 acres of land, on which they resided till their decease; his father died Oct. 1, 1872, aged 81 years 3 months and 11 days; his mother departed this life Dec. 25, 1863, aged 69 years 11 months and 14 days; they were parents of ten children, seven of whom are living, viz., Benjamin, David, Henry, Sarah, Anna, Fanny and Susan; the deceased are Esther, Isaac and Elizabeth. Our subject was reared on the farm, assisting in its cultivation until he was 24 years of age, and then began learning the smith's trade, which he followed about twelve years. Dec. 13, 1838, he was married to Rebecca Welbaum; they have had six children, five of whom are living, viz., Sarah A., Jeremiah., Samuel, Joseph and Henry (twins); one died in infancy; Mrs. Longanecker departed this life July 26, 1848, aged 31 years 6 months and 9 days. His second marriage was celebrated with Magdalene Welbaum, April 4, 1850; they have eight children, viz., Caroline, Susanna, Ephraim, Davis, Ezra, Harvey, Ella and Willie; Mrs. Longanecker was born Nov. 1, 1825, and is a daughter of Abraham Welbaum, who came from Pennsylvania and settled here at an early day; he died Sept. 24, 1863, aged 60 years 6 months and 12 days; her mother, Rebecca, is now the wife of Emanuel Martin; to Mrs. L.'s. parents eleven children were born, eight of whom are living—Magdalene, Lydia, Fanny, Eve, William, Joseph, Levi and Rebecca; the deceased are Barbara, Obadiah and Amos; his first wife was a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Welbaum, whose sketch appears in this work under the head of Jacob Welbaum; after he abandoned the shop, he settled on the place on which he now resides, which was in March, 1856; he owns 310 acres of land, 70 of which is situated in Newberry Township; the land is all in a good state of cultivation and well improved; his buildings on the home farm are of more than ordinary character; a large house and commodious barn, with their pleasant surroundings, make his home a very attractive place; he has held some of the offices of the township, of which we mention School Director, Supervisor, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Longanecker are members of the German Baptist Church, he having been connected with it for a period of forty years, and is one of the Deacons of the church; she has been a member for twenty-six years; both are Christian people and take great interest in the welfare of the church; his children—Joseph, Henry, Sarah, Caroline and Susanna—belong to the same church; Samuel is a minister in the Christian Church and resides in Frederickstown, this county.

W. J. MAST, dealer in lightning rods, West Milton; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Feb. 13, 1825; his father Absalom Mast, was born in Randolph Co., N. C., in 1796. David Mast, father of Absalom, was probably born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1761, and removed with his parents to the Newberry District, N. C., where he was reared, and from which he removed to Ohio in the spring of 1831. They were parents of the following children, all deceased, viz., Obedience (Mrs. John Quilling, who gave birth to the first white child born north of Dayton), Rebecca (Mrs. David Sheets), Sarah (Mrs. Solomon Waymire), Nancy (Mrs. Yount) and Absalom. The latter was married to Mary Johnn, of Montgomery Co., in the year 1818, by whom he had ten children, six of whom, are living, viz., Elizabeth, Johnson P., Wesley J., Cynthia A., Asher C. and Mary J. The deceased are Harriet, David, Madison and Arabella. Mary Johnn, wife of Absalom Mast, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1799, and with her parents came to Ohio and settled on

Wolf Creek, in Montgomery Co., in 1810; she died Aug. 23, 1846. In an early day, Absalom Mast had command of a Light Horse Company, of which he was Captain. He was a good horseman and a lover of the equine race. He died at the residence of his son, Asher C., Dec. 15, 1877. Our subject was reared on the farm, laboring for his father till his 21st year, when he opened a hotel in West Milton, which he conducted for ten years, after which he dealt extensively in stock, and was also proprietor of a livery stable. In 1859, he abandoned these pursuits and turned his attention to the lightning-rod business, and since 1870 has given his full attention to this business. July 7, 1847, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Burrell Pickering. They have four children, Josephine (now Mrs. Will H. Frink), Georgiana (now Mrs. Benson Mote), Fordney and Lewis L.)

ELIZA MENDENHALL, retired, West Milton; born in Virginia in the year 1809; is a daughter of John and Elizabeth Garber. Her father was born in the State of Pennsylvania; her mother in Maryland; they removed to and settled in Ohio, in which State they lived till their decease; he died at the age of 76 years, she in the 74th year of her age. They were parents of seven children, four of whom are living, viz., Jacob, who resides in Menard Co., Ill.; Nancy; Mary, now Mrs. Moshier; and our subject. The deceased are Christian, Catherine McCool *nee* Garber, and one in infancy. Her grandfather was born in Germany, and was 3 years old when his parents came to this country. Mrs. Mendenhall has been twice married; first, to David Syler, in 1829, by whom she had four children, two of whom are living, viz., Milton and Susan; the deceased are John and Joseph. Mr. Syler departed this life in 1835, aged 34 years. Her second marriage was celebrated with Thaddeus Mendenhall in 1840. To them four children were born, one of whom is living, viz., Priscilla; the deceased are Angeline, Thaddeus and Emily. Mr. Mendenhall died in 1846, aged 45 years; was born in North Carolina in 1801, and is connected with the Mendenhalls whose very interesting sketch appears in this work. Mary Garber was married to David Pearson in 1838, by whom she had one child—Milton, deceased. Mr. Pearson died July 12, 1840, aged 24 years. Her second marriage was celebrated, in 1844, with Peter Moshier; to them five children were born, all of them deceased, viz., William, Eliza A., Mary C., Elmira and Elizabeth. Eliza and Nancy are members of the Christian Church, of more than 30 years' standing, and are exemplary Christian ladies, taking much interest in the cause. Their sister, Mary, is a member of the Methodist Epfscopal Church, and, like her sisters, has been a long worker in the vineyard of the Lord. Mrs. Mendenhall owns 76½ acres of land, all well improved, thus making her a comfortable home in which to enjoy her declining years. Her sisters, Nancy and Mary, were burned out on the 10th of April, 1880. They are now erecting a new home on the site of the old one. Mary was born in Virginia in 1815; Nancy, her sister, in the same State in the year 1812.

JACOB T. MILES, physician and surgeon, Laura; born in Newton Township in the year 1845; is a son of Wade and Mary Miles. His father was born in this county, his mother in the State of Indiana; his father died in 1855, aged 35 or 36 years; his mother was born about the same year, and departed this life at the age of 30 years; They were the parents of eight children, of whom five are living, viz., Abijah W., Sarah, Charity, Vachti and Jacob T.; the deceased are Jane, Naomi, and one in infancy. His boyhood days were spent on the farm; and, at the age of 18, he enlisted in Co. K, of the 86th O. V. I.; his regiment was in the Army of the Tennessee, under Burnside's command. While on a scout in Western Virginia, he received a wound in the right knee, which deprives the Doctor of the free use of his limb; he also lost one eye while in the service, from the effects of small-pox; after his return home, he studied and taught school until 1870, at which time he began the study of medicine under Dr. A. E. Duncan, who is a very able physician; under his instructions he read medicine four years, then entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, studying in the classes of 1873–74 and graduating from the class of 1875; he returned to Laura, in which place he began the practice of medicine, since when he has built up a large and increasing practice. His

marriage with Susan Coate was celebrated in 1873, by whom he has had two children, viz., Harry L. and Mary R. Mrs. Miles is a daughter of Elijah Coate, who was born in this county, in which he lived until 1860, then removed to Indiana, where he has labored much in the ministry. Mrs. M. is an exemplary member of the Christian Church, and a consistent Christian woman.

DAVID MILLER, farmer ; P. O. West Milton ; he was born in Montgomery Co. in 1813, and is a son of Michael and Sarah Miller ; his father was born close to the Pennsylvania and Maryland line ; his mother was reared in Clermont Co., Ohio ; Michael, with his parents, went to Kentucky when he was only 10 years old, in which State they remained seven years, then crossed the river and took up their abode in Clermont Co., in which they lived some time ; they then went to Montgomery Co., Ohio, in which they lived till their decease ; his father died at the age of 74, his mother, when 46 years of age ; they were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom are living, viz., John, David, Jacob, Michael, Daniel, Abraham, Benjamin, Andrew and Aaron ; the deceased are Joseph, Mary and Nancy ; by his second mariage, with Elizabeth Brumbaugh, he had ten children, six of whom are living, viz., Emanual, Sarah, Elizabeth, Isaac, Esther and Solomon ; the deceased are Catherine, Susan, Lydia and Samuel. When the old homestead was sold, eighteen children and one son-in-law were present. Our subject was reared on the farm, on which he labored until he was of age, at which time he began life for himself, and worked as a day laborer, in which way he made enough to purchase the land whereon he now resides. In 1839, he married Nancy Longanecker ; to them ten children were born, nine of whom are living, viz., Sarah E., John A., Mary A., Frances, Michael, Samuel, Mahala, Isaac and Catherine, and David, deceased ; Mrs. Miller died in 1862, aged 43 years 8 months and 14 days. His second marriage was celebrated with Elizabeth Falknor in 1862, who died in 1877, when upward of 60 years of age. His third marriage was celebrated with Catherine Bowser in 1877 ; in 1840, he settled on the place on which he now resides. and at that time his land was all in the woods ; he has made it what it is, a beautiful place, well cultivated and improved ; Mr. Miller began the struggle with the world empty handed and from his father's estate received only a small portion ; he and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church, with which they have been connected many years, and are every-day Christian people. His deceased wives were also members of the same denomination, and died relying fully upon the promises of their blessed Savior ; his children, John, Sarah E., Mary A. and Michael, are also members of the same church, which affords their aged father much satisfaction. Mrs. Miller was born May 12, 1816 ; she is a daughter of John and Anna Long ; he died in 1870, she in Pennsylvania, in the year 1825 ; they were the parents of seven children, four living, viz., Peter, Abraham, Elizabeth and Catherine ; the deceased are David, Isaac and John. Mrs. M. was married to Henry Bowser, in 1836, by whom she had six children, viz., Mary, Elizabeth, John, Catherine, Matilda and William ; Mr. Bowser died in 1874, aged 64 years 1 month and 15 days ; he was born in 1810 ; all of her children are members of the German Baptist Church.

JOHN A. MILLER, farmer ; P. O. West Milton ; born in this township in the year 1844 ; is a son of David Miller, whose sketch appears in this work. He was reared on the farm, on which he labored for his father till his 21st year, when he began life for himself, and continued farming on leased land. He lived on the farm belonging to D. M. Coat for fifteen years. In 1864, he was married to Sarah J. Fortner, by whom he has had nine children, seven of whom are living, viz., Mary B., Charles, Ella, Maggie, Harry, Claude and Loren ; the deceased are Laura, aged 7 months, and Anna, at about the same age. Mrs. M. is a daughter of John and Elizabeth Fortner, who were among the early settlers of this county ; both deceased. She was born here in 1844. They are members of the German Baptist Church, with which they have been connected twelve years, and are consistent Christian people, and endeavor to discharge every Christian duty.

JOHN H. MILLER, farmer and thresher; P. O. West Milton; born in Berkeley Co., Va., in 1823; is a son of Zachariah and Mary Miller, who were born in the same State in which they were married. In 1835, they emigrated to Ohio, and settled in this township, in which they made a permanent home. He is still living at the advanced age of 79 years; his mother departed this life in 1863, aged 62 or 63 years. They were parents of five children, all living, viz., John H., Elizabeth J., Jacob, Maria and George N.; John H. was reared on the farm, his early boyhood days being spent in a manner incident to youth, remaining with his father until he attained his majority, after which he engaged in cabinet-making, which he followed for awhile. His health becoming poor he abandoned the work, and began carpentering, which he followed seven years. In 1852, he was married to Maria A. Pennel, by whom he had two children, one living, viz., Mary F.; Jennie, deceased. Mrs. M. is a daughter of Hugh and Rachel Pennel, who were residents of Cass Co. In the winter of 1852, he came to the place on which he now resides; he owns 77 acres of good land, on which are erected excellent buildings. He has been extensively engaged in threshing for a number of years, and is the oldest thresher in the county, having followed it for thirty years, always giving his patrons satisfaction, by doing a No. 1 job. He and his wife have been members of the Christian Church for twenty years. Mrs. M. was born in Ohio in the year 1830. Their daughter, Mary F., is the wife of George W. Beck, who resides near, and is one of the educators of the county.

JACOB MILLER, undertaker, and dealer in furniture West Milton, ; is another of the old settlers of Miami Co.; he was born in Virginia, in 1826, and is a son of Zachariah Miller, who is a native of the same State, and was born in 1801; he removed to this county with his family in the fall of the year 1832, and is yet a resident of the county. His wife was born in 1802 and departed this life in the year of our Lord 1866; they were the parents of five children, who are all living. Our subject's boyhood days were spent on the farm, where he assisted his father in cultivating it until his 20th year, when he began to serve an apprenticeship in the carpenter trade in this village; he labored twelve years here, and then returned to the farm after his mother's death, so as to make his father a home; here he remained for twelve years, when he returned to West Milton and engaged in the manufacturing of furniture; in connection, he does a general undertaking trade; his business relations in Miami Co. cover a period of forty years, and by fair dealing he has won the confidence of the people, who give him a liberal patronage. His first marriage was celebrated with Sarah Werts in 1848; they have one child, viz., Anna M., now Mrs. A. J. Pearson; Mrs. Miller departed this life in 1853, aged about 30 years. Mr. Miller's second marriage was celebrated with Mary Pennel in 1855; two children are the fruits of their union, viz., Ida M. and Edgar P.; the former deceased, aged 18 months. He owns 60 acres of fine land in the country, which is in a good state of cultivation; also owns a fine property in the village of West Milton. He and his amiable wife are members of the Christian Church of fifteen years' standing.

HENRY H. MORSE, farmer; P. O. West Milton; born in Bennington Co., Vt., in 1815; is a son of John and Abigail (Himes) Morse; the former was born in the State of Connecticut, and removed with his father, Noah Morse, to Vermont, in a very early day. Jedidiah, a brother of Noah, was the author of the first school geography, and the electrician S. F. B. Morse was a relative of our subject. His parents made Vermont their home; there they reared their family; there they died, and there their bodies were consigned to the tomb; his mother lived to see fourscore and ten years; they were the parents of ten children, of whom only three are left, viz., Nancy, Daniel and Henry; the rest died of consumption, as did their father. Henry's boyhood days were spent on the farm, assisting in its cultivation; he grappled with the heavy tasks to be found; in 1850, he removed to Montgomery Co., Ohio, where he engaged in school-teaching, in the vicinity of Dayton; here he labored for some years, after which he moved to Monroe Township, in Darke Co., where he purchased 120 acres of land, on which he lived for

ten or eleven years, and taught two terms of school in Miami Co.; selling this land, he removed to the place where he now resides, in 1862; he has 108 acres of land, which is all in a fine state of cultivation, with good buildings erected thereon. In the year 1841, he married Miss Catherine, a daughter of Jacob Laruse, who was a resident of Montgomery Co. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Morse six children have been given, viz., Aldeba, Mary, Clara, Alice, Minerva and Laura. Mr. M.is one of our self-made men, having begun life empty-handed, but by industry and good management, coupled with frugality, he has accomplished the great object in life—made a good home—and is now enjoying the shades of retirement.

LUKE SMITH MOTE, farmer; P. O. West Milton; was born Aug. 21, 1812, in Randolph Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio; his parents were David Mote and Miriam (Mendenhall) Mote; they settled first in Montgomery Co. in 1811, but in 1822 moved to Miami Co. Persons bearing the surname Mote (more correctly Motte) and those in marriage connection with the family, were numerically large, and bore a conspicuous part among the first settlers in Union Township, Miami Co., Ohio, not only in clearing out farms in the forest, but also in making up its first church and civil organizations; the first emigrants of this name came over from England, near London, to Pennsylvania, soon after its first settlement; they were three brothers, John, Jonathan and William; John went into the Southern States, and settled in Northern Georgia; William died of small-pox while in service of the Colonial army (unmarried); Jonathan remained in Pennsylvania, living in Chester Co.; the early settlers in this township bearing the family name, were his descendants; his son David, who married Dorcas Nichols, also removed to the South, and settled in Columbia Co., Ga.; they had ten children born to them, six sons and four daughters; their names and relative ages are as follows: iMargaret, David, Rachel, Jonathan, Mary, William, John, Jeremiah, Dorcas and Jesse; all reached adult age (except Dorcas, who died in childhood), and were married and raised up families (except David, who died in his 27th year); David Mote, Sr., aforesaid, or Grandfather David, as he was called, lived most of his days on the borders of civilization, where much wild game abounded, and therefore became very expert in the use of the rifle; he mentioned, among other items of his experience in hunting, that he had killed two deer at a shot thirteen times, and twice he had killed three; this expertness in the use of the rifle was apparently handed down to some of his descendants, a few of whom delighted in the chase, and could number the slain of the wild herds of the forests by the score, and even hundreds; in person, he was of medium height, of square and rather heavy build, thoughful and given to taciturnity; he and his wife accompanied their children when they came to Ohio in 1802; his mental and physical faculties were little impaired as ripe age advanced, his step being elastic and his eyesight clear up to the close of life; he died at his son John's, of gastritis, on the 4th of March, 1817, aged 84 years, being the oldest of the first emigrants in this township; his wife, Dorcas, died the following November, in her 86th year. As above stated, said David Mote, Sr., and his sons and daughters and their families, were of the first emigrants in these parts; Jeremiah and William, accompanied by their father and mother, came in September, 1802, and the rest soon followed them. This part of the county being noted for its many large cold springs, which discharge their waters, tumbling over the rocks, into the time-worn gorges some fifty or sixty feet on their way to the river, affording many mill privileges, were early sought out and selected for homes and sites for mills; Jonathan Mote took those on the farm now owned by Mrs. Thomas Vore; he built the first brick house there on this river, north of Dayton, in 1810, which is still standing; he died there away in April, 1839, of gastric derangement, like his father, in his 81st year; none bearing the family name of his descendants remain in these parts. William Mote's farm adjoined his brother Jonathan's on the southwest; John's and Jeremiah's farms were three miles directly south, on the Montgomery Co. line. John was a physician, and widely known as Dr. Mote; the early settlers were much afflicted with ague, chills and malarial fevers, from impurities of the atmosphere caused by

stagnant water and decaying timber ; he being the only doctor in these parts, his time was much taken up in administering to the sick and afflicted ; hence his large practical experience in that day ; there was a greater mortality in his family, after his children had married and settled in life, from pulmonary disease. Jeremiah was also accounted a good nurse among the sick, and more of a ready writer than ordinary in that early day ; he was Clerk or Secretary of the Friends' Monthly Meeting at West Branch in its first organization, and the old church records are in his handwriting ; his wife was Mary Butler, a native of Durhamshire, England ; they had the following children born to them, viz., William, David, Aaron, Ann and Dorcas (twins, died in infancy), Jeremiah, Isaiah, Mary, Susanna, Sarah, Miriam, Hannah and Enoch, all of whom grew to mature age, were married and had families ; he removed to Vigo Co., Ind., where he died in 1820, aged 50 years ; their sons and daughters nearly all remained and lived in that State. Daniel Motte, Jr., son of Jeremiah, married Miriam Mendenhall, daughter of Caleb and Susanna Mendenhall, and settled in Randolph Township, Montgomery Co., adjoining Miami Co.; they had five children (sons) born to them, viz., Luke Smith, Zeno, Marcus, Linus and Enos, who all grew to adult age, married and settled in life ; in 1820, he removed to Vigo Co., Ind., but, on account of malarial fevers, that attacked all the early settlers in those Western prairies, he returned to Ohio in the fall of 1822, and settled in this township ; he was a prominent member of the old Friends' Church at West Branch, as its records show ; he lived on a farm, but had a carpenter shop, being handy with tools ; he made house furniture, worked part of his time at the carpenter's trade and in the machine-shop, setting up machinery for woolen-mills ; he taught, also, his eldest boys the use of tools ; hence they always had employment enough in rough weather in his shop ; he often spoke of the disadvantages he labored under by lack of more literary knowledge ; very few of the early settlers had any opportunity for school learning, save in the common rudiments ; he profited by what little he did get, and was accounted competent to teach some of the early schools, and was careful that his children should have better educational advantages than he had ; he died at his own homestead, adjoining the church lot at West Branch, Sept. 23, 1862, in the 70th year of his age ; three of his sons live in that vicinity. Luke Smith, the eldest, married Charity Jones, daughter of Elisha Jones, from South Carolina, in October, 1834 ; their children are Elisha J., Arenah E., William Alden, Celestia S., Mary M., Arrie L., M. Benson and Cordelia B., three sons and five daughters ; the eldest, Elisha J., is a photographer, in all its branches, in Richmond, Ind.; William A. is a portrait painter in the same place, both claiming to do no work of the ordinary class ; the daughters are handy in floral and ornamental work. L. S. Motte is the originator of some very choice seedling apples and some other kinds of fruits ; the love of the fine arts and the culture of the finer fruits and flowers, with him, appears to be innate in his children ; having studied and practiced medicine when younger in his life, Doctor is often prefixed to his name, but of later years he declines following this occupation, except in certain cases in women and children. Marcus Motte, third son of David, Jr., is a portrait painter of note, also paints in superior style fruits and flowers ; the choice of this occupation was innate in him, having followed it from boyhood. The family was rather noted for longevity, also for that trait of drawing conclusions and arriving at a judgment free of all bias of mind, by external pressure. There are but few of this large family connection bearing the family name, living in the township at this writing ; the greater part emigrated westward in Indiana and further westward. Some families are in Delaware, Montgomery and Parke Cos., Ind., and a few in Illinois. Mary lies interred in the old graveyard at West Branch. Great-grandfather David and wife and their sons Jonathan, William, Jesse and John, and daughters Mary and Rachel, besides many children, grandchildren, etc., rest in profound repose beneath its grassy mold. The Mote family in the early settlement, and its family connections, owned a large body of land south of Milton to the county line, and for half a mile over the line.

and considerable west and north of the village also. But at this time the major part has passed out of their hands.

The families of Samuel and Francis Jones, from Georgia, Wallace Jones, and all those of the Pattys and some others are related to the Mote family.

Caleb and Joseph Mendenhall, who lived near West Branch, were the sons of Phineas Mendenhall, who was the son of James Mendenhall, who was the son of Aaron, who was the son of John Mendenhall, the emigrant from England.

This brief statement is made to shorten a long genealogical account, running back through four or five generations of this family in America. A book of history and pedigree of it lies before me, running back to the thirteenth century. The name was recorded, at that remote period, Mile de hale, afterward Mildehall, and, more recently, Mildenhall. Some branches of the family in England retain the last-named mode of spelling up to the present time; but the American families spell it Mendenhall. The family residence in Great Britain was in Wiltshire, and, the town and vicinity where they lived, took the family name of Mildenhall.

Those two brothers, Caleb and Joseph, married sisters—Susanna and Rachel Gardner.* The Mendenhalls emigrated to Pennsylvania about the same time William Penn came to America, and were residents of Chester County. Phineas, father of the afore named brothers, went south, where his wife and part of his family were killed by the Indians in Georgia, during one of the wars with the Creeks.† Caleb Mendenhall came out prospecting in the Northwest Territory early in 1801, and passed through the Miami Valley; he came to Ohio the next spring. Stopping awhile at Waynesville, Warren Co., he removed into what was afterward Miami County, the following September (1802) and settled on the farm now owned by Thomas Jay. His brother Joseph came out the next spring (1803).

The children of Caleb Mendenhall were Miriam (wife of David Mote, and mother of the writer of these notes), Griffith, William, Susan (Wisener), Grace (Thomas), Tamar (Thomas), Caleb, Charity (Watts), Rhoda (Dulin) and Kirk; the sons all removed to Indiana and died there, and part of the daughters; only two of the last are living, of all the family, at this writing.

Joseph Mendenhall's children were Mary (Brown), Tamar (Russell), Thaddeus, Lydia (McDonald), Anna (Macy), Ruth (Bolinger), Eunice (Kendall), Rachel (Compton) and Joseph; all deceased except three daughters.

The characteristics of those two brothers above named were quite dissimilar in many points. Caleb was more disposed to study, quietude and retirement, spending considerable of his time in reading and acquiring information, although he only had a limited education. Joseph, on the other hand, was stirring and more noisy, running around, seeing to his farming and other business. Caleb was a lover of the finer fruits, and brought with him from North Carolina some choice, selected apple-seed; from these he raised trees for his orchard, which produced many choice varieties.‡ His apples, in that early day, were known far and near as the finest in the country; so it was an easy matter for him to dispose of his surplus. Joseph was noted as the first tanner in those parts, though perhaps he knew little more about the trade than his brother Caleb; he generally hired his work done, and, when ready for sale, it had none of the finish or completeness about it that leather has in our day, neither was it devoid of that plentiful liquid called water, in that kind termed the "sole." But people were impatient of delay in the drying process, and, as this was the only tan-yard in reach, they would risk paying 50 cents a pound for tincture of oak bark. Hence, Joseph was enabled, from time to time, to add acreage to his landed estate, from this certain income.

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* Emigrated from Nantucket.

† The Indians, surrounding their premises in the evening, shot and killed Abia, the eldest son, turning the grindstone for his father, who was grinding an ax, and the mother out in the milking-lot, where she was milking the cows. The family left, scattered, fled and secreted themselves. The darkness of the evening coming on assisted them in making their escape, all except Joseph; he was knocked down and taken prisoner, and was kept by the savages some months, till ransomed by his father.

‡ From one of these, the "Stillwater Sweet," his grandson, L. S. Mote, reproduced those two noted seedlings described by Dr. Warder, viz., "Mote's Sweet" and "Celestia."

Caleb sold his farm and removed to near Richmond, Ind., where he died some ten years afterward, about 1848, of inflammation of the pleura, in his 79th year. Joseph died on the old premises, where he first settled, in 1850, of paralytic affection, near the same age of his brother Caleb.

Mention will not be out of place here of the

WEST BRANCH FRIENDS' CHURCH.

The first organized church in Union Township was the Friends' of West Branch, in 1804. Religious meetings had been held some time previously, at the houses of the early settlers. The first meeting-house put up there stood northeast of the present brick, a rude log structure, 20x30 feet, built cabin fashion. The next one stood west, of larger dimensions, 22x44 feet, of hewed logs, with shingle roof, built in 1808. The third and present one, of brick, 40x60 feet, was built in 1818. People would come from miles around to attend these meetings, of every persuasion, professors or non-professors; they were not so prejudiced in those primitive days as now, in regard to worship and preaching, neither did distance, stress of weather and difficult roads debar them this privilege. The first resident minister was William Neall, from Tennessee. A monthly meeting was established there early in 1809, and a quarterly meeting in 1812, which are still continued. The first person buried in the churchyard was Mary Newman, wife of Thomas Newman, in 1807. Some of the more prominent church members at said meeting at West Branch, were David Motte, Sr., Samuel Jones, Sr., Benjamin Iddings, Sr., Samuel Brown, Jeremiah Motte, Caleb Mendenhall, Dr. John Motte, Frederick Yount, James Patty, David Motte, Jr., Elisha Jones, Isaac Hasket, Wallace Jones and others, in its early history, and, later, some of their descendants and other persons who came in by request or certificate.

WILLIAM M. MOTE, merchant, Laura; born in Monroe Township, Darke Co., in 1841; is a son of Alexander and Rhoda Mote. His father was born in the year 1818; Alexander's parents were born in Georgia, and were the third family to settle in Monroe Township, Darke Co. He (Grandfather Mote) died in the home of his adoption; his wife afterward married a Mr. Penny, who removed to Indiana, where she afterward died. Alexander Mote lived in Darke Co. until 1864, at which time he departed to Iowa, and settled in Le Grand, Marshall Co., where he died the following year; his wife, Rhoda, departed this life in Darke Co., in the year 1852, aged 29 years. They were parents of two children, viz., Harry and our subject. William's early days were spent on his father's farm, and at the age of 15 years, he entered mercantile life in the employ of George W. Sigafoos, with whom he remained five years, becoming acquainted with all the different phases of a mercantile life; after severing his connection with the above gentleman, he returned to the farm in Darke Co., on which he labored two years, then selling out he came to Laura and went into business under the firm name of Mote & Longanecker. They continued in business till 1871, when he withdrew, and went to Weaver Station, in Darke Co., and engaged in merchandising under the firm name of J. & W. Mote; this firm did business for three years, when he withdrew, and again returned to Laura in 1875; in September, 1876, he opened a store here, in which he has since successfully followed his business; he carries a complete and perfect stock of almost everything to be found in a first-class retail house, and his long experience and fair dealing command for him a full share of the public patronage. He has supplied the wants of a buying public in this place for nine years, and in an adjoining town five years, thus making fourteen years he has been before the people. In 1861, he was married to Sarah A. Longanecker, by whom he has had seven children, six of whom are living, viz., John L., Vinnie P., Alexander H., Myrtle E., Benjamin and William W.; Emma J., deceased. Mrs. Mote is a member of the German Baptist Church, and an exemplary Christian woman.

L. M. MOTE, druggist, West Milton; born in Miami Co. in 1841; is a son of Zeno Mote, one of the early pioneers, his father having located here about 1800; his grandfather Mote was of Georgian birth, his grandmother from South

Carolina; both departed this life in this county at advanced ages. Zeno Mote was born here about 1812, is living and resides near West Milton. Our subject remained with his father on the farm till he was 20 years of age, at which time he began life for himself, and engaged in the mercantile business in Le Grand, Iowa, in which place he did business for six years, then returned to this place in 1872 and embarked in a general drug and stationery business, in which he is yet engaged. In 1870, he was married to Miss L. M. Lynde, their nuptials being celebrated in Iowa. Her parents were born in New England, but at present reside in Knox Co., Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Mote have one child, Edna, born in July, 1874. Mr. M. received his preparatory course in a high school in Indiana, with which he was connected one year; the balance of his education was received in this county.

LEWIS F. NILES, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, West Milton; was born in this county June 12, 1837; his father, Ephraim Niles, was born in Massachusetts about the year 1791; his mother, Fanny (Collan) Niles, was born in the same State in the year 1800; their marriage was celebrated in Massachusetts in 1824; they emigrated to Miami Co. in 1830, and located in West Milton, where he kept hotel for awhile, and then removed to the farm where he resided until his death, which occurred in August, 1839; his mother departed this life Sept. 6, 1863; they were the parents of five children, four sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, where he assisted in doing the work, and attended the usual terms of school until his 16th year, when he began to learn the carpenter trade, which he followed, at irregular intervals, for several years; in 1859, he established himself where he is now located and engaged in his present business. Jan. 7, 1869, he married Frances L., youngest daughter of Rowland R. Chase; two children are the fruits of this union, viz., Nina A., born Oct. 7, 1869, and Daniel R., born Jan. 17, 1876.

JOSEPH OLWIN, farmer; P. O. Laura; was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., May 1, 1828. His father, Anthony Olwin, was born in Pennsylvania, July 18, 1783, and departed this life in April, 1869; his mother, Elizabeth Olwin, was born in the same State Sept. 1, 1790, and died in June, 1854; they removed to Montgomery Co., Ohio, when Joseph was only 6 months old, in which they lived till their decease. They were parents of ten children, three of whom are living, viz., Joseph, Catherine and Susanna. The deceased are Daniel B., John, Abram, Jacob, Adam, Esther and David. Joseph was reared on the farm, his boyhood days being spent in a manner incident to youth, and, after years had developed his frame and muscles, he became a valuable auxiliary to his father in the labors on the farm. Nov. 2, 1854, he was married to Margaret Ann Hiestand, by whom he has eleven children, of whom seven are living, viz., Anthony, Isabelle, Samuel J., Sherman, Nina M., Lora Pearl, and James. The deceased are Joanna, Elmer E., Jessie E. and John E. Anthony is one of the leading educators, having taught four years in the district and graded school of the county; his education was received in the common schools, in which he fitted himself to perform well the responsible duties that devolved upon the profession. Mrs. Olwin is a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Prizer) Hiestand. Her father was born in Lancaster Co., Penn.; her mother in the State of Maryland; they came with their parents to Montgomery Co. in a very early day; he was born Oct. 13, 1796, and departed this life Sept. 24, 1854; her mother died in the year 1842, aged 36 years. They were parents of six children, of whom five are living—Benjamin, Jesse, Hiram, Rachel and Margaret A.; Mary and Jesse, deceased. In 1863, Mr. Olwin removed to Crawford Co., Ill., in which he resided seven years, then came to Miami Co., and purchased 155 acres of land, on which he now resides; his land is pleasantly situated, and all in a high state of cultivation, which, taken in conjunction with the beautiful surroundings, commodious house, barn, etc., prove Mr. Olwin to be a man of cultivated tastes as well as one of Miami's successful farmers. Mr. Olwin has filled the office of Trustee four years, Supervisor and School Director many times. His amiable wife is an exemplary member of the Adventist Church, and a consistent Christian lady; her husband belongs to the Christian Church.

JOSHUA PEARSON, farmer; P. O. West Milton; born on the place on which he now resides, Nov. 7, 1834; is a son of Moses and Sarah Pearson. His father was born in Bush River, S. C., Dec. 27, 1798; his mother was born in Monroe Township, this county, Sept. 7, 1805. They were married in the above township in May, 1823, and settled where our subject lives, in the same year. In 1837, he was sent by the annual meeting of the Friends' Church, as a missionary among the Indians on the Western frontier; he took with him his wife and five children, of whom Joshua was the youngest; in the missionary field, he remained three years, the appointed time, and for which he received $500 per year; returning to his home, he again assumed the labors of the farm; and on the 7th day of February, 1844, was called to mourn the departure of his wife, in the 39th year of her age. They were parents of eight children, four of whom are living, viz., Mahala, now Mrs. Jay; Anna, now Mrs. Kelly; Joshua and Abraham; the deceased are Rhoda, Timothy, Nathan and Sarepta; Abraham and Nathan were born on the missionary farm in the Missouri Territory, the former in July, 1837, the latter in June, 1840. Timothy was a member of the 5th Kan. V. I., and was also given charge of wagon teams, but on account of disability was discharged, returned to his home, and soon after died. Nathan was a member of the 44th O. V. I., was twice wounded, after which was stricken down with small-pox, at Knoxville Tennessee, from which he died; he entered the service as a private and rose to Color Sergeant, and was finally elected Captain, but did not live to serve. Abraham was in the 100-day service, and assisted in the capture of the notorious Morgan; he now resides in Washington, Iowa, and has represented his county in the Legislature. Anna's husband, Kelley, resides in Parke Co., Ind., which he has represented. Mahala, Mrs. Jay, is a graduate of the Antioch College, having won the degree A. M.; she has been Principal of the Earlham College, at Richmond, Ind. Joshua spent one year in the Oberlin College, after which he entered the Antioch, and took the full English course, fitting himself for the profession of teaching, which he followed for twenty years, beginning when he was 18 years old. His father was again married, to Emma Macy, by whom he had five children, of whom only one survives, viz., Obed A.; the deceased are Orlando, Hosea, Zimry and an infant. Mr. P. died July 19, 1874. In 1858, our subject was married to Susan E. Kessler; to them ten children have been born, eight of whom are living, viz., Florent J., Emma J., Martha M., Homer E., Charles L., Anna S., Mary H. and Dorcas; Cordelia B. and Nathan deceased. Mrs. Pearson is a daughter of Henry and Sarena Kessler, who were among the early settlers in this county. Mr. Pearson owns an interest in 130 acres of land which is in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He and his wife have been members of the Christian Church for ten years.

ALFRED PEARSON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Troy; born in the place where he now resides, in the year 1831; is a son of Robert and Mary Pearson. His father was born in Virginia, and with his parents came to Ohio in a very early day, being among the first settlers in this township. His grandfather settled in Newton Township, in which he resided till near his death, which occurred in this township when upward of 80 years of age. Robert Pearson settled on the farm, on which his son and our subject now reside, at a time when the magnificence and splendor of the great forest were unmarred. On this land Robert made his home till his decease, which occurred in 1852, at the age of 51 years. His wife is still living at the advanced age of 74 years. They were parents of eight children, three of whom are living, viz., Alexander, Alfred and Martha J., now Mrs. Dibra; the deceased are Eliza, aged 10 months and 27 days; David, aged 4 years 3 months and 14 days; Sarah, aged 4 years 5 months and 2 days; Abijah, aged 2 years and 26 days; Carry, aged 27 years 11 months and 27 days. Mr. Pearson's early boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, on which he labored till he was 21 years of age, at which time his father died. He remained with his widowed mother for three years, and assisted in the duties of the farm. Jan. 25, 1855, he was married to Susanna Long, by whom he had five children, four of whom are living, viz., William L., Joseph L., Webster E. and Amanda; Robert H. died Jan.

11, 1871, aged 15 years 2 months and 26 days. Mrs. Pearson departed this life Dec. 20, 1879, aged 42 years 3 months and 3 days. She was an exemplary member of the Christian Church, with which she had been connected sixteen years. She was a daughter of William and Elizabeth Long, both deceased. With the exception of one year, which was spent in Concord Township, he has lived exclusively on the old home farm, on which he now resides. He owns 120 acres of land, which is all in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He is a member of the Christian Church, with which he has been connected fourteen years. Mrs. P. was born Sept. 17, 1837.

ROBERT V. PEARSON, farmer; P. O. West Milton; born in this county in the year 1833; is a son of Enoch Pearson, who was also born in this county; his boyhood days were spent on the farm, but not under the guidance of parents, having been bound out when quite young to Elisha and Rebecca Jones, with whom he remained till he was 23 years of age, though his time expired when he was 18. In consquence of this and the scarcity of school privileges in his day, his education was limited. In 1857, he was married to Mary A. Kendall, and has one child, viz., Loraine A., born Oct. 18, 1858; he has taken great pains with his son's education, he being a graduate of Covington High School, and a very promising young man. He owns 78 acres of land, 65 of which is in cultivation, and neatly improved; he is a descendant of the first pioneers in this county, of whom more than a passing notice is taken, both in the historical and biographical departments of this work. Mrs. Pearson is a daughter of John and Eunice Kendall, whose sketch appears in the pages of Union Township history.

WILLIAM S. PEARSON, deceased; born in this township the 7th day of the 9th month, 1833; was a son of Benjamin and Dorcas Pearson. Our subject was reared a farmer's boy, and labored for his father on the farm till his marriage with Mahala McDonald, which was celebrated the 27th day of the 10th month, 1853. To them nine children were born, six of whom are living, viz., Horace M., Jasper N., Ada J., Mary E., Herbert R. and Martha A. The deceased are Laura E., Rachel E. and William S. Mr. P. departed this life the 12th day of the 5th month, 1871. From his marriage till his death, his home was on the farm where his widowed wife and children now reside. He was a member of the Friends' Church, and lived a life of scrupulous Christian fidelity. Mrs. P. was born where she resides, the 9th day of the 1st month, 1838, and is a daughter of Joseph and Temperance (Elleman) McDonald. Her father was born in South Carolina May 23, 1787, her mother in Tennessee, Jan. 2, 1798; her father died in 1849, aged 62 years, her mother died Nov. 9, 1855. They were parents of ten children, of whom only two survive, viz., Rachel and Mahala. The deceased are Enos, Isaiah, William, Elizabeth, Mary, Denis, Phœbe and Aaron. By her father's first marriage with Sarah Mote, he had three children, two living, viz., John and Charles. Mark, deceased. Truly, death has been a frequent visitant to this family—has removed and consigned to the tomb many of its members with frightful rapidity. Mrs. P. is a member of the Friends' Church, and is a most consistent and exemplary Christian woman; she has 98 acres of land highly improved.

ELIHU PEARSON, farmer; P. O. West Milton; he was born in this township, on Sec. 8, in 1843, and is a son of Benjamin and Dorcas Pearson, whose sketch appears in this work. Our subject was reared upon his father's farm, where he labored until his 23d year. His marriage with Anna Fisher, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Fisher, was celebrated in November, 1866; their parents were born in South Carolina, and emigrated to Ohio in an early day, and lived here till their decease; Mr. and Mrs. John Fisher have four children living, viz., William, Anna, Mary and Louisa; Mary A. and Anna reside in Miami Co., the others in Kansas. After his marriage, our subject engaged in farming, and in sight of his birthplace has a nice little home of 49½ acres, all in a good state of cultivation, with No. 1 buildings erected thereon; he was reared under the influence of the Friends' Church, and is one who is always found at the post of duty, willing and ready to perform every Christian act; his amiable wife is also

a member of the same church, and a consistent Christian lady ; six children have been given to their union, all living, viz., Warren, Edith, Emily, Omar, Mary and Ella ; Mr. Pearson only had the advantages of the common school, but is well qualified to discharge the business cares of life.

PAUL PEARSON, farmer ; P. O. West Milton ; he was born in Monroe Township, this county, in the year 1833, and is a son of Benjamin and Anna Pearson ; his father was born in South Carolina, his mother in the State of Tennessee ; when a child, Benjamin Pearson came with his parents to this county, where they settled in the year 1808, in Monroe Township, living there till their decease ; Benjamin, father of Paul, made the same locality his home, reared his family, and in 1845, departed this life, aged about 42 years ; they were parents of nine children, two of whom are living, viz., Rachel and our subject. Mrs. Pearson was again united in marriage, to Enoch Pearson, who is also deceased ; she is living and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Stickle. Our subject was reared on the farm where he labored till his father's decease. In 1855, he was married to Rachel Perry, by whom he has had five children, all living, viz., Lycurgus, Willis, Walter, Elmer and Valeria ; Mrs. Pearson is a daughter of Amos and Rachel Perry, who were among the early settlers in this county ; he was born in South Carolina, she in the State of Kentucky ; in 1859, he purchased 140 acres of land, on which he moved in 1860, and here has resided since.

HENRY J. PEARSON, physician and surgeon ; was born near West Milton, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1842 ; his early education was mostly obtained in the common school, with a short tuition in Antioch College, Indiana ; at the age of 19, he began teaching school and taught several terms, during which time he read medicine under the guidance of the late Dr. Tenny ; after attending lectures, he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, May 27, 1867 ; having practiced a short time in Winchester, Ind., and Hollandsburg, Ohio, he settled in March, 1868, in his native village, where he assiduously applied himself for the ensuing five years, to the duties of his chosen profession ; he then withdrew from business for one year to devote himself entirely to study, during which time the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery conferred on him their diploma of graduation ; returning then to his former practice, he has ever since, with a few exceptions, devoted his whole time to the demands of a large practice ; his wife, Jennie Arnold, a lady of culture and refinement, he married May 3, 1865 ; she is a daughter of James and Elizabeth Arnold, residents of Montgomery Co., where she was born June 22, 1847. Alvick, son of H. J. Pearson and wife, was born Nov. 27, 1868. Benjamin H. Pearson, the father of Dr. Pearson, was a pioneer in this county, brought when a child from South Carolina by his parents, John and Ruth Pearson ; he was born June 26, 1806, and died Feb. 4, 1880, having lived the long period of 70 years on his homestead, near West Milton, where his declining years were passed ; he lived a life of scrupulous fidelity to every conscious duty ; a man of judgment to decide and perseverance to perform, one of nature's noblemen, who left the indelible stamp of his opinion upon all who knew him ; he was decided, yet unassuming, modest, yet perfectly balanced ; his thoughts, his deeds and his actions were his own, formed from the feeling of his heart alone ; his wife, Dorcas, is the daughter of Wallace and Rachel Jones, who emigrated here in 1806 from South Carolina, with many others who washed their hands from the curse of slavery which was darkening the South ; she was then a little child, and, owing to the long, heavy roads and the crowded condition of their wagon, she was carried nearly all the way in the arms of her parents, they relieving each other by turns ; she still lives on the old farm where most of life's sunshine has seen her untiring energy spent for the good of her family.

JOSEPH PEMBERTON, farmer and minister ; P. O. West Milton ; born in this township in 1836 ; is a son of Isaiah and Elizabeth Pemberton, who were born in North Carolina, emigrated to this county in a very early day and settled on Sec. 7 in this township, their home being in the heart of a wilderness, which was cleared up and improved, and on which he lived all his life with the exception of

a year he spent in Indiana on the Wabash; he departed this life when 67 years of age; his wife died on the old home farm, at about the age of 66 years; they were the parents of fifteen children, of whom only five are left, viz., John E., Isaac, Joseph, Rhoda and Elizabeth; the deceased are Esther, Thomas, Susanna, Isaiah, David, Enos, Margaret, Hannah, Lurania and Temperance. Our subject was reared on the farm and assisted his father in agricultural pursuits till his 25th year, when he began life for himself. His marriage with Snydine Pearson was celebrated in 1862; she is a daughter of Benjamin and Dorcas Pearson, who were among the early settlers in this county; their sketch appears in connection with that of Dr. Pearson, in this work; they were the parents of nine children, of whom six are living, viz., Rachel, Margaret, Snydine, Henry, Elihu and Anna; the deceased are John, William and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton are the parents of five children, viz., Amy E., Benjamin A., Anna M., Elmy I. and William H. After his marriage, our subject settled on land in Sec. 8, where he lived seven years, then removed to Sec. 7, and to the place on which he now lives, in the fall of 1879; he owns 118 acres of fine land, all in cultivation and well improved. He was reared in the Friends' Church, and for nine years has labored faithfully in the ministry, discharging the many responsible duties of the calling with credit to himself and satisfaction to the church; his wife was also reared in the same church, and is a co-worker with her husband, a consistent, exemplary Christian woman.

JOHN C. PEMBERTON, farmer; P. O. Laura; born in this county in the year 1811; is a son of Isaiah and Elizabeth (Elleman) Pemberton; his father was born in South Carolina in the year 1790, and came, with his widowed mother, to Ohio in a very early day; she purchased 240 acres of land, on which she settled her sons, and resided in the home of her adoption till her decease, which occurred when at an advanced age. On the land his mother gave him, Isaiah lived till his death. He was married to Elizabeth Elleman, by whom he had fourteen children, of whom five are living, viz., Isaac, John, Joseph, Rhoda and Elizabeth; the deceased are Temperance, Enos, Margaret, Hannah, David, Hettie, Susanna, Isaiah and Luana. Isaiah, Sr., departed this life in 1862; his wife, Elizabeth, died in 1861, and was born in 1795. John was reared on his father's farm, where he lived until his 20th year, at which time, in 1830, he was married to Susanna Coppock, by whom he had eight children, five of whom are living, viz., William, Martha, Isaiah, Betsy and Susanna; the deceased are Moses, Rebecca and Ann. Moses was a member of Co. B, 110th O. V. I., but only served three or four months, when he took the measles and soon after died, aged 21 years; his father had his remains removed to Union Cemetery, where they were interred beside his mother and grandfather. Mrs. Pemberton departed this life in 1846, aged 35 years. His second marriage was celebrated in 1848, with Sarah Allison, a daughter of James and Sarah Allison, who were born in Pennsylvania; her father died in his native State; her mother with her family came to Ohio, but only lived nine months after her arrival, and is interred in the West Branch Cemetery; they were the parents of fourteen children, seven of whom are living, viz., Elizabeth, Sarah, Thomas, Benjamin, James, Rebecca and Priscilla; the deceased are Jonathan, Andrew, Ann, Caleb, John, and two in infancy. After his first marriage, he settled on land belonging to his father, on which he lived a couple of years, then purchased 80 acres of land where he now resides, and on which he has lived since. He has assisted his children to good homes, and yet owns 60 acres of good land. He was reared in the Friends' Church, from which he has never strayed, and is an exemplary member of the church from whose people came the first notes of the Gospel in this locality, in a day when churches were unknown; the woods and each other's cabins were the shrines in which they worshiped. His son Isaiah was born in 1838, and was reared on his father's farm. He was married in 1859 to Dorcas Coate, born in 1838, and a daughter of B. J. and Mary Coate, who were natives of Miami Co.; Mr. C. died in 1870, aged 57 years; they were the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton are the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living, viz., Mary E., Aaron E., Sarah E., Rosella, Fanny, John and Levi E.; three died in infancy. Mr.

Pemberton owns 90 acres of good land, which is well cultivated and improved. He and his wife are members of the Friends' Church.

ZENAS PIERCE, farmer and contractor; P. O. Troy; born on the place where he now resides the 17th of 4th month, 1834; is a son of Samuel Pierce, wwho as born in Virginia, and Milly Pierce, a native of North Carolina. Our subject's father located in West Milton in 1809, where he lived three years, occupied in cabinet-making; in 1812, he purchased 160 acres of land, on which Zenas now resides, 80 acres of which were purchased for $348; his mother, Milly Iddings, with her parents, came soon after, and located near by in Newton Township; they were married here, and resided till their death; his father was born the 15th of 10th month, 1785, died 23d of 9th month, 1863; his mother was born on the 15th of 8th month, and departed this life in the 4th month, 1867; they were parents of thirteen children, eight of whom are living, viz., Gainor, William R., Elmira F., Samuel, Hannah C., John, Clarkson and Zenas; the deceased are Ruth, Margaret, Melinda, Mary B. and Benjamin. Our subject's boyhood days were spent on his father's farm and in attending the usual district school, in which he received his education; at the age of 18, he began his struggle with the world, and engaged in farming. On the 6th of 9th month, 1854, he was married to Eliza A. McCormick, by whom he has had seven children, six of whom are living, viz., Hannah M. (now Mrs. Burkett), John T., Samuel, Abraham L., Zenas K. and Rollin N.; the deceased, Clarkson P., aged 4 years; Mrs. Pierce departed this life Sunday, May 2, 1880; she was the daughter of Jacob and Hannah McCormick, once residents of Indiana, now deceased; her father died 15th of 2d month, 1872, aged 60 years 1 month and 4 days; her mother departed this life the 22d of 11th month, 1872, aged 61 years; they were parents of thirteen children, nine of whom are living, viz., Lucy A., Nancy, Eliza A., Robert H., William H., Elizabeth A., Lewis J., Hannah J. and Margaret; the deceased are Amy, Sylvania, Rohanna and Aaron. After his marriage, Zenas began life on the old home farm, on which he has since resided; he now owns 160 acres of land in this township and 60 lying opposite in Newton Township; his land is all in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He has been a life-long member of the Friends' Church, and his deceased wife had been a member for many years; she was born in Indiana, the 8th of 10th month, 1837.

J. W. POINCE, blacksmith, of the firm of Poince & Bro., Fidelity; was born in the renowned Shenandoah Valley, Va., Berkeley Co., in 1849; his brother, D. W., in 1853. They are sons of John H. and Mary E. Poince. Their father was born in Franklin Co., Penn., in 1818; their mother was born in the place of their nativity about 1824 or 1825. They removed from Virginia in 1874, and located in Fredericktown, this county, in which place they now reside. They are the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are living, viz., Charles O., George W., W. S., Mary C., Margaret and our subjects, J. W. and D. W. They learned their trade in their native State, which they followed there for four years. J. W. has traveled over thirteen of the States of the Union, and in all has done something at his trade; he came here in 1870, and engaged in business, and soon after associated his brother with him in business. Both are well versed in their trade, understanding fully every particular of the business, always giving their customers satisfaction, which commands for them a liberal portion of the public patronage. Their parents are members of Christian Churches and take an interest in the promotion of the cause.

I. A. RANDALL, merchant, West Milton; is another pioneer, and one of Miami's permanent settlers. He was born in Maryland, in 1816, and is a son of Jonathan and Massey (Jarvis) Randall. His father was born in Maryland Aug. 19, 1782, and departed this life March 23, 1855, aged 72 years 7 months 4 days. His mother was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 3, 1792, and departed this life Nov. 25, 1869, aged 77 years 10 months and 22 days. They lived many years near Ellicott's Mills, in Baltimore Co., Md., and emigrated to Ohio in 1828, settling in West Milton, where they lived till their decease. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom six are living, viz., Aquilla, Israel A., Elizabeth, Jonathan, Sarah

and Margaret; the deceased are John, McClain, William, Jackson, Joseph and Samuel. Our subject was early placed on the bench, and for thirty years was continuously engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, having learned his trade in this town. In 1840, he removed to Montgomery Co., where he followed his vocation for fourteen years, and then returned to West Milton, where he has been actively engaged ever since. In 1862 or 1863, he abandoned the bench and embarked in the mercantile business, in which he is still engaged. He carries a tasty and complete stock of goods, consisting of everything usually found in a retail house. His long and honest business career in the town has established a reputation above reproach, and he is a strong competitor in the business circles of the village, always dealing out his full share of goods to the buying public. He has been prominently identified in the offices of the township, having served as Treasurer for a period of four years, and is the present Treasurer of the corporation; these, with other local offices, the duties of which he has ably discharged, fully demonstrate his executive ability. He has been twice married; his first marriage, to Jane Randall, was celebrated in 1839, and to their union five children were given, of whom only one is living, viz., Edwin, born Dec. 5, 1848; the deceased are McClain, born Oct. 21, 1842, died June 5, 1843; John W., born May 3, 1844, died March 26, 1846; Joseph, born June 29, 1846, departed this life Jan. 9, 1851; Isabelle, born Jan. 31, 1851, died Oct. 13, 1862; William B., born Oct. 6, 1853, died Jan. 5, 1858. Mrs. Randall departed this life Oct. 26, 1855, and was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 12, 1818; his second marriage was celebrated with Mary A. Werts, Sept. 29, 1857; eight children are the fruits of this union, of whom six are living, viz., Tolbot A., born Jan. 19, 1859; Clara C., born Sept. 13, 1861; Oscar E., born March 18, 1867; Walter V., born May 16, 1872; Leo C., born Oct. 22, 1874; Lulu M., born Nov. 10, 1869; the deceased are Josie E., born July 29, 1864, died June 30, 1876; one in infancy, June 19, 1877. Mr. Randall is one of our self-made men, having begun life without capital, but, by energy and good management, he has overcome the obstacles met with in life. He owns a half-interest in 12 acres of land, within the corporation, and a third interest in 15 acres, also within the limits. Mrs. Randall is a member of the Christian Church, and an exemplary Christian woman.

HON. JONATHAN H. RANDALL, retired, West Milton; one of Miami Co.'s prominent and representative citizens; was born in Baltimore Co., Md., in 1822; his father, Jonathan Randall, was a native of the above State, and with his family removed to Miami Co. in 1829; he departed this life March 23, 1855, aged 72 years. Massey, mother of our subject, died Nov. 25, 1869, aged 77 years 10 months and 22 days. Mr. Randall learned the shoemaker's trade under the supervision of his father, and for thirty-five years labored upon the bench; at the expiration of the above time, he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits in West Milton, a business to which he devoted his time and talent for nine years; then, disposing of his stock-in-trade, retired from active business life for five years, after which he again engaged in merchandising for a number of years; then again disposing of his stock, sought the quiet of retirement, and is now enjoying the fruits of a prosperous and well-spent life. In local offices he has been fully identified, having had a full share. In 1861, when secession was rife, and the whole country was submerged in excitement, he became the champion of the Union-loving people of Miami to represent the county in the Legislature of the State, an honor he retained for four years. He entered the army May 2, 1864, as Captain of Co. D, 147th O. N. G.; his term of service, 100 days, was spent in Ft. Ethan Allen, on the Potomac River; he was discharged at Camp Dennison Aug. 30. 1864. In 1845, he was married to Miss Eliza Harrison, by whom he has had six children, four of whom are living, viz., Lucy A., Mary E., Harrison T. and Clara. The deceased are Henrietta and Julia.

GAIRHART RUMBURG, farmer and proprietor of stone-quarry; P. O. West Milton; was born in Holland, Texel, in the year 1835; is the third child of Albert and Fanny Rumburg. His father's name was Osbrooke, but, according to

the laws of their country in relation to marriage, a man that marries a woman who owns real estate in the country, assumes his wife's name, instead of the wife taking the name of her husband; this occurs only among ladies who possess country estates. Our subject emigrated to this country and landed in New Orleans in the fall of 1857; his voyage occupied nine weeks; he made his way North, and, at Piqua, his funds were exhausted, so he was obliged to stop and go to work; he has resided in this county ever since, and for twenty-six years in the place where he now lives; he owns 282 acres of land, mostly in cultivation; there is located on the home place one of the best quarries in the county; the quality of the stone being far superior for building purposes to any we have ever seen in Ohio. After remaining here twelve years he returned to his native country, and the following year his parents came back with him. His mother and other members of the family reside at Omaha, eighteen miles from West Milton, on the Elkhorn River, where he and his brothers own 1,600 acres of fine land. Mrs. and Mrs. Rumburg, Sr., were parents of nine children, seven of whom are living, viz., Albert, Anna, Gairhart, John W. George, Frederick and Arnold; John and Christina, deceased. His father died in Freeport, Ill., four days after his landing in New York in 1866, aged 64 years. Our subject was married to Elizabeth Coppock in 1857, by whom he has had seven children, of whom three are living, viz., Fanny, Elida and Albert; the deceased are Joseph, Sarah A., Emma and Osceola, who was named after a flourishing town on the B. & M. R. R. in Southern Iowa. Mrs. R. is a daughter of Joseph and Rachel Coppock, whose sketch appears in this work; she was born in this county in 1841; he received his common-school education in his native country, attending regularly between the age of 6 and 14 years, after which he entered Mason's College, in Amsterdam, Holland, in which he prosecuted his studies vigorously for three years, fitting himself to discharge the business complications of life, as well as obtaining much knowledge of the sciences and principles of nature that govern the universe; he is no political aspirant, but has been School Director, which office he now holds; he is a member of the Old-School Presbyterian Church, in which he was confirmed when 16 years of age; his family has been connected with the same organization since the Reformation. Mrs. Rumburg was born and reared a Quaker, but is now a member of the Christian Church. Their daughter Fanny is a member of the same church, while Elida is a Quaker by birthright.

JOSEPH SANDO, farmer; P. O. Potsdam; born in this county Sept. 13, 1839; his father, Joseph, was born in Pennsylvania June 10, 1804; Catherine, mother of Joseph, Jr., was born in the same State June 10, 1802. They removed to Ohio in 1831, in which they lived till their decease. The father died Sept. 17, 1868, the mother June 15, 1867. They were parents of eleven children, five living, viz., Samuel, born June 18, 1835; Susanna, born Nov. 6, 1836; Sarah, born July 25, 1841; Jacob, born April 27, 1844; the deceased, Maria, born Sept. 13, 1827; John, born Sept. 13, 1831; Elizabeth, born Aug. 31, 1824; William, born April 30, 1834; Henry, born Nov. 6, 1832; Mary, born May 10, 1829. Our subject was reared on the farm, on which he labored till his 21st year, at which time he began life for himself. Dec. 8, 1864, he was married to Barbara Bolinger, who bore him one child, Edwin, born Dec. 6, 1865. Mrs. S. died in December, 1866. His second marriage was celebrated with Nancy Christian Dec. 8, 1867; they have six children—Davis, born Jan. 15, 1869; Mary, born Dec. 6, 1870; Allen, born Nov. 5, 1872; Cora, born Feb. 3, 1875; Susanna, born Nov. 4, 1877; Emma, born Nov. 11, 1879; Mrs. S. was born Dec. 16, 1848. Mr. S. owns 80 acres of good land, all well cultivated and improved. He and his wife are members of the Brethren in Christ Church, in which he has been an exhorter eight years, and still holds license. He is very zealously devoted to the cause of religion, and gives much of his time to further the principles of Christianity.

JOHN SCHEAFFER, farmer and blacksmith; P. O. Fidelity; born in Germany in August, 1820; is a son of John and Louisa Scheaffer, natives of the same place. His father was a farmer, and a soldier in the king's service, in which he

died before our subject was born. His widow, with her family, emigrated to this country in 1831, landing in Baltimore, their voyage occupying forty-five days. They located in Maryland, in which they lived several years. John worked at the cooper's trade, in Hagerstown, for two and a half years; then moved to Virginia, in which State they lived one year, then returned to Maryland, where they remained nearly three years. They removed to Ohio in 1838, settling in Montgomery Co., in which they remained till 1845, when he came to this township. In the same year, he was married to Susanna Keller, by whom he has had eight children, six of whom are living, viz., Lewis, Margaret A., Nancy E., John, Theodore and Cinderella; two dying in infancy. After his marriage he carried on farming for a number of years on his farm above Nashville, after which he removed to the place where he now lives. He owns 440 acres of land, all in a high state of cultivation and well improved. He is one of the Elders of the Tippecanoe Lutheran Church, with which he and his wife have been members for a number of years. Their children—Lewis, Margaret and Nancy E., are also members of the same church, which is a source of satisfaction to their parents. Mrs. S. was born in Maryland in 1828; she is a daughter of Lewis and Margaret Keller; her father was born in Germany; her mother in Maryland. They came to Ohio, in which they lived till their decease; they were parents of six living children, viz., Susanna, Catherine, Sophia, Margaret, Samuel and Lewis. Our subject was the only child of his parents; his mother, by her second marriage, had four children, viz., Jacob. Fred, Louisa and Christena. She died in 1874, aged 74 years.

ANDREW SEIBEL, farmer; P. O. West Milton; born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, in the year 1828; is a son of Samuel and Martha E. Seibel, of whom mention is made in this work. Our subject was partly reared on the farm, and learned the baker's trade, which he followed but a short time; he emigrated to America, and landed in Baltimore June 22, 1847, his voyage occupying nine weeks; from there he went by boat to Pittsburgh, Penn., in which he remained four months, thence down the river to Cincinnati, then by stage to Dayton, and soon after located near Vandalia, where he remained three years; in 1851, he removed to the place where he now resides. April 8, of the same year, he was married to Catherine Airhart, by whom he has had thirteen children, nine of whom are living, viz., Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Abraham, Aaron, Katie, Rufus, Emma and Enos; Matilda, Samuel, Catherine and Andrew are deceased. He owns 175 acres of land, all well improved. He and his wife have been members of the Evangelical Church since 1847, and take much interest in religious matters. Mrs. Seibel, born in Montgomery Co., in 1834, is a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Airhart, both deceased. Mr. Seibel, in his native country, obtained a good common-school education, and in the English language has become proficient so far as speaking, reading and writing our language is concerned.

CHRISTOPH SEIBEL, farmer; P. O. West Milton; born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, in the year 1842; is a son of Samuel and Martha E. Seibel, who were born in the same State. His father followed farimng in his native country, and oursubject's boyhood days were spent in rural pursuits. In 1849, they emigrated to this country, landing in Baltimore, their voyage occupying thirty-six days; they came directly to Ohio, and lived one year east of Fredericks-town, in this county; in the fall of 1850, moved to the place on which they now reside; he owns 80 acres of land, which is well situated and improved. March 28, 1869, he was married to Theresa Steiner, by whom he had four children, two of whom are living, viz., Samuel E. and Emma S.; Christoph and Daniel deceased. Mrs. Seibel departed this life Jan. 22, 1879, aged 27 years and 10 months. She was a member of the Evangelical Church, with which she had been connected for a number of years; was an exemplary and devout Christian woman, and died relying fully on the promises of her Savior, and in the triumphs of a Christian faith. Mr. Seibel has also been a member of the same church for many years, his Christian zeal leading him to a re-union with loved ones who have passed the valley and shadow of death. His father was born March 3, 1800, is living and resides with

our subject; his mother died March 9, 1868, aged 59 years. They were parents of eight children, four of whom survive, viz., Andrew, Echardt, Elizabeth and Christoph; the deceased are Christian, two daughters, each named Catharine, and one in infancy. His father is also a member of the same church, and, though the weight of years hangs heavily, his frame is yet vigorous, his mind unimpaired.

ELI SHEARER, retired farmer; P. O. West Milton; born in Ashe Co., N. C., in the year 1805; is a son of Abraham and Anna Shearer; his father was born in the same State, his mother in Pennsylvania, but was reared in North Carolina, in which State they were married and resided till their removal to this county and township in the year 1813; they lived on the east side of the Stillwater till their death; his father was born in 1779; he and his son Absalom were drowned in 1828, by the upsetting of a canoe in the Stillwater River; five others were with them who escaped; his mother was born in 1791 and died in 1831 or 1832; they were parents of twelve children, who lived to manhood and womanhood, and, so far as is known, six survive, viz., Eli, Mary, Philip, Martin, Hugh and Rebecca. Our subject was brought up on the farm, and, being a natural mechanic, he engaged in wagon-making, which he followed in this township for thirty years. In 1826, he was married to Matilda Fouts, by whom he had nine children, seven of whom are living, viz., Henry, Davis, Abijah, Anna, Titus, John and Elizabeth; the deceased are Susanna and one in infancy. Mrs. Shearer died in 1844, aged 37 years. His second marriage was celebrated with Rebecca (Kintzey) Fouts in 1845; to them four children have been born—two living, viz., Oliver and Cornelius; he owns 114 acres of land, on which he has resided thirty-three years; he and his wife have been members of the German Baptist Church for many years; his deceased wife was also a member of the same church. Jesse Fouts, first husband of Mrs. Shearer, died in 1844; they had three children, two living, viz., Rachel and Ira; Silas, deceased.

ISAAC SHELLABARGER, farmer; P. O. Center, Montgomery Co., Ohio; born in Union Co., Penn., in the year 1828; is a son of David and Catherine Shellabarger; his father was born in Juniata Co., Penn., as was his mother; they resided in their native State, in which they were married, till 1833, at which time they came to New Carlisle, Clark Co., Ohio, where they lived one year; then came to Miami Co. and settled in Monroe Township, in which they lived a number of years; they removed to this township and soon after went to Newberry Township, in which they lived till their decease; his father died in 1878, aged 87 years; his mother departed this life in 1848, at the age of 61 or 62 years; they were parents of fifteen children, ten of whom are living, viz., John, Michael, Jacob, David, Isaac, Julia A., Mary A., Anna, Catherine and Hannah; the deceased are Sarah, Lydia, Samuel, Solomon and Abraham. Our subject was reared on farms near Tippecanoe and Covington, and, at the age of 21, went for himself; he followed various pursuits in his younger days. In 1861, he was married to Mary Christian, by whom he has had eight children, four of whom are living, viz., Joseph C., David W., Marley R. and Carrie C.; the deceased are Philip H., Anna C. and two in infancy. Mrs. S. is a daughter of Joseph and Nancy Christian; she was born in 1834, and on the place where they now reside; they have 238 acres of land, which was the old Christian homestead; their land is in a high state of cultivation and well improved—the beautiful surroundings—the yard full of shrubbery which was planted many years ago—make their home a very delightful one; he has held the office of School Director and Supervisor; he is making strenuous efforts to educate his children, believing it to be the key to a successful and highly useful life, thus elevating the mind and placing it in a condition to occupy that high plane on which intelligence sits enthroned. Mr. S. has traveled through the States of Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri, doing a mercantile business.

W. C. SIGAFOOS, merchant, West Milton; was born in Holmes Co., Ohio, in 1844, and is a son of Dr. J. Sigafoos, who was born in the same county, and removed to this county, in which he successfully practiced medicine for eighteen years; after a sojourn of five years in Iowa, returned to Ohio. Our subject was reared

in West Milton, in which he received the rudiments of an education that was afterward developed in Lebanon College, where he received the requirements necessary for teaching school, in which he afterward engaged in this county; from here he went to Louisa Co., Iowa, where he assumed the duties of his profession, and was elected Superintendent of Schools in the above county; in 1873, he returned to West Milton and engaged in mercantile life, in which he has been very successful; he carries the largest stock in town, exceeding his competitors in the aggregate of sales. July, 1862, he enlisted in the 85th O. V. I., in which he served three months; was discharged, and afterward re-enlisted in Co. A, 88th O. V. I., serving till the close of the war. As he was specially qualified, he was detailed to the Government Detective Force, which hazardous position he held to the satisfaction of the Government; he was honorably discharged from the service of his country July 3, 1865. Oct. 20, 1873, he married Lucy A., an accomplished daughter of the Hon. J. H. Randall, whose sketch appears in this work. One child is the result of their marriage—Howard C., born Sept. 4, 1878.

D. W. SINKS, merchant, West Milton; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1838, and is a son of Enoch and Catherine Sinks, natives of Montgomery Co.; both are living, and reside in West Milton. They are the parents of ten children, of whom six are living. Our subject's boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, where he assisted in agricultural pursuits until he attained his majority. His marriage with Margaret J. Pearson was celebrated in 1859. She is a daughter of Charles Pearson. They are the parents of three children, viz., Edward, Charles and Frank. In 1867, he engaged in a general mercantile business in West Milton, which he has followed since with much success; by good stock and fair dealing he has always secured his full share of the public patronage. Officially, Mr. Sinks has been highly honored by his townsmen and constituents, they having elected him Treasurer of the township, in which capacity he has handled the people's money to the satisfaction of all, and much to his own credit. In the fall of 1879, he was elected County Treasurer. His long and successful business career has eminently fitted him for the responsible position which he has been called to fill, and that he will acquit himself in a manner satisfactory to the public is the universal verdict of his townsmen.

WILLIAM SMITH, farmer; P. O. West Milton; born on the place where he now resides Oct. 24, 1828; is a son of John and Elizabeth (Fouts) Smith. His father was born in Ashe Co., N. C., April 3, 1801; his mother was born in this township July 3, 1809, and was a daughter of Grandfather Fouts, a pioneer, of whom proper mention is made in the historical part of this work. His father, with his parents, came to this country in the year 1810, and located in Brush Creek, in Munroe Township, where he lived and died, having been born in Germany. John, father of our subject, remained at home till his marriage, which occurred Dec. 4, 1824, after which he removed to this township, locating in the thick woods, being obliged to cut away the underbrush before he could erect a cabin; here he cleared up a farm and made a permanent home, in which he lived till his death, Sept. 26, 1870; his mother departed this life June 19, 1855. They were parents of three children, two of whom are living, viz., Mrs. McCool, widow of Albert McCool, and our subject. Mary, Mrs. Fentress, deceased. Grandfather Henry Smith was born in Baden, Germany, in 1770, and, owing allegiance to the crown, was obliged, in order to get away, to go without means; on his landing in Baltimore, he was sold to a man named House, of Pennsylvania, to pay his transportation, and after gaining his freedom, removed to North Carolina. He died in 1827; he was the father of nine children, three of whom are living, viz., Henry, Rachel and Leah; the two latter reside in Fairbury, Ill. The deceased are George, John, David, Catherine, Sally and Elizabeth. Our subject's boyhood days were spent on the farm, and in a manner usual with youth, and after gaining proper age and strength, he became a valuable auxiliary to his father in the labors of the farm, with whom he labored till he attained his majority. He has been twice married; first, with Henrietta Pearson in 1849; to them two children were born, both deceased, viz., John and

Noah W. Mrs. Smith died in 1851, aged 22 years. In 1853, with Mary Davis he celebrated his second marriage; to them six children have been born, five of whom are living, viz., Lawson, Martha, Branson, Isabelle and Esly. The deceased —Elizabeth. He owns 190 acres of land, which is all well improved, making a very desirable place in which to enjoy one's declining years. Mrs. Smith is a daughter of William and Elizabeth Davis, who were born in Henry Co., Va., and removed to Montgomery Co., Ohio, about 1838, where he died June 2, 1852; he was born June 11, 1800. Her mother was born in the same month and day, in 1803, and departed this life April 8, 1872. She was the mother of nine children, four sons and five daughters. She united with the Regular Baptist Church when 18 years of age, of which church she was an exemplary member; she afterward united with the Christian Church, of which she was a member until her death.

W. H. SMITHMAN, nurseryman, West Milton; was born in Clarion Co., Penn., in 1841, and is a son of Henry and Agnes Smithman; his father was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1816; his mother in Wittenberg, in the year 1820; they emigrated to America with their parents and friends when quite young; they settled in Pennsylvania, where they subsequently were married. In the home of their adoption, they remained until 1865, when they came to Dayton, in which place they resided one year, then moved to Piqua, where they have resided since. They are parents of eleven children, of whom seven are living, viz., W. H. (our subject), John B., Edward, Henry, Luly, Mary and Aggie. The deceased are Maggie, Emma, Charlotte and Walter. W. H. was reared on the farm of his father, on which he labored after he attained a proper age, until his majority, when he left the parental roof and mingled with the affairs of the world. Aug. 1, 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, of the 155th O. V. I. The regiment was quartered in Washington for awhile, and finally pushed forward to the front, and took an active part in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., where his company lost twelve men. The regiment maneuvered around for awhile, and then went with the Burnside expedition, and, after marching through mud for a week, went into winter quarters, where they remained till spring, when they were joined to Hooker's command and were engaged in the fight at Chancellorsville, after which they crossed the Rappahannock and were placed on picket duty. In April they were put on the move in order to intercept Hood, who at the time was making a threatened invasion in the North. The Rebels were met at Snakes Gap, where a slight brush was had, after which they pushed on through Maryland, and coming in collision with the enemy at Hanover, Penn., a sharp engagement took place, after which they plunged into the terrific battle of Gettysburg, where W. H. was struck with a piece of shell, but not seriously injured. They occupied the fortifications from which they could not be dislodged, consequently the loss of the regiment was not severe. After the battle, they passed down the Potomac and engaged the enemy at Beloy's Ford, thence to Culpeper, Va., thence to Alexandria, and finally crossed the Rappahannock and again went into winter quarters. In the spring they were placed under Grant's command, and broke camp May 1. Immediately after, they closed with the enemy in the terrible and ever-memorable battle of the Wilderness, and for three successive days breasted the leaden hail, and received the terrific shocks of the enemy's charge. The regiment lost heavily; soon after, with thinned ranks and battle-torn banners, they engaged with the enemy again at Laurel Hill, and in the many subsequent sharp and decisive encounters that took place in and around Spottsylvania. In the Anna River fight, the enemy made terrible and repeated assaults upon their ranks, and finally with overwhelming numbers carried their line. Finally, the battle of Cold Harbor was fought, after which they took up position on the banks of the James River, held their ground, and pushed their lines to the opposite bank in the afternoon, and the ensuing night found them on the march to the vicinity of Richmond, where they were fearfully exposed to the scathing fire for two days, and soon after charged the rebels in their intrenchments on the line of the Norfork & Richmond Railroad, which they carried in brilliant style, on the afternoon of June 18, 1864. Here W. H. received a wound in the

knee-joint, and was also struck in the side by a spent ball. The wound compelled him to return to the Division Hospital, and soon after to the hospital of the 5th Corps, where he remained for two weeks, after which he was sent to New York City, where he remained five months; he came home on a furlough and remained one month, then went back to New York, from there to Philadelphia, when he was discharged, April 9, 1865, on account of inability, caused by wounds. In May of the same year, he located in Dayton, where he labored by the month for two years; he then engaged in the nursery business with Peter Bohlander, which they successfully followed over seven years, when he sold his interest and removed to Piqua, where he purchased a farm in 1871, with the intention of establishing a nursery, but sold to T. S. Cox, and in 1874, purchased 84 acres of land where he now resides. His land is well situated, and in every way adapted to his business, which, taken in conjunction with his knowledge and experience, insures a success in the enterprise, thus giving farmers the advantage of buying home trees. He has all kinds of large and small fruits, which are selected with great care, and all who favor him with orders will certainly be benefited by his long experience and superior knowledge. His marriage with Elizabeth Elmore was celebrated in 1868. She is a daughter of David Elmore, who died in 1854; her mother is yet living and resides in this county. They are the parents of two children, viz., John W. and Edna Rose.

H. C. SNYDER, of the firm of Snyder & Brother, merchants, Potsdam; born in this place in the year 1839; is a son of Daniel and Margaret Snyder; his father entered the land on which this village stands; he was born in Pennsylvania, his mother in this State, and is yet living; his father died in March, 1879, aged 64 years; they were the parents of nine children, of whom five are living, viz., Calvin G., Mary, Frances, John P. and our subject; the deceased are Cornelius, Daniel, Ephraim and Susan. H. C. was raised on the farm, on which he labored for his father till his 18th year, at which time he began life for himself, and engaged in farming for a short time, since when he has followed various pursuits, prominent among which is the mercantile and grocery business. In 1868, he was married to Barbara Limpert, by whom he had one child, viz., Louella B., who was born in 1869. Dec. 1, 1879, he entered a partnership with his brother Calvin and engaged in a general mercantile business; they carry a full stock, which consists of dry goods, groceries, hats, caps, boots, shoes, and, in fact, everything usually found in a first-class retail house; their long acquaintance with the people, in conjunction with their popular business habits, will command for them their full share of the public patronage; this firm is yet in its infancy, but their facilities for doing business are sure to make their competition felt by their cotemporaries. Mr. Snyder has been Postmaster of this office for three years.

JOHN SPITLER, farmer; P. O. Potsdam; is another of the old and prominent settlers of this township; he was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, April 10, 1814, and is a son of John and Barbara Spitler; his father was born in Virginia in 1785, and departed this life in 1875; his mother was born in the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1788, and departed this life in 1872; they were married in 1807, and were the first couple married in Clay Township, Montgomery Co. His mother's parents removed from their native State to Kentucky in an early day, in which State they lived some years, and, in about 1800, settled in Montgomery Co., and at that time his mother was the only white girl on the west side of the Miami River; his father, John, came with his sister Elizabeth to Ohio, first settling in Warren Co. in 1805, making the trip from Virginia on horseback; to his parents eleven children were born, who all lived to be married; now only seven are living —Mary, Jacob, Joseph, John, Andy, Hannah and Solomon; the deceased are Susana, Elizabeth, Barbara and Samuel. The early life of these pioneers was spent in a pleasant way, having plenty of everything to subsist on—all kinds of vegetables and grain growing in profusion. Mr. Spitler informs us that, when the Dayton and Greenville road was surveyed, his father was one of the party; as a means of defense, as well as for the purpose of striking fire, the party had two

guns, which, from some cause, were lost; night coming on while they were in the heavy woods of Darke Co., they were without the means to start a fire; rubbing sticks together was indulged in for a long time, but without success; no flame blessed their effort, and, as it was in the dead of winter, the party, ax in hand, chopped all night to keep from freezing, clearing or felling over an acre of heavy timber. His grandmother, Mary Roher, was the first person baptized in the German Baptist Church in Miami Valley; at the time of the Revolutionary war, a company of Tories made a raid on her father's stock and provender, when the heroic girl, ax in hand, disputed the liberty they were taking and made them beat a hasty retreat. His great-grandfather, John Spitler, was killed by the Indians about the time of Braddock's inglorious defeat; he, with his wife and children, were in the field, when they were suddenly attacked by the wily red men; his wife and children made their escape, while he, in clambering over a fence, was precipitated, by the breaking of a rail, into a dense undergrowth, and was overtaken and instantly killed. His father, John Spitler, attended the funeral of Washington and listened to the preaching of the sermon; in 1810, he purchased 160 acres of land on the Stillwater, near Covington, on which he had paid $80; the war breaking out, he was pressed into the service and was unable to meet his obligations, in consequence of which he lost his land; after the war, by proclamation of President Adams, all who held certificates of payment to the Government for land were allowed to pay $20 extra, and choose any other land belonging to the General Government; he was present at the great treaty in Greenville, which was probably the largest congregation of Indians ever witnessed on the soil of Ohio. Our subject was reared on the farm, on which he labored for his father till he was 21 years old; in 1835, his father sent him to Elkhart Co., Ind., to buy land; he traveled there on foot, with $6 in his pocket to bear expenses; young John faithfully performed the duty assigned, and afterward made three more trips in the same manner. In 1839, he was married to Esther Warner, by whom he had fourteen children, eleven of whom are living—Oliver, Barbara, Elizabeth, Susanna, William, Hannah, Lydia, Frank, Ephraim, Flory and Charley; the deceased are John, Solomon and Mary; Solomon was a member of the 63d O. V. I.; he was wounded at Decatur, Ga., from the effects of which he died Aug. 9, 1864—eighteen days afterward—aged 20 years 7 months and 23 days. Mr. Spitler settled on the farm now occupied by his son-in-law, Jacob Kreider, in March, 1841, on which he remained till 1877; then removed and built a fine dwelling on the opposite side of the road, where he now resides; he owns 160 acres of land, which is all in a good state of cultivation and handsomely improved. He has held the offices of Trustee, Supervisor and School Director, and has also been a member of the Board of Education. He and his amiable wife are members of the German Baptist Church, with which she has been connected for thirty-four years, and he for a period of fifteen years; his daughters Barbara and Hannah are members of the same church. They have had thirty-nine grandchildren, thirty-two of whom are living. Mrs. S. is a daughter of Jacob and Rose A. Warner, who were born in Pennsylvania; they came to Ohio in 1808, settling in Montgomery Co., in which they lived till their decease—her father at the age of 61, her mother at the age of 46 years; they were the parents of thirteen children, of whom only three are living—Jacob, Nancy and Esther; the deceased are Barbara, Abraham, Susanna, Elizabeth, John, Mary, Rose A., George, Henry and Catherine. Mrs. S. was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in the year 1820.

CHRISTIAN STICKEL, farmer; P. O. West Milton; born in Lebanon Co., Penn., April 26, 1839; is a son of John and Catherine Stickel, who were born in Lancaster Co., Penn.; they removed to Lebanon Co., where they resided for some years, then emigrated to Miami Co. in 1853, in which they lived till their decease; his father died at the age of 66 years; his mother departed this life at the advanced age of 73 years; they were the parents of eleven children, of whom ten are living, viz., Peter, Samuel, Benjamin, Christian, Jacob, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Edward Ruhl; Catherine, now Mrs. Samuel Miller; Hannah, now Mrs. Levi Pane, and resides in Pennsylvania; Fianna, now Mrs. John Slepey; Susanna, unmarried; the deceased

Casper. Christian was raised on his father's farm, on which he labored till his 21st year, at which time he began the battle of life, and struggled manfully with contending adversity ; he labored in Montgomery Co. as a farm hand for some time. On the 14th day of November, 1868, he led to the marriage altar Miss Rachel Pearson ; she is a daughter of Benjamin and Anna Pearson, who were among the early pioneers of Miami Co. ; after his marriage, he came to the place where he now resides ; he has 73⅓ acres of fine land, which is all in a fine state of cultivation, with good, substantial buildings erected thereon. They are the parents of five children, all living, viz., Elger C., Estella, Harmon, Ellis and Anna M. ; Mrs. S. is a member of the Society of Friends, and is a consistent Christian woman.

WILLIAM T. STONEBRAKER, farmer and teacher ; P. O. West Milton ; was born July 5, 1834, and is a son of Arnold S. and Sophia Stonebraker ; his father was born in Virginia, and his mother in the State of Maryland ; they emigrated to and settled in Champaign Co., Ohio, about 1836 ; there they made their home and still reside ; they are parents of four children, three of whom are living, viz., Charles, Minerva, and our subject ; his father, by occupation, was a miller ; young William, after attaining the proper age, attended the district school, and afterward entered the high school in Urbana, in which he prosecuted his studies three years, fitting himself to perform the duties of teaching, the profession he had chosen, and which he followed in his native county from the fall of 1854 to the spring of 1865 ; after that he taught in Montgomery Co. at irregular intervals for eight terms, three in one district, two in another ; has also taught five terms in Miami Co. and one in Darke Co., making in the aggregate fifty-six quarters, for which he has received $6,501.15, and he has paid $370 for board ; the distance traveled to and from school, 5,740 miles (this does not include travel on foot) ; he has the saddle yet in his possession, which he claims will do for a few more quarters ; in the fall of 1870, he moved to the place in which he now resides ; he owns 40 acres of land, which is all in a good state of cultivation, with more than ordinary improvements erected thereon. May 16, 1867, he was married to Emma Baker, by whom he has had four children, viz., Horace G., Claude O., Maurice E. and Edgar A. Mrs. S. is a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Baker ; her father is dead, but her mother is living, and resides in this township ; his father was born March 6, 1811 ; his mother Oct. 29, 1810 ; our subject has been a regular attendant at the County Institute, and labors hard to keep himself posted in all new methods of teaching ; he is a frequent contributor to the press ; in all branches Mr. Stonebraker is well versed, and as an educator he stands at the head of his profession. Mrs. S. was born in this county, Sept. 16, 1849.

JOHN STRICKER, dealer in stoves and tinware, Laura ; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in the year 1827 ; his father, John M. Stricker, was born in Germany ; emigrated to America, and in Maryland lived for awhile, then came to the above county, in which he settled ; he was the father of nine children, four of whom are living, viz., Margaret, Rosella, Susanna and John ; his parents are both deceased. Our subject learned the shoemaker's trade in the villages of Lewisburg and Ithaca, which he followed for seventeen years ; then became a tinsmith, which business he has been engaged in since 1873 ; he located in Laura in the fall of 1875 ; his fair dealing and moderate prices command for him a full share of the public patronage. In June, 1858, he was married to Elizabeth Wiles, by whom he had eight children, all living, viz., George W., Susanna, John, Grant, Emmeline, Martha, Amanda and Mary ; Mrs. Stricker departed this life in 1875, aged 35 years ; his second marriage was celebrated with Eleanor Hess in September, 1878. He makes a specialty of putting up country work ; his business extends over a large territory and is constantly on the increase.

FRANCIS SWANK, farmer ; P. O. Center, Montgomery Co. ; born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in the year 1842 ; is a son of Solon and Elizabeth Swank, who were born in the above county, in which they lived till their decease ; his father died Sept. 2, 1877, aged 57 years and 4 months ; his mother, Dec. 24, of the same year, aged 56 years 11 months and 22 days ; they were parents of eight children,

three of whom are living, viz., Francis, John and Elmira; the deceased are Susan, Mary A., Alvin, Judy and Ephraim, who was a member and Corporal of Co. E, 63d O. V. I.; he was wounded in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain; while reaching out from his rifle-pit to remove an obstruction to his sight, he received a buckshot wound in the wrist, necessitating amputation; gangrene setting in afterward caused his death July 22, 1864, aged 21 years, having passed through many of the hard-fought battles of the war. Our subject was a member of the same company and participated in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged; he was one of the fortunate ones, coming home "whole." Sept. 25, 1862, he was married to Leah Ruhl, by whom he has had six children, five of whom are living, viz., Alice C., Jesse M., Clinton C., Dora E. and Ezra J.; Cora is deceased. He possesses 118 acres of good land, highly improved and in a state of good cultivation; he and his estimable wife are members of the U. B. Church of two years' standing. Mrs. Swank was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1841, and on the last day of the year.

ELI TENNEY, M. D., deceased; was born in Clark Co., Ohio, March 22, 1809; at 16 years of age, he commenced school-teaching, which he followed for twenty years, several years of which time he read medicine, and attended the Starling Medical College during the winters of 1847–48; in 1848, he located at West Milton, and soon gained an extensive practice. In 1855, he was elected to the Ohio Legislature; in 1871, he was elected County Auditor, serving one term, and received the nomination for the second term, but died before the election; his death, which occurred Sept. 15, 1873, was very sudden; he was found by his daughter Florence in his office lying on a sofa, a few minutes after breakfast: she spoke to him, receiving an answer that his head hurt badly; he died in a few moments. His life was a busy one; for twenty years he was occupied in teaching, and twenty-three years in his profession. In politics, he was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, under which standard he was twice elected to official positions; he was a strong temperance advocate, and an active member of the Washingtonian Society for many years; as a devout Christian, he was greatly beloved by his associates; he was never known to utter an oath, and was friendly to everything that promoted moral, social and intellectual development: he was buried at Milton Cemetery, the services being conducted by Revs. J. P. Watson and William Jay. Dr. Tenney was married in 1830 to Margaret Ann Hatcher, who now resides in West Milton; they were the parents of seven children, viz., Mary J., Washington I., Nancy A., Maria L., Joseph A., Florence P. and William A. R.; all lived to an adult age; five are now living.

OSCAR M. THOMAS, landscape, portrait and carriage painter, West Milton; was born in Concord Township, near Troy, in 1847; his grandfather was one of the early pioneers, having emigrated from Kentucky to Miami Co. about 1803, locating on land in Concord Township when the primeval forest of Ohio was unawakened from the repose of nature's solitude; on this land he reared his family, and there he was gathered to his fathers, at the advanced age of 89 years. Our subject's father, John Thomas, was born on the old home place in 1827, but has resided in various places, having dealt quite extensively in lumber, though by trade he was a plasterer; his mother, Elizabeth (Wingett) Thomas, was born near Greenville, Ohio, about 1835; they are the parents of seven children, of whom five are living, viz., Oscar M., Charley F., Maple O., Beecher M. and Addie; the deceased are Belle and Caroline; his parents are living, and reside in Union City, Ind. Our subject was raised on the farm, where he assisted in agricultural pursuits till his 18th year, and during the time had the advantage of the common schools; he then entered S. G. Grier's Commercial School, in Dayton, where he took the full commercial course; he then began his trade, and worked under instructions in Cozats Bros.' shops in Dayton, for four years; in 1872, he removed to Greenville, Ohio, and for one year faithfully labored at his trade; thence to Troy, where for four years he was actively engaged in his business; thence to West Milton, where he is now located; he is a gentleman who is thoroughly educated in

his business, fully understanding every branch of his work, and, from actual observance, we know he is master of his vocations ; he also possesses good musical ability, and is a member of the home band ; as a portrait and landscape painter, he possesses rare natural talent, and The Four Scenes of Life, which adorn the walls of his parlors, show good artistic skill and originality in characters ; the first vividly portrays free, joyous and happy childhood, just entering the river of life in a bark canoe, with not a ripple of water to mar life's early dream ; the second is neatly and artistically drawn, representing the second scene in life, with the voyagers a little farther down the stream of life, still joyous and happy, gliding peacefully along, and unconsciously nearing the breakers where so many lives have been lost ; in the third scene, the voyager is strongly depicted in the midst of the storms of life, his broken canoe is struggling violently with the surging breakers, and the occupant is endeavoring to withstand the fury of the storm ; the weird grandeur of this scene is striking in contrast with the elements all have to contend with ; the fourth is the closing scene of life ; the voyager has drifted into more quiet waters ; the angel of mercy is hovering near ; the hand is palsied, and no longer controls the craft, which is entirely at the mercy of the waters, and on which angels keep a faithful vigil. His marriage with Miss Minnie Dibra was celebrated Nov. 17, 1868 ; her father, Henry Dibra, was born in New Jersey in 1803 ; her mother, Charity Dibra, was born in Miami Co. in 1813 ; they are the parents of seven children, six daughters and one son, viz., Lizzie, Alma, Elijah, Minnie and Nannie ; the deceased are Mary and Susan. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas two children have been given, viz., Claudie, born Sept. 11, 1869, and May, born Aug. 16, 1864. Mrs. Thomas is a member of the Christian Church of Troy, and is an exemplary Christian woman.

JOSEPH THOMAS, farmer and carpenter ; P. O. West Milton ; he was born in Clay Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, March 4, 1835, and is a son of Isaiah and Elizabeth (Cox) Thomas, who were born in South Carolina—his father, July 30, 1791, his mother, Oct. 2, 1795 ; Grandfather John Thomas was born in South Carolina March 10, 1766, and was a son of Isaac and Mary (Davy) Thomas, who were also born in South Carolina. John Thomas was married to Ann Pemberton ; Elizabeth (Cox) Thomas, mother of our subject, was a daughter of David and Jane (Owen) Cox, who were probably born in South Carolina ; John Thomas, grandfather of our subject, came to Ohio in 1806 and settled in Warren Co., on the Little Miami River, where they resided a few years and then moved to Montgomery Co., where they resided till their death ; he died March 10, 1847 ; his wife departed this life July 22, 1840 ; they were the parents of four children, viz., John, Isaiah, George and Ann, the three latter are deceased ; Isaiah, father of our subject, came to Ohio with his parents, when a young man, remaining with them until his marriage ; he was a farmer by occupation, and the land which he chose for his home was his dwelling-place for many years ; he reared a family of eight children, of whom six are living, viz., David, Ann, Elijah, Susanna, Martha and our subject; the deceased are James and Isaac. Many generations ago, the Cox family lived in the mountain fastnesses of their Welsh home, and it is not positively known where or in what locality they first settled in this country ; Isaiah Thomas died May 8, 1862 ; his wife departed her life June 6, 1877. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, on which he labored till his 21st year. On the 22d of December, 1855, he formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John E. and Susanna (Coppock) Pemberton ; after his marriage, he engaged in farming in Montgomery Co., for ten years ; disposing of his farm, he removed to near Laura, Miami Co., but only remained a few months, when he sold out and purchased 56 acres of land where he now resides ; his land is all in a good state of cultivation, and his farm buildings are superior in every particular ; his land was entered by his wife's ancestors, in 1803, and is yet in the family connection ; after he moved here, he cut down an apple tree, which had been planted many years ago, measuring nearly four feet in diameter; he has been much engaged in carpentering since he has made this his home, the work on the farm being performed by his son, who is

abundantly able to superintend all departments of the business; he and his wife are the parents of seven children, of whom six are living, viz., John, William, Emma, Clara, Francis and Sarah; Henrietta, wife of Allen McDaniel, deceased, aged 17 years 7 months and 9 days. John united his fortunes with Ada Pearson, by whom he has one child, viz., Orpha Liona.

NATHAN THOMPSON, farmer and stone-cutter; P. O. West Milton; was born in Newberry Township, Miami Co., in 1844. His father, William Thompson, was born in North Carolina in 1804, and removed to Ohio with his parents when quite small. His mother, Nancy (Rudy) Thompson, was born in the same year as her husband, and departed this life when our subject was only 2 years of age. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom eight are living, viz., Polly, John, Sarah, Hannah, Henry, Nathan, Sylvester and Martha; the deceased are Samuel, Margaret, James, Nancy A. and William. He was again married to Rachel Shiller, by whom he had two children, viz., Matilda and Susan. Our subject was reared on the farm, and at the age of 9 years began his battle of life alone and unaided. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, of the 44th O. V. I., in which he served for nearly three years, when he was discharged for inability to perform duty; he was twice sunstruck, the last time so severely his life was almost despaired of; he passed through some of the hard-fought battles, of which we mention Louisburg, Fayetteville, Charleston and Knoxville; he was discharged from the service of his country in September, 1864. After his return from the army, he remained with his brother-in-law, Dr. Hollopeter, of Shelby Co., for one year, thence to near the place where he now resides, in April, 1865. He has 50 acres of fine land, all in a good state of cultivation. He was married to Amanda Muck in 1865; she is a daughter of Jacob and Christianna Muck, who were born in Pennsylvania, but are now residents of Newton Township, this county. They are the parents of nine children, of whom seven are living, viz., Catherine, Rebecca, Barbara, Sarah, Samuel, Amanda and Lydia; the deceased are Henry F. and Caroline. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of seven children, all living, viz., Samuel S., Sarah L., Christiana, Elizabeth, Jacob, Maggie, Lydia and Jane. He and his wife have been members of the Christian Church for twelve years, and are consistent Christian people. He has held the office of School Director for seven years.

THOMAS VORE, farmer and miller; P. O. West Milton; was born in Bedford Co., Penn., in the year 1819; he is a son of Joseph and Rebecca Vore, who were born in Pennsylvania, in which State they were married and resided until 1824 or 1825, when they removed to this county, in which they made a permanent home until their decease; he died in 1826, when in middle-age; she survived her husband a few years, and died at 40 years of age; they were parents of nine children, six of whom are living, viz., Joseph, Isaac, William, Elizabeth, Thomas and Peter. The deceased are Mary A., Rebecca and Susan A. Our subject was reared on a farm, on which he labored until he was 18 years of age, at which time he engaged in carpentering and cabinet-making, which trades he followed till 1843, when he was married to Susanna Fouts; to them have been born eight children, of whom three are living, viz., Sarah E., now Mrs. Edwin Eby; Thomas A. and Elmer E.; the deceased are Alvin E., Harriet R., Mary J., William H. and John C. After his marriage, he engaged in farming on the east side of the river, working on rented land for six years, making enough in the meantime to purchase 81 acres of land, and, about this time his wife came in possession of 81 acres more, from her father's estate; he afterward purchased 165 acres, which made a very large and remunerative farm. Desiring a different field in which to operate, he exchanged 180 acres of his land for a fine mill property, situated a little south of Milton, which he still owns, but is operated by different parties; his home farm is in excellent condition and finely improved; he informs us 7 acres of his wheat of the crop of 1879 yielded fifty bushels per acre; he began life empty-handed, and, aside from the 81 acres inherited, the property is the fruit of his own labor. Mrs. V.'s parents, Henry and Elizabeth Fouts, were among the early settlers; her father was born in South Carolina, and came to this county in 1803;

her mother was born here, and was a daughter of Fred Yount, who will receive a mention in this work; they were parents of five children, two of whom are living, viz., Aaron and Mrs. V.; the deceased are Milly, John C. and one in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Vore are exemplary members of the Christian Church, with which they have been connected for a number of years. He has been Trustee and School Director in the township for a number of years. On his home place is located a limekiln, in which is burned a good quality of lime.

JACOB WELBAUM, farmer; P. O. Potsdam; was born in Bedford Co., Penn., in the year 1809, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth Welbaum, who were born in the same State; their parents, however, were born in Germany. His father and mother came to Ohio in 1813, and settled on land near Salem, Montgomery Co., on which they lived till their decease. His father died in 1847, aged 59 years 8 months and 27 days. His mother departed this life in 1849, aged 61 years 4 months and 16 days. They were parents of ten children, eight of whom are living, viz., David, Mary, Elizabeth, Catherine, Christian, Michael, Benjamin and Jacob; the deceased are Susanna and Rebecca. Our subject was reared on the farm, and, being only 4 years old at the time his parents came to this State, he has seen his full share of hard work, informing us he has helped to clear up three different farms. He remained with his parents till he was 21 years of age, at which time he began life for himself. In 1832, he was married to Mary Miller by whom he had five children, two of whom are living, viz., Charles and Sarah; the deceased are Joseph, Michael and David. Mrs. W. died in 1839, aged 31 years and 20 days. His second marriage was with Elizabeth Cron in 1842, by whom he had two children, viz., Rachel A. and Mary A.; the former deceased. Mrs. W. died in 1844, aged 31 years. His third marriage was celebrated with Elizabeth Ruble in 1846; to them eight children were born, six of whom are living, viz., Alonzo, Ann, Elizabeth, Catherine, Lewis and Lydia B.; the deceased are Henry and Elizabeth. Mrs. W. departed this life in 1855, aged 44 years 2 months and 12 days. His last marriage was celebrated with Susanna Rudisill in 1858, by whom he had six children, five of whom are living, viz., Martha, Jacob, Laura, Susanna and Benjamin; Levi deceased. He has fourteen living children; those who are doing for themselves are settled in life and doing well. In 1833, he settled on the place on which he now resides, and, at the time, his land was all in the woods, but years of incessant toil have brought it to a high state of cultivation. He owns 137 acres at the present time, 80 acres only at the time of settlement. He has held the office of Supervisor and School Director, the latter for a period of fifteen years. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church, and are exemplary Christian people, his deceased wives were also members of the same church, and died relying fully upon the promises of their Redeemer.

BENJAMIN WEYBRIGHT, farmer; P. O West Milton; was born in 1830, in Montgomery Co., Ohio, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Fetters) Weybright, who were born in Pennsylvania; they removed with their parents to the above county about 1805, in which they were married and lived till their death; his father died Nov. 11, 1865, aged 76 years 5 months and 18 days; his mother departed this life Sept. 15, 1879, aged about 82 years; they were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living, viz., John, Samuel, Joseph, Jacob, Benjamin, Sarah (now Mrs. Puterbaugh), and Elizabeth (now Mrs. Wenger). Our subject was raised on the farm, where in early life he learned the use of agricultural implements; he is naturally inclined to mechanical pursuits, having considerable talent—nature's gift—which enables him to construct almost anything he desires. Jan. 2, 1852, he was married to Lydia Stoltz, by whom he has had five children, viz., Elizabeth (now Mrs. Baker), John, Jacob, Sarah and David. His land, 87 acres, is in a high state of cultivation and well improved; he also owns 80 acres in Darke Co., which is improved land. He and his estimable wife have been members of the German Baptist Church for many years; both take an active part in religious matters, and a pleasure in promoting the happiness and comfort of all with whom they come in contact. Their daughter, Mrs. Baker, is also a member of the same church. David has been one

of the teachers in the schools of the county, and is well qualified to discharge the duties pertaining to the profession.

DAVIS WHEELOCK, farmer; P. O. West Milton; was born on Sec. 23 in this township June 16, 1838, and is a son of Lyman and Mary Wheelock, who were among the early pioneers of this county; his father was a native of Massachusetts; his mother is from North Carolina; his early days were spent in the usual way incident to youth, and he labored on the home farm till his 26th year. His marriage with Adelba Morse was celebrated Oct. 8, 1863; she is a daughter of Henry and Catherine Morse, and was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, March 26, 1843; he remained two years on the old home farm after his marriage, and then removed to near Laura, where he owned 95 acres of land; on this he remained about six years, after which he sold out and came to the place where he now resides; he owns 118¼ acres of excellent land, which is well kept and improved, evidencing the enterprising spirit of its owner; he only had the privilege of attending the common district school, in which he fitted himself to perform and discharge all the duties pertaining to business transactions; he was a member of Co. D, 148th O. V. I., 100-day men, whose time of service was consumed in doing duty on the Potomac, in the vicinity of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock are the parents of six children, all living, viz., Harry, Linnie, Ellis, Lutie, Altie and Ethel.

ALEXANDER WIESER, blacksmith, Potsdam. The subject of this memoir was born in Bavaria, Germany, in the year 1834; his parents, Mathias and Anna Wieser, were born in the same place, and emigrated to America in 1836, landing in New York. They located in Philadelphia, Penn., in which place they remained until 1840, then removed to New York State, from there to Illinois, thence to Missouri, where he entered the army, and soon after died in Benton Barracks, St. Louis, aged 52 years. His mother died in Camden Point, Mo., in 1860, aged 55 years; they were parents of six children, four of whom are living, viz., Frederick, Mary, Valentine and our subject. He learned his trade in Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., and followed it in the State of New York. In 1861, he located in Georgetown, and since has been successfully occupied at his trade. He was a sailor for two years, visiting many foreign parts. In 1858, he was married to Mary E. Shaffer, by whom he has had ten children, three of whom are living, viz., John A., George W. and Mary; the rest all died in infancy. He owns a fine farm of 40 acres in Munroe Township, Darke Co., which is in cultivation and well improved. He also owns a residence, shop and 3 acres of ground in the village. His wife is a member of the Brethren in Christ Church, and an exemplary Christian woman.

GEORGE WRIGHT, farmer; P. O. Potsdam; is another of the old and permanent settlers of this township; he was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., in the year 1810, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth Wright; his father was born in Ireland, his mother in England; they emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania, in which State they were married; in 1830, they removed to and settled in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in which they lived until death; while passing from the barn to the house, he was struck by a passing train and instantly killed, aged 75 years; she died when at the advanced age of 89 years; they were parents of seven children, four of whom are living, viz., George, Robert, Alexander and Catherine; the deceased are John, Mary and James. Our subject was reared on the farm, on which he labored till he was 18 years of age; he then began learning the fulling and carding business, which he followed in Montgomery Co. for eight years; then came to this county in 1836 and entered 80 acres of land, on which he now resides; he has a beautiful farm, which contains 192 acres, well cultivated and improved; In 1831, he was married to Barbara Smith, born in Montgomery Co. in 1809, by whom he has had ten children, seven of whom are living, viz., John S., Jacob, Alexander, Robert, Abraham, Henry and Sylvester; the deceased are William, David and Elhannan; David was a member of Co. B, 8th O. V. C., and was wounded in the battle of Martinsburg, Va., Sept. 1, 1864; he lay on the field till the following day, being cared for by the citizens; mortification setting in, he died on the 3d

day of September, 1864, and his remains are at rest in the National Cemetery in Virginia. Mr. Wright has filled the offices of Trustee and School Director for years; he and his amiable wife have been exemplary members of the Brethren in Christ Church for a period of forty years, laboring long and faithfully in their Master's calling; the majority of his children are members of the same church, which is a source of gratification to their aged parents.

ROBERT WRIGHT, farmer; P. O. Potsdam; was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., in the year 1812, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth Wright. His father was born in Ireland, and, with his mother, emigrated to America, and settled in Pennsylvania; his mother was born in Philadelphia; they were married in the above county, in which she was reared, having been left an orphan; they emigrated to Montgomery Co., Ohio, where they lived till death, which occurred at advanced ages, he being killed by the cars. They were parents of eight children of whom four are living, viz., Alexander, Robert, George and Catherine; the deceased are John, Mary, James and one in infancy. Mr. Wright was reared on the farm, on which he labored for his father till his 20th year. In 1832, he was married to Eliza Crawford, by whom he had six children, three of whom are living, viz., George W., John and Susan. George is a minister in the Brethren in Christ Church, in which he has labored for seven years. Mrs. Wright died in 1844, aged 36 years. His second marriage was celebrated with Christena Wright in 1847, by whom he has had six children, all living, viz., Andrew T., Joseph, Samuel, Harvey, Sarah A. and Nora B. Mrs. Wright is a daughter of James Wright, who was born in Ireland, and emigrated to America, settling in Northern Ohio, both deceased. They were parents of nine children, viz., Mary, Joseph, Robert, Christena, George, Susan, Leah, Anna and Henry. His first wife was an orphan, and of her parents nothing is known; she was born in Pennsylvania, and had one brother, John, and three sisters, viz., Barbara, Jane and Mollie. Soon after his first marriage, Mr. Wright settled on land in this township, which was all in the woods, and, after clearing it up, sold to his brother George and purchased 178 acres adjoining his first purchase; this land was partly improved, being the first place opened in this locality; he has made his home on this farm. He began life with no capital, but, by dint of hard labor, succeeded in making a good home, which is the reward of the industrious. He and his wife are members of the Brethren in Christ Church, with which they have been connected six years. He has been Trustee of the township seven years, and a member of the Board of Education for twenty-one years.

JOHN S. WRIGHT, farmer; P. O. Potsdam; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1831, and is a son of the well and favorably known George Wright, whose sketch appears on the pages of this township history. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, with whom he remained and labored till his 23d year. Nov. 27, 1853, he was married to Susanna Hatfield, by whom he has had ten children, six of whom are living, viz., Lydia, Warren, Elmer, Sophronia, Owen and Noah; the deceased are Jerome, Allen and two in infancy. Mrs. Wright is a daughter of Henry and Catherine Hatfield, who were old residents of this county; he died at the age of 73 years 4 months and 24 days; her mother had resided with our subject for sixteen years and twenty-five days, dying at the age of 91 years, and was buried on her birthday, being two days short of the above age. He owns 77 acres of land, which is in a high state of cultivation. In 1854, he became a member of the Brethren in Christ Church, of which he was an exemplary brother, and in 1874 became a member of the Christian Church. Mrs. Wright has also been a member of the Brethren in Christ Church, but is now a member of the Christian Church; both are exemplary Christians. He is no political aspirant, but has held the offices of Supervisor and School Director, the latter for a period of nine years.

GEORGE YOUNCE, farmer; P. O. West Milton; was born in Ashe Co., N. C., in 1824, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Younce, who were born in the same State, in which they were married and lived till their removal here in 1842, and afterward removed to Indiana, where they now reside. They were the parents of

six children, five of whom are living, viz., George, Sarah, Solomon, John and Charity; Catherine, deceased. Our subject's early boyhood days were spent on the farm in North Carolina; after his arrival here he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed about twenty years, then abandoned the work, so far as working for the public was concerned. In 1846, he was married to Lavina Knife, by whom he has had nine children, four of whom are living, viz., David, Caroline, Samuel and Lemuel; the deceased are William H., Joseph and Oliver, Warren and Webster (twins); William H. and Oliver died only a day apart, the former on the 9th and Oliver on the 10th of July, 1868; the twins, Warren and Webster, died from diphtheria. After his marriage he lived in Monroe Township for nine years, worked at his trade, and farmed some, after which he purchased 83 acres of land, on which he now resides. His land is all in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He is one of our self-made men, having begun life without a dollar, and, after the marriage ceremony was performed, he was the possessor of half a dime. Hard work and good management have placed him in possession of a good home. He is no political aspirant, but has held the office of School Director and Supervisor, also been a member of the Board of Education. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church of twenty years' standing, and are every-day Christians, taking a great interest in the welfare of their church and the cause and development of the Christian religion. The pioneer Preacher, Philip Younce, was a great-uncle to our subject, and preached among the very first in the Stillwater Valley. His children, with the exception of one, are members of the same church, which affords their parents much satisfaction. His parents are members of the Disciples' Church.

ELAM YOUNT, farmer; P. O. West Milton; is another of the prominent and early settlers of this township; he was born in the place where he now resides in 1813 and is a son of Frederick and Mary Yount; Frederick was born in North Carolina, where he celebrated his marriage with Miss Mary Mast; he was a farmer by occupation, and, when the favorable reports of the great Northwest Territory reached the ears of the Southern farmers, he was one of the first to forsake the comforts of his native State and brave the perils incident to frontier life; he located first on the banks of the famous Ohio, in what was then the Northwest Territory, in 1798; here he remained till the spring of 1803, soon after the admission of the State into the Union, when his restless spirit again took up its journey northwestward; he settled finally on the very spot where the residence of our subject now stands—then on the extreme confines of civilization. We might consume hours in writing interesting incidents of this veteran of civilization, but much will be embodied in the general history of this township. Here in this place he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring March 4, 1864, at the advanced age of 85 years and 11 months; his devoted wife preceded him to her final resting-place Oct. 8, 1859. Elam's boyhood days were spent on a farm, and were not unlike those of other pioneer farmer boys; he assisted in the duties of the farm till he reached years of maturity, when he began life for himself. His marriage with Miss Mary Kyle was celebrated Oct. 10, 1844; she is also a native of this county; her parents were natives of Kentucky, and settled in this county in the beginning of the present century, and were the first settlers; Mr. Kyle's death occurred when in his 51st year; his wife survived him till her 74th year; Mr. and Mrs. Yount were the parents of nine children, viz., Sarah A., Samuel K., Laura M., Frederick (deceased), William, James B. (deceased), John F., Mary B., and one who died in infancy.

RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR INSERTION IN PROPER PLACE.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

MARY CALDWELL, deceased; daughter of Mathew Caldwell, Esq., who came from the State of Kentucky in 1806, and entered out of the land office a large tract of land upon which all that part of the city of Piqua is now situated west of and adjoining Wayne street. His family was composed of his wife Mary Pinkerton, sons Mathew, David, James and Samuel, and his daughters Mary (the subject of this sketch) and Sarah (who intermarried with Henry Kitchen, Esq., whose biography has been given). Mary married Stephen Johnston, in September, 1810, while he was chief clerk in the public store at Fort Wayne, Ind., and remained there until in August, 1812, when the Indians became insolent, and their alliance with the British in the war then declared was evident. She was sent into the settlement where her mother resided upon the farm, the old homestead, now occupied by James Hamilton, Esq., adjoining the city. About the time of her departure from Fort Wayne, the massacre of Chicago took place. Her husband remained at Fort Wayne until August 28, when, in attempting to go out of the fort with two other men, as messengers to meet Gen. Harrison, who was marching to the relief of Fort Wayne, he was killed by the Indians. She was the mother of three children; Eliza, who intermarried with Stephen Winans, and emigrated to California and died there; Stephen Johnston, Esq., who is still living in Piqua; Mary Matilda, daughter of Daniel M. Mitchell, who was married to her about ten years after the loss of her first husband. Her life was one of adventure. Born at Brian's Station in Kentucky, in 1788, during the days that gave the State the name of the "dark and bloody ground," when the Indians were frequently making raids, stealing horses and murdering the settlers, and being personally acquainted with Daniel Boone, then removing to Ohio in 1806, and then to Fort Wayne after her marriage, there to meet the red man of the forest, and seeing the noted Chief Tecumseh often at Fort Wayne, and finally to be compelled in the last of her days to witnesr the organization of military forces to suppress the rebellion of 1861—in August of that years he was called away to final rest. By the old settlers of Piqua, her life and example were highly appreciated, as a woman of extraordinary stability of mind, sound judgment, and highly respected for her broad charity and Christian virtues.

BUSINESS REFERENCES.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

TROY.

Allen, H. W., Banker, Miller and Grain Dealer.

Barnett, Chas. C., Auditor.

Beedle & Kelly, Manufacturers of Champion Corn Planter and Troy Champion Plow.

Binkley, C. A., Special Agent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, Incorporated 1847.

Bower, J., Physician and Surgeon.

Brown, J., & Sons, Manufacturers of Iron Monitor Wind Engines; Pumps, Piping and Tanks a specialty.

Clyde, Geo. C., Clerk Probate Court.

Coate & Caw, Dry Goods, 100 E. Main street.

Coleman, Horace, Physician.

Collins, S. A., Clothier.

Conklin, John H., City and Township Clerk.

Culbertson, C. H., Attorney at Law.

Defrees, J. W., Editor *Miami Union.*

Defrees, L. L., Editor.

Deweese, John B., Engineer.

Dye, W. H. H., Proprietor of Oil Mill.

Earnhart, M. B., Attorney at Law.

Evans & Rogers, Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, 309 S. Market street.

W. A. Evans. J. C. Rogers.

Galbraith, E. P., Hotel.

Gale, Harrison, Restaurant and Saloon. All kinds of game in the season, a choice supply of liquors always to be found at the bar. Main street.

Gideon, D. C., Physician.

Grosvenor, C. F., Attorney at Law.

Harr, C. J., Dealer in Groceries, Queensware, etc., etc.

Hays, M. W., Physician.

Hayner, Lewis, Dealer in Liquors, etc., etc.

James, M. B., Photographer. Executes work in India Ink, Water Colors and Oil. Remember, life is uncertain. "Secure a Semblance of a Shadow ere the Substance fades." Copying and Enlarging a specialty. Rooms, Kessler's Block, Southeast Corner of Square.

Kaga, A., Editor *Imperial.*

Kauffman & Ellis, Merchant Tailors and Clothiers, Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Trunks, etc., 109 S. Main street.

M. C. Kauffman. Franklin Ellis.

Keifer, Geo., Physician and Surgeon.

Kelley, John, Foundry and Machinist.

Kelly, E., Books, Music, etc., etc.

Kerr, J. M., Attorney at Law, Notary Public; office three doors east of Probate Court Room.

Kessler, Chas., Saloon.

Knoop, J. M., Horse Dealer.

Leidigh, C., At Crozier's Carriage Works, Spring-wagons, Buggies and Carriages made and repaired.

Liedel, Wm., Barber.

Long, M. H., Dealer in new and fresh Groceries, Sugars, Coffees, Cigars and Tobacco, and everything found in a first-class Grocery, which will be sold at the lowest living Prices. I invite my friends and public generally, to give me a call.

Long, John A., Butcher.

McCampbell, J. M., Hotel.

Manfordkin, J., Attorney at Law.

Mayer, John G., Dealer in Wines and Liquors, Bottler of Beer and Charger of Soda Fountains, etc., etc., corner Market and Ross streets.

Meeks, Isaac S., Physician and Surgeon.

Miller, Fred, Manufacturer of Harness and Saddles.

Miller, Wm., Dealer in Groceries and Pure Wines and Liquors.

Northcutt, W. H., County Commissioner.

Orbison, James T., Carriage Manufacturer and Blacksmith.

Paul, Anna B., Mrs. Proprietress of Galt House, opposite Court House.

Pearson, W. L., Dealer in Groceries and Produce.

Pearson, Geo. H., Proprietor of Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Pearson, Apiarist, Sec. 27.

Reed, Josiah, Physician and Surgeon.

Sabin, C. R., Dentist, Parlors over Miami County Bank.

Sharp, R. Y., Manufacturer of Carriages, etc., etc.

Sheafer, E., Dealer in Agricultural Implements.

Shilling, Jesse, Engineer.

Singer, L. F., Proprietor of Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Sinks, D. W., County Treasurer.

Steil & Ziegenfelder, Dealers in General Merchandise.

Sterrett, F. M., Postmaster.

Thomas, Walter S., Attorney at Law. All Business Pertaining to the Profession will be satisfactorily attended to.

Thomas, L. A., Florist and Proprietor of Green-house.

Thomson, Joel T., Undertaker.

Watson, J. P., Minister.

Weddle, W. H., Lumber Dealer.

Weiland & Lawton, Furniture Dealers.

Williams, H. H., Judge, Court of Common Pleas.

Williams, E. S., Attorney at Law.

Winans, A. R., Carriage Manufacturer.

Wright, C. D., Attorney at Law.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

PIQUA.

Abley, Amos, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, High street.

Bennett, C. W., Teacher.

Brooks, H., Livery, corner Water and Wayne streets.

Brotherton, P., Grocer, Park avenue.

Brown, John M., Proprietor of Canal street Tannery, and Dealer in Hides.

Buchanan, W. W. V. & A. C., Attorneys at Law, Opera House Building.

Clarke, Harvey, Straw, Board and Paper Company.

Cron, L. C., W. L., & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Manufacturers of Furniture. Undertaking promptly attended to. Office, 144 Main street, Factory in Huntersville, opposite Piqua.

L. C. Cron. W. L. Cron.
John Schneyer.

Croner, W. F., Proprietor of Bus Line.

Crozier, Wm. R., & Son, Carriage Manufacturers.

Daniels, John W., Manufacturer.

Deetmer, Geo., Mayor.

Dorsey, G. Volney, Physician.

Eldredge, John, Veterinary Surgeon.

Ernest, H. F., Electric Blasting Operator.

Farrington, E., Capitalist.

Farrington, Slauson & Co., Grain Dealers.

Fleming, D. M., Editor and Proprietor of the *Journal*.

Flesh, Henry, Clothing Merchant.

Ford, R. D., Fire Insurance Agent.

Fox, Michael, Grocer.

Franz, John, Marshal.

Friedlich, Moses, Clothing Merchant.

Friedlich, A., Fashionable Tailor, 157 Main street; D. Murphy, Cutter.

Gabriel, J. Frank, Physician, Wayne street.

Garvey, S. B., Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.

Genslinger, S., Spiker Wagon Works.

Gray, F., & Co., Proprietors Piqua Woolen Mills, Water street.

Gray & Murray, Proprietors Piqua Handle Factory.

Gray, S. S., Physician, Green street.

Gross & Co., Dry Goods and Carpets.

Hall, Wm. P., Dentist.

Hall, Jennison, General Traveling Freight Agent B. & O. R. R.

Hemsteger, John F., Proprietor of the Opera House Clothing Store, Merchant Tailor, Clothier and Dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Umbrellas, etc., Fine Custom Suits for Gentlemen a specialty, Opera House Block.

Hemsteger, J. Boni, Editor and Proprietor of the Piqua *Correspondent*, (German).

Hetherington, J., Lime Dealer.

Higgins, Wm., Capitalist.

Holtzerman, I. D., Wholesale Liquors.

Hummel, J. F., Proprietor Ohio Steam Granite Works, Manufacturer and Importer of Granite Monuments, Marble Statues and Busts; American Granite Work cut and polished with Scotch Machinery. Customers have no two profits to pay when buying from manufacturer direct.

Huntzinger, Edw., Proprietor Allright Drug Store, corner Main and Water streets. Prescriptions a specialty.

Hyde, G. S., Physician.

Johnston, Stephen, Attorney at Law.

Johnston, Wm., Contractor and County Commissioner.

Jordan, La Roy S., Postmaster.

Kiefer, Leopold, Tobacconist.

King, Jos. L., Grain Broker.

Kingsley, A. T., Proprietor of Kingsley's Dining-room and Restaurant, Opera House Block, Main street.

Kingsley, Mrs., Fashionable Milliner, north side Market Square.

Landes, H. C., Book-keeper.

Lehman, B., Physician.

May, Conrad, Leland House.

Meinders, H. H., Grocer.

Mitchell, W. B., Dealer in Wood and Coal, West High street.

Morris, I. S., Editor of *Miami Helmet*.

O'Ferrall, John, & Co., Proprietors Piqua Car and Agricultural Works.

J. O'Ferrall. W. O'Ferrall.
W. M. Pursell.

O'Ferrall, John, Physician.

Orr & Leonard, Grain Dealers.

Orr, Leonard & Co., Pork Packers.

Orr, Leonard & Daniels, Linseed Oil and Oil Cake Manufacturers.

Pursell, Wm. M., Manufacturer.

Schroeder, Chas., Hardware Dealer.

Schroeder, M., Florist.

Sawyer & Martin, Proprietors Piqua Paper Warehouse, Manufacturers of Hand-made Flour Sacks and Satchel-bottom Paper Bags, also Dealers in Manilla Straw and Rag Wrapping Papers, Butter Trays, Twines, etc., etc.

Scott, John M. & Co., Merchants.

Schlosser, Jos., Dealer in Cigars and Tobacco.

Shellenberger, Jas. E., Physician.

Shepley, R. W., Butcher.

Simon, Chas. Wm., Hotel.

Slauson, R., Grain Dealer, Manufacturer of Linseed Oil.

Spiker, J. H. H., Livery.

Statler, D. C., Stone Merchant and Farmer, Sec. 29.

Thoma, A., & Sons, Dealers in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, 197 Main street.

Walton, F. W., Physician.

Wendle, A., Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware, Main street.

Whitlock, I. J., Proprietor Sash, Door and Blind Factory, also Contractor, Builder, and Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, etc., southwest corner of Boone and Broadway.

Wiley, Thos. J., Tanner, and Wholesale Dealer in Leather and Findings.

Wilt, Isaac H., Grocer.

Wiltheis & Chryst, Manufacturers of Cigars, and Dealers in Tobacco.

Wood, K. L., Stock Dealer.

Zollinger, John & Son, Grocers, corner Main and Green streets.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

WEST MILTON.

Albaugh, David R., Justice of the Peace and Farmer.

Armacost, J. M., Publisher of the West Milton *Argus*. Terms $1.50 per year. This paper is now in the second year of its existence, and under a new management. It will be conducted so as to merit the support of those interested in such an enterprise in their midst. In future it will be carefully edited, and filled with matter that cannot fail to interest its readers. In a word, it will be devoted to the best interests of our rapidly growing town, and the wealthy farming community around us. Citizens, will you give it the support it deserves?

Beall, Chas. F., Dealer in Stoves and Tinware. Spouting made a specialty.

Bennet, Richard, Miller.

Brown, H. J., Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Repairing a specialty. The only place in town in which is kept a full and complete Assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Wearing Apparel for the feet. Go one, go all, and Examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Campbell, J. K., Dealer in Grain and Seeds.

Chase, Rowland R., Justice of the Peace.

Coate, H. W., Dealer in Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes. Tailoring a specialty, also Agent for Remington Sewing Machine.

Coate, John, Dealer in Groceries, Wood, Coal, Lime, Hair, Plaster and Cement.

Coppock, Havilah, Dealer and Shipper of Stock.

Coppock, Harvy, Miller, one mile north of West Milton, Sec. 9.

Cromer, F. M., General Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Hardware and Harness. Orders promptly filled. Buggies, Carriages, Spring and Farm Wagons, Mowers, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Planters, Plows, Hay Rakes, etc.

Eby, Theo. P., & Bro., Dentists, office open every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at West Milton, and Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Union, Montgomery Co., Ohio.

Falknor, Andrew N., Dealer in Agricultural Implements.

Fouts, John B., Postmaster and Dealer in Notions, etc., etc.

Fouts, A. C., Teacher.

Gregg, Smith, Minister and Farmer.

Hale, Isaac, Proprietor of Steam Saw-Mill and Dealer in Lumber.

Hoover, W. J., Miller, two miles south of West Milton.

Horine, F. M., Shoemaker, Sec. 7.

Jay, T., Minister and Farmer, Sec. 33.

Kellogg & Jones, Attorneys at Law.

Kessler, W. W., Teacher and Proprietor of Livery and Feed Stable.

Mast, W. J., Dealer in Lightning Rods.

Miller, Jacob, Undertaker and Dealer in Furniture.

Mote, L. M., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Sundries, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes only, also Paints, Oils, etc., etc.

Niles, Lewis F., Dealer in Jewelry. Repairing a specialty.

Pearson, H. J., Physician and Surgeon.

Pemberton, Joseph, Minister and Farmer, Sec. 8.

Randall, I. A., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Rumburg, G., Farmer and Quarryman.

Sigafoos, W. C., Dealer in Clothing, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, and all Goods kept in a First-class Retail Store. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Smithman, W. H., Nurseryman, two miles southwest of West Milton.

Stonebraker, Wm. T., Teacher and Farmer.

Thomas, O. M., Painter.

NEW LEBANON.

POTSDAM P. O.

Ammon, Levi & Sons, Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Tobacco, Groceries and General Merchandise, also Leaf Tobacco.

Levi Ammon. Geo. H. Ammon.
Wm. Ammon. Ed. Ammon.
Charles Ammon.

Bobbs, A. C., Physician and Surgeon. Treatment of Fevers and Diphtheria a specialty.

Dietrick, Abraham, Minister and Farmer.

Snyder Bros., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Glassware, Queensware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes.

Wieser, Alexander, Blacksmith.

LAURA.

Brandon, J. P., Physician and Surgeon.

Coate, Thos. J., Merchant.

Falknor, Levi, Blacksmith.

Miles, J. T., Physician and Surgeon.

Mote, Wm. M., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Notions, etc., etc.

Stricker, John, Dealer in Stoves, Tinware; Spouting a specialty.

FREDERICKSTOWN.

FIDELITY P. O.

Bowman, D. W., Merchant and Postmaster.

Poince, J. W. & Bro., Carriage Manufacturers and Blacksmiths.

Scheaffer, John, Blacksmith and Farmer.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

TIPPECANOE CITY.

Ashworth, W. & J., "Fairview Nurseries," Dealers in Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants, Shrubs, Roses, etc., etc.

Anglebarger, D. F., Blacksmithing, Repairing and all kinds of General Job Work.

Bowman, J. W., Dealer in Standard, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Notions and Furnishing Goods, also Agent for Mme. Demorest's Reliable Patterns, Morrison Block.

Caldwell, W. F., & Co., Editors of the Tippecanoe City *Herald.*

Carpenter, R. R., Physician and Surgeon. Chronic Diseases a specialty.

Coffman & Spencer, "Star Grocery." Headquarters for Staple and Fancy Groceries, Glass and Queensware, Chaffee's Block.

Cushwa, B. F., Dealer in Cigars and Tobacco, all kinds of Bread, Pies, Cakes and Confectionery, also has a neatly arranged Ice Cream Parlor, in which Ice Cream is served at all times in season.

Favorite, G. L., Dealer in Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Self-Binders a specialty.

Fetters, David, Contractor and Builder.

Fuller, A. J., Dealer in Hardware, Pumps, Paints, etc., etc.

Galloway, S. & H. A., Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Books, Stationery, and all kinds of School Supplies, Wall and Window Paper, Family Medicines, and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours, Room 3, Chaffee's Block.

Gilbert, I. Kirk, Physician and Surgeon.

Hartman, S. D., Physician and Surgeon ; office, Main street.

Hawver, H. E., Dealer in Family Groceries and Provisions, Main street, between First and Second streets.

Hawver, Geo. W., Cooper.

Herr, John K., Proprietor of Grist-Mill. Cash paid for Grain.

Horton, J. H., Editor.

Huber, Fred, Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats. Special attention given to Curing Hams and the Manufacture of Sausage, "Bologna," etc. All Orders promptly filled.

Kerr, J. A., Attorney at Law and Civil Engineer.

Koetitz, Ernst, Carpenter.

Leonard, T. C., Superintendent of Wheel Works.

McGiffin, Samuel, Physician and Surgeon ; office on Second street, Residence on South First street.

Merkle, F. C., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Harness, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Whips, Halters, etc., etc., north side of Main street, between First and Second streets.

Miles, A. W., Postmaster, and Dealer in Wooden and Willow ware, Light and Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Confectionery, Oysters, Fruits, etc. Cash paid for country produce at the Post Office.

Miller, John, Dealer in Family Groceries and Provisions.

Reichel, John H., Dealer in Fancy and Staple Groceries, Provisions and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Rhodehamel & Bro., Manufacturers of Linseed Oil. Always pay highest price for Flax Seed, and keep on hand clean Flax Seed to loan to Farmers in season.

Smith, George, President of the *Grape Sugar Manufactory.*

Trupp, Weakley & Co., General Manufacturers and Builders, Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles. All kinds of Building Material always on hand. Tobacco Boxes, two kinds of Bee Hives, Extension Tables, Bedsteads, etc. All kinds of Scroll Work, corner of Walnut and Fifth streets.

Weaver, Robert, Wagon-Maker and Repairer of Wagons and Farm Machinery; Manufacturer and Repairer of Grain Cradles. Shops on Second, between Main and Dow streets.

Wesler, A. H., Mayor and Justice of the Peace.

Youart, George K., Engineer.

GINGHAMSBURG.

Besom, A. C., Merchant.

Evans, R. M., Merchant.

FREDERICKSTOWN.

FIDELITY P. O.

McCool, Y. G., Shoemaker.

TROY P. O.

Pearson, J. M., Aparist, Sec. 24.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP.

PLEASANT HILL.

Coate, James, Restaurant, Confectionery, Tobacco, Cigars, Groceries, Ice Cream and Soda Water.

Coate, T. H., Blacksmithing, Plowmaking, and Horseshoeing a specialty.

Crumrine & Son, Proprietors of the "Sugar Grove Mills," Manufacturers and Dealers in Flour and Feed.

DeBra, D. W., House and Carriage Painter.

Deeter, F. & I., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Coffins, Burial Robes, etc., also Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Drain Tile. These Tiles are not Surpassed in Strength and Durability by any Manufactured in the State. Factory located half mile east of Pleasant Hill.

Kiester, S. W., Physician and Surgeon.

Myers, H. H., Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Custom Work done to Order. Repairing promptly attended to, Odd Fellows' Building.

Patty, Wm., Physician.

Patty, Whitmer & Co., Grain Merchants; Highest Price paid for Grain of all kinds. Elevator at D., C. & T. R. R., also Dealers in Hogs.

Pearson, Horatio, Teacher.

Reiber, Jacob, Postmaster.

Rothermel, Joel, Shoe Dealer. Custom Work done to Order promptly. Also Dealer in Flour and Special Medicines.

Sloan, Wm. R., Attorney at Law and Farmer, Sec. 27.

Teeter, N. B., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Queensware, Boots and Shoes. Clothing and Merchant Tailoring a specialty, Masonic Hall Building.

Terry, L. B., Carriage and Wagon Maker, and General Repair Shop.

Whitmer, Geo. W., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Clothing; also Manufacturer of and Dealer in Harness.

Cadwallader, Wm. H., Teacher and Farmer, Sec. 13, Pleasant Hill P. O.

Day, Stephen, Proprietor of Cider Press, located 2½ miles south of Bradford. This Press has a capacity of 100 barrels per day, with which facilities he is prepared to accommodate Customers on Short Notice. Also has on hand Pure Cider Vinegar for Sale by the barrel or gallon. Bradford P. O.

Deeter, C. H., Blacksmith, Sec. 8, Pleasant Hill P. O.

Hoover, T. & O., Proprietors of Saw Mill, Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Turned Chair Stock, Sec. 33, West Milton P. O.

Kriegbaum, C., Blacksmith and Farmer, Sec. 35, Laura P. O.

Mohler, Samuel, Minister, Sec. 5, Covington P. O.

Overoarsh, S. H., Teacher, Sec. 24, Pleasant Hill P. O.

Price, Isaac, Minister and Farmer, Sec. 23, Pleasant Hill P. O.

Roszell, Joseph, Minister and Farmer, Sec. 33, Troy P. O.

Shoemaker, J., Proprietor Nursery, Dealer in all kinds of Fruit Trees, Tanned Bark for Budding purposes furnished to Order. Those wishing to purchase Trees will do well to Examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Sec. 5, Covington P. O.

Ullery, H. G., Minister and Farmer, Sec. 7, Covington P. O.

Williamson, W. M., & Bro., Proprietors of Saw Mill, and Dealers in all kinds of Native Lumber. Special attention given to Custom Work. Located at Circle Hill, Sec. 10, Covington P. O.

Wine, D. D., Minister and Farmer, Sec. 9, Covington P. O.

NEWBERRY TOWNSHIP.

COVINGTON.

Albery, R. M., Proprietor Saw Mill, Sec. 32.

Baer Bros., Proprietors Falls Mills.
H. H. Baer. B. F. Baer.

Bartmess, H., Manufacturer and Dealer in Harness.

Bennett, R. F., Superintendent of Schools.

Boehringer, Geo., Spoke Factory.

Boggs, E., Carpenter and Farmer.

Brandon, Reuben, Minister.

Browne, W. A., Publisher.

Buchanan, J. A., Carpenter, Sec. 6.

Butterfield, Amos, Hotel.

Cable, R. E., Physician.

Cable, T. B., Teacher, Sec. 13.

Cable, A. L., Telegraph.

Dodd, Face & Co., Manufacturers of Spokes, Shafts, Rims, Hubs and Bent Work.
Daniel Face. Geo. Boehringer.
Henry Drees.

Drees, H., & Co., Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots Shoes, Groceries and Queensware.

Dunkle, Christian, Miller.

Falknor, L. D., Dairyman, Sec. 31.

Freshour, Wm., Attorney at Law.

Giffin, J. V., Wagon-Maker and Farmer, Sec. 30.

Gross, C. M., & Son, Carriage Manufacturers.

Hamilton & McGinnis, Proprietors of Livery, Sale and Feed Stable; Face's old Stand on High street.

Harrison, J., Physician.

Hartzell, Philip, Carpenter.

Hill, Henry, Dealer in Farm Implements, Sec. 30.

Kendell, Jacob, Physician.

Kinsinger, L. H., Grain Merchant.

McClary, Jas., Trustee.

McGowan, Livery Stable, north side P., C. & St. L. R. R. Depot, High street.

Maier, Michael, Wagon and Carriage Maker.

Martin, D. J., Merchant.

Minnich, Adam, Justice of the Peace.

Murray, D. M., Physician.

Perry, W. L., Fruit Culturist, Sec. 17.

Ranch, G. W., Tanner.

Rosenberger, A. S., Homœopathic Physician; office hours, 7 to 9 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M.

Routson, A., & Son, Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., also Manufacturers of Clothing, Boots and Shoes.
A. Routson. W. O. Routson.

Ruhl, J. W., Dealer in Cut and Wall Stone; Lime by the car always on hand; all orders promptly filled.

Shellaberger, D. C., Hardware.

Shuman, J. R., Banker.

Shuman & Hines, Dealers in Grain and Leaf Tobacco.

Spitler, Henry, Banker.

Wagner, J. G., Tile Manufacturer.
Weaver & Kendell, Druggists, also Dealers in Wall Paper and Books, etc.
Younce, D. A., Physician.

BRADFORD.

Hoover, E., Minister, Sec. 10.
Myers, D. S., Superintendent Schools Sec. 26.
Sowers, John, Grain Dealer.

BLOOMERTOWN P. O.

Finfrock, G. H., Plasterer and Farmer, Sec. 35.
Rein, S. W., Grocer, Sec. 2.

NORTH CLAYTON.

Heoffer, H. G., Minisiter, Sec. 13.
Long, J. H., & Bro., proprietors Clayton Mills, Sec. 13.

Valentine, L. B., Teacher, Sec. 34, Versailles P. O., Darke Co.
Schaefer, John E., Minister, Sec. 2, Piqua P. O.
Ullery, D. E., proprietor Saw Mill and Farmer, Sec. 32, Piqua P. O.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

FLETCHER.

Beamer, J. B., Physician.
Coffield, J. P., Grain and Dealer in Groceries.
Coppock, J. W., Flour and Grain Dealer.
Duncan, M., Justice of the Peace.
Dunn, A., Carpenter.
Earhart, D. B., Teacher.
Lane, A. H., Teacher.
Rundle, G. H., Manufacturer of Patent Medicines.

LENA.

ALLEN'S P. O.

Colvin, J. F., Merchant.
Cox, W. S., Physician.
Denman, H. B., Physician.
Frazier, S. G., Merchant.
Stith, John M., Teacher.
Vanzant, Wm., Plasterer, Sec. 6.

CONOVER.

Brecount, J. D., Grain Dealer.
Carmony, H. S., Tile Manufacturer and Farmer, Sec. 7.
Frazier, J. N., General Merchant.
Johnson, W. H., Carpenter, Builder and Farmer, Sec. 5.
White, J. W., Saw Mill, Sec. 12.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

Albaugh, N. H., & Son, "Hill Home Nurseries;" Trees and Plants at Lowest Wholesale Rates, Sec. 31; P. O. Tadmor, Montgomery Co.
Allen, M. L., Farmer and Tile Manufacturer, Sec. 31; P. O. Tadmor, Montgomery Co.
Arnold, Joseph, Farmer and Minister; P. O. Dayton, Box 1013.
Black, John, Proprietor Saw Mill, Sec. 14; P. O. Brandt.
Blessinger, B. L., Dry Goods and Groceries; P. O. Brandt.
Brown, Hiram, Nurseryman; P. O. Brandt.
Deem, J. M. C., Wheelwright; P. O. Brandt.
Fisher, P. B., Blacksmith, Sec. 25; P. O. Tadmor, Montgomery Co.
Freeman, Isaac, Proprietor of "Honey Creek Nurseries," Grower and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Pines, Roses, etc.; everything new and rare made a specialty. Established 1861; P. O. New Carlisle, Clark Co.
McCannaughy, David, Farmer and Manufacturer, Sec. 24; P. O. Tippecanoe City.

ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP.

Barnes, Washington, Superintendent of the "Knoop Children's Home," Sec. 34; P. O. Troy.
Davy, J. O., Physician and Surgeon, Miami City; Alcony P. O.

Deaton, Van S., Physician and Surgeon, Miami City; Alcony P. O.

Wells, T. S., Minister, Sec. 3; Alcony P. O.

LOST CREEK TOWNSHIP.

CASSTOWN.

Burkholder, J. M., Custom Miller, Sec. 31.

Burton, Joel, Proprietor of Saw Mill and Farmer, Sec. 36.

Harbaugh, T. C., Journalist.

Hartley, C. A., Eclectic Physician and Surgeon.

Knick, Wm., Stock Dealer.

Knoop, Samuel, Dealer in General Merchandise.

Nixon, A. B., Minister.

Rapp, E. M., Minister, Sec. 8.

Stuart, J. M., Blacksmith. All kinds of Blacksmithing done to Order.

Tyler, Wm., Blacksmith; Horseshoeing a Specialty.

Whitmore, D. J., Breeder and Shipper of Registered Devons and Jersey Cattle, Poland-China Pigs, and Poultry.

Young, Chas. P., Tailor.

SPRING CREEK TOWNSHIP.

PIQUA P. O.

Cron, A. J., Cabinet Maker.

Pence, Paul N. S., Teacher and Farmer, Sec. 18.

Riffle, Louisa J., Dressmaker, Sec. 31.

STAUNTON TOWNSHIP.

TROY P. O.

Foster, James, Superintendent of Infirmary.

POPULATION OF MIAMI COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	1860.	1870.			1880.			
	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Total.	Gain.	†Deaths.	Number of farms.
Bethel	1708	1764	37	1801	1854	53	26	189
Brandt	.....	238	2	240	241	1	.....	.....
Charleston	.....	123	7	130	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown	1722	1582	57	1639	1863	224	15	232
Fletcher	298	292	14	306	384	78	.....	.....
Lena	169	143	1	144	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concord	4246	4389	312	4701	5357	656	37	186
Troy	2643	2767	238	3005	3803	798	.....	.....
Elizabeth	1222	1212	24	1236	1334	98	15	146
Lost Creek	1486	1345	22	1367	1450	83	14	198
Casstown	232	237	4	241	331	90	.....	.....
Monroe	2774	2508	196	2704	2830	126	24	163
Tippecanoe City	949	1059	145	1204	1401	197	10	.....
Newberry	2868	3359	206	3565	4617	1052	46	284
Bradford ‡	.....	152	14	166	849	683	.....	.....
Clayton	.....	100	1	101	.....	.....	.....	.....
Covington	791	892	118	1010	1458	348	.....	.....
Newton	2148	2175	66	2241	2830	589	43	267
Pleasant Hill	.....	320	4	324	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Creek	1601	1433	173	1606	1684	78	31	189
Huntersville	.....	158	75	233	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rossville	.....	62	29	91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Staunton	1368	1249	68	1317	1292	*25	26	146
Union	2950	3198	93	3291	3861	570	54	382
West Milton	390	447	8	455	583	128	.....	.....
Washington	5866	6017	1255	7272	7207	*65	72	226
Piqua	4616	4840	1127	5967	6036	69	63	.....
Totals	29959			32740	36179	3439	403	2608

* Loss.
† Deaths for year ending June 1, 1880.
‡ Population of Bradford, Darke Co., 526, making total of the town, 1375.

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